

Deccan College Dissertation Series.

1
HISTORICAL GRAMMAR
of
OLD KANNADA

By
G. S. GAI

DECCAN COLLEGE
POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
POONA

HISTORICAL GRAMMAR

OF

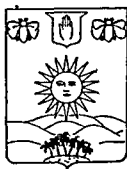
OLD KANNADA

*(Based entirely on the Kannada Inscriptions
of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)*

By

GOVIND SWAMIRAO GAI, Ph.D. (Bombay)

Epigraphical Assistant, Government of India, Ootacamund,
Sometime Research Scholar of the Deccan College
Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona



POONA

1946

First Edition : 500 Copies, April 1946

Code No. : D. 2

All Rights Reserved

Printed by B G DHAWALE at the Karnatak Printing Press, Chira Bazar,
Bombay 2, and published by Dr S M KATRE, for the Deccan College
Postgraduate and Research Institute, 10 Connaught Road, Poona 1

This book
is
Dedicated to
my brother
SHRINIVAS

PREFATORY NOTE

The present volume inaugurates the new Dissertation Series of the Deccan College Research Institute. It is a happy augury that during the 125th year of the original foundation of this Institute, two other series are also being initiated—the Monograph Series and the Hand Book Series. Founded in 1821, on 6th October, the day of Dasara, by Mountstuart Elphinstone, for the purpose of continuing the tradition of the Dakshina Fund of the Peshwas, the Poona Sanskrit College assumed the name of Poona College in 1851, of Deccan College in 1868 and finally the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in 1939. The first fruits of this new Endowment are now forthcoming in these series, and it is to be hoped that this long tradition of enlightened scholarship since the original foundation of the Institute in 1821, towards which both Indians and Europeans, particularly English men, have so largely contributed, will be maintained rigorously in the future to heighten the common achievement.

Dr G S Gai is the first scholar of this Institute to complete his studies, and it is but appropriate that the work contributed by him should form the first of this new series.

S M K

PREFACE

I had the rare privilege of entering the portals of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, as one of its first batch of students on 1st September 1939 when the Institute was just opened by the Government of Bombay. The present work, which was submitted to and approved by the University of Bombay for the Degree of PHD, embodies the results of my researches conducted in the Institute for over three years. It is published here without any alteration except a few changes here and there. Being my first serious output in research, I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections in a work of this kind. I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the readers and I welcome their useful suggestions.

I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the various kinds of help received by me from scholars, Institutions and donors in connection with the preparation and printing of this work.

I am grateful to the authorities of the Deccan College Research Institute for having awarded me a Research Scholarship which enabled me to write the thesis under the auspices of the Institute. I am indebted to Dr. I. J. S. TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PHD, Ex Director of the Institute, for giving me the necessary facilities to go out of Poona for collecting materials in connection with my studies.

I have to offer the expression of my profound gratitude to Dr. S. M. KATRE, M.A., PHD (LOND), the present Director and Head of the Linguistics Department in the Institute, who has helped me in many ways specially in preparing the press copy and in seeing the work through the press. But for his efforts in securing the financial help and in making proper arrangements for the printing, this book would not have seen the light of day at such an early date. I cannot forget his acts of personal kindness with which he has favoured me all the while.

I must make a special mention of my obligations to Prof. C. R. SANKARAN, Reader in Dravidian Philology, and now also in charge of the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory of the Institute who was my teacher in the Institute and at whose hands I had the benefit of receiving my training in modern methods of Linguistic Science. He not only helped me with many valuable suggestions in the course of writing the thesis but also provided me with many facilities for my work in the Institute. I gratefully remember his numerous marks of kindness.

I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Dr. A. N. NARASIMHIA, M.A., LT, PHD (LOND), Principal, H. H. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, whose kind advice and valuable help accompanied my labours from time to time. He kindly gave me his permission to use his book *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* as the basis of my thesis. He also helped me in going through the entire proof stage while the book was being printed.

* To Dr K Kanapathi PILLAI, M A, PH D (Lond), Professor, Ceylon University, Colombo, I am grateful for his kind permission to make full use of his unpublished thesis "A study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th century A D"

Besides, I am indebted to the following persons for different kindness of help

- (1) To both the Registrar and the Librarian of the Deccan College Research Institute for giving me several facilities at the Institute I must especially mention my sense of gratitude to the librarian for enjoyment of the interlibrary loan facilities
- (2) To the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Librarian of the University of Mysore for providing me with the necessary facilities to consult the University Library
- (3) To Dr B H CHHABRA, M A, M O L, PH D, Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, for kindly permitting me to consult the office Library for certain references.
- (4) To Pandit R Anantakrishna SARMA, Lecturer in Telugu, Maharaja's College Mysore for giving me the Telugu speech forms corresponding to Kannada forms
- (5) To Mr S RUDRAPATI, M A, Lecturer in Tamil, Central College, Bangalore, for supplying me with the Tamil speech forms
- (6) To Mr Govinda MENON, B A, B T, for giving me the Malayalam forms
- (7) To Mr T N SREEKANTAIYA, M A, Assistant Professor of Kannada, Bangalore, for some useful suggestions

But I must make a special mention of my indebtedness to Mr N Lakshmi narayana RAO M.A, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund for his valuable help in revising my thesis for the press

I gladly take this opportunity of putting on record my most cordial thanks to Mr M M PATKAR B A, of the Deccan College Research Institute, for his kind help and willing co-operation rendered in the course of the printing of this book He had to go to Bombay from Poona even thrice a week in this connection and was thus greatly responsible for expediting the printing work He has also kindly helped me in correcting the galley and page proofs, and seeing them through the Press in all their stages

A sad interest attaches to this work The late Dr V S SUKTHANKAR, M.A, PH D, my University Teacher for sometime, was kind enough to go through some portion of the manuscript copy of the thesis and to make a few useful suggestions Unfortunately, the Hand of Death snatched him away from us just before the thesis was submitted to the University Had he been alive, he would have been very happy to see this work in print

I am indebted to the Universities of Bombay and Mysore for substantial financial help

Ootacamund
Chaitra Śu 1 }
(3-4-1945)

G S GAI

ABBREVIATIONS

A BOOKS JOURNALS PERIODICALS ETC.

AA	American Anthropologist
ABORI	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute
BDCRI	Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
BSOS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies
CDG	A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages by R. CALDWELL
D&D	Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts
EC	Epigraphia Carnatica.
EI	Epigraphia Indica
GOKI	Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions by A. N. NARASIMHIA.
HAS	Hyderabad Archaeological Series.
HKL	History of Kannaḍa Language by R. NARASIMHACAR.
IA	Indian Antiquary
IL	Indian Linguistics
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JORM or JOR	Journal of Oriental Research, Madras
KBB	Kannaḍa Bhaṣabhūṣaṇa by Nāgavarma
KG	KITTEL'S Grammar of the Kannaḍ Language
Kt	KITTEL'S Kannaḍa English Dictionary
KISI	KIELHORN'S List of South Indian Inscriptions (EI VII Appendix)
KP	Kaṇaṭhaṭṭu PILLAI'S A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD (unpublished)
KSP	Kannaḍa Sahitya Pariṣat Patrike (Bangalore)
KSS	Kannaḍa Śabdānuśaṣaṇa by Bhaṭṭakaṇaṇka
KVV	Kannaḍa Kāvyaavalokana by Nāgavarma
Lang	Language
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India
MAR	Mysore Archaeological Report
MSL	Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris.
NIA	New Indian Antiquary
PB	Pampa Bharata
SI	South Indian Inscriptions
SMD Smd	Śabdamaṇḍarpana by Keśirāja

B GRAMMATICAL TERMS

acc.	accusative.	obj	object.
act.	active	opt.	optative.
adj	adjective	p pt. part	participle
adj s	adjectival	p adj pt	past adjectival
	substantive		participle.
adv	adverb or adverbial	p adv pt	past adverbial
aor	aorist.		participle.
adv pp	adverbial past	pass. ps.	passive.
	participle	pers.	person
		pel.	partide.

ABBREVIATIONS

x





aor adj pt	aonst adjectival participle	pl	plural
b	base	pl (hon)	honoric plural
caus.	causative	pp p	past participle
conj	conjunction	pr	present
	conjunctive		
dat.	dative	pr Dm	primitive Dravidian (hypothetical)
dem	demonstrative	pr Kan	primitive Kannaḍa (hypothetical)
D P P or	declinable past		present participle
d. pp or Dpp		pt p	pronoun
f, fem	feminine	pron prn	proper noun.
fut ft	future	prop	post position
gen.	genitive	otp	reflexive
hon	honoric.	ref	relative
imp imper	imperative	rel	root
indef	indefinite	rt	remote
inf	infinitive	rem	substantive.
instr	instrumental	s	singular
intr or	intransitive	sg	proper noun
intrans		s pr	suffix,
inter	interrogative	suff	transitive
loc.	locative	tr, trans.	verb
• m masc	masculine	vb	verbal
n neut	neuter	vbal vbl	verbal base.
neg	negative	v b	verbal participle.
nom	nominative	v pt	vocative.
num	numeral	voc.	
num adj	numeral adjective		

C MISCELLANEOUS

App	Appendix.	MK, M K.	Middle Kannaḍa
Appl	Appellative.	NK N K	New Kannaḍa
assn.	assimilation	NW, nw	Native word or
contd.	continued.		Native words.
cl	classical.	OK O K	Old Kannaḍa
cf, comp	compare	PIE	Primitive Indo European.
dist	distinct		Prakṛt.
ed	editor, edition.	Pkt	page or pages
IG	Indo-Germanic.	p, pp	simplification
Inscr	Inscriptions.	sumpln	Sanskrit
K Kan	Kannaḍa	Sk, Skt	Sanskrit loan word
LW, lw	Loanword or	SLW, Slw	Tamil
	Loanwords	T Tam	Telugu
M., Mal	Malayāḷam	Te, Tel	Tulu.
Mar, Mhr	Marāṭhi	Tu	

SYSTEM OF transliteration

For transliteration the system of the Royal Asiatic Society is followed with the following sounds

ī or i	for	OK		. T. 
ī or i	for	OK		. T. 

INTRODUCTION

The first step toward the scientific knowledge of a language,' says Roland G KENT, is to draw up a careful *descriptive study*¹ of it what sounds it has, how they are made in what positions in the words they are found what suffixes prefixes infixes are used if any, the means of expressing the logical relations of the ideas (syntax), not to omit a list of words or roots composing the vocabulary.² The first pioneering work in this direction of a detailed linguistic study of the Kannada language of a definite period is the *Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* by A N NARASIMHIA.³ This work deals with the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th centuries A D (the oldest available inscriptions of the Kannada language) from the point of view of modern scientific linguistics. This basic work serves as the model for the present thesis wherein an attempt is made at a descriptive study of the Kannada language of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A D *entirely based on the inscriptions*.

A work of this kind can be easily felt to be necessary from the point of view of the needs of Diachronic Linguistics⁴ for the scientific study of the Kannada language. It is hoped that these investigations in the diachrony of the Kannada language will be carried out further upto modern times, taking into consideration both inscriptions and literary works. The linguistic facts whose *diachronic relationships* are the objects of our investigations and which are the fixed points in historical processes are undoubtedly ascertainable from inscriptions and literature. It is needless to point here that similar investigations must also be proceeded with in regard to the other cognate Dravidian languages so that it will be made possible to produce comprehensive historical and comparative grammars as well as dictionaries. It is hoped that the attempt made here at the Historical Grammar of Old Kannada entirely based on the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th Cent A D will fit into this larger scheme.

The inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th cent A D have been selected as follows

Firstly, those inscriptions which are 'dated' and 'regular' are taken into consideration i.e the inscriptions which contain the Śaka era and Cyclic year and are regular in details with regard to the month week day etc as verified from Swāmikannu PILLAI'S 'Indian Ephemeris' V SUBBIAH'S 'Some Śaka

¹ Italic ours.

² R. G KENT Linguistic Science and Orientalist JAOS 55 119

³ Published by the University of Mysore

⁴ See KURYLOWICZ *Etudes indo-européennes* and BENVENISTE *Origines de la formation des noms en indo européennes*

These two scholars in Europe have been foremost in formulating the new fundamental conception of *Diachronic-Synchronic Linguistics* in modern times. This conception can be explained by stating that (i) the linguistic facts of a particular language must be first studied on a strictly diachronic scale and (ii) then only linguistic facts of a particular language should be compared with similar facts of another cognate language belonging to the same period

Dates from the Inscriptions' has also been consulted in this connection. Secondly, in the absence of such 'dated' and 'regular' inscriptions, those which contain only the Śaka era and do not furnish the details of the date, and are reliable from the historical and palaeographic points of view have been taken up for study. And *thirdly*, when the inscriptions of the first and the second type are not available then those which are not dated but can be relied upon on historical and paleographical grounds have been selected. All these inscriptions have been selected entirely on the authority of the epigraphists.

Accordingly the following inscriptions are taken up for study

8th cent A.D.

No		Source	Date
1	IA	8285	A.D. 709
2	EI	14 190-191	About A.D. 725
3	IA	8286	About A.D. 732-3
4	IA	10 103	Between A.D. 696-7 & 733-4
5	IA	10 165	Not later than A.D. 733-4
6	IA	10 166	About A.D. 733-46
7	IA	10 167	About A.D. 733-46
8	IA	10 164 5	About A.D. 733-46
9	IA	10 163-4	About A.D. 733-46
10	IA	11 125	A.D. 778-9
11	EI	9 17 18	A.D. 675-720
12	EI	9 18	A.D. 710-30
13	EI	9 19	A.D. 720-30
14	EI	9 19 20	A.D. 730-50
15	EI	9 20	A.D. 730-50
16	EI	9 21	A.D. 730-50
17	EI	9 22	A.D. 750-70
18	EI	9 23	A.D. 750-70
19	SH	9 1 403	A.D. 710-20
20	EI	3360	A.D. 733-46
21	EI	6 161 (A)	A.D. 765
22	EI	6 163 (B)	A.D. 780
23	EI	6 166 (C)	A.D. 793
24	EC	4 Ch. 63	c. 750 A.D.
25	EC	4 Gu 86	c. 750 A.D.
26	EC	4 Gu 87	c. 750 A.D.
27	EC	4 Gu 88	c. 750 A.D.
28	EC	4 Gu 89	c. 750 A.D.
29	EC	4 Hg 4	c. 750 A.D.
30	EC	3 M 87	c. 740 A.D.
31	EC	3 M ₂ 55	c. 740 A.D.
32	EC	3 My 6	c. 750 A.D.
33	EC	3 M ₃ 25	c. 750 A.D.
34	EC	3 TN 113	A.D. 750

<i>No</i>		<i>Source</i>	<i>Date</i>
35	<i>EC</i>	3 Nj 23	A D 750
36	<i>EC</i>	3 TN 53	A D 760
37	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 36	A D 750
38	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 55	A D 750
39	<i>EC</i>	6 Kd 145	A D 750
40	<i>EC</i>	5 Ak. 176	A D 750
41	<i>EC</i>	9 Ht 21	A D 750
42	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 229	A D 750
43	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 230	A D 750
44	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 255	A D 750
45	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 74	A D 750
46	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 96	A D 750
47	<i>EC</i>	12 Ml 99	A D 750
48	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 78	A D 751
49	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 6	A D 753
50	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 8	A D 753
51	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 11	A D 753
52	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 7	A D 760
53	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 80	A D 767
54	<i>EC</i>	5 Cn 208	A D 770
55	<i>EC</i>	9 Dv 74	A D 780
56	<i>EC</i>	9 DV 67	A D 780
57	<i>EC</i>	4 Hg 93	A D 780
58	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 9	c 800 A D
59	<i>EC</i>	4 (Appendix)	
		8 Sb 10	c 800 A D
60	<i>EC</i>	Sr 160	c 800 A D
61	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 22	c 800 A D
62	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 542	c 800 A D
63	<i>EC</i>	2 Sb 35	c 800 A D
64	<i>MAR</i>	1939 121	A D 740
		(Inscri No 23)	
65	<i>MAR</i>	1939 117	Middle of 8th cent A D
		(Inscri No 22)	
66	<i>MAR</i>	1930 176	A D 800
		(Inscri No 36)	
9th cent A D			
67	<i>IA</i>	11 126	§ 726—A D 804
68	<i>MAR</i>	1927 59	§ 777—A D 855
		(Inscri No 44)	
69	<i>SH</i>	11 1 No 8	§ 784—A D 862
70	<i>SH</i>	11 1 No 11	§ (7) 86—A D 865
71	<i>EI</i>	7 201	§ 787—A D 865
72	<i>EI</i>	6 102-5	§ 788—A D 866

*No		Source	Date
73	EI	7 205-7	§ 788—A.D. 866
74	SII	11 1 No 13	§ 791—A.D. 869
75	EC	7 Hl 13	§ 792—A.D. 870
76	EC	3 Nj 75	§ 792—A.D. 870
77	EI	13 185	§ 796—A.D. 874
(also SII 11 1 No 16)			
78	EC	8 Sb 85	§ 799—A.D. 876
79	HAS	No 12	§ 803—A.D. 881
<i>Kan Inscr of Kopball 97 (No 2)</i>			
80	SII	11 1 No 20	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21 208 A)			
81	SII	11 1 No 19	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21 208 B)			
82	EC	91 No 18	§ 805—A.D. 883-4
83		171 No 2	§ 809—A.D. 887
(also IA 6 102)			
84	SII	11 1 No 21	§ 814—A.D. 893
85	SII	91 No 55	§ 815—A.D. 893 4
86	EC	3 Md 13	§ 817—A.D. 895
87	SII	11 1 No 23	§ (8) 18—A.D. 896
88	EC	5 Hn 28	§ 818—A.D. 896
89	SII	11 1 No 24	§ 819—A.D. 897
90	EC	8 Nr 60	§ 820—A.D. 897 (898)
10th cent A.D.			
91	EC	12 Si 39	§ 841—A.D. 920
92	EI	13 329 33	§ 851—A.D. 930
93	SII	91 No 60	§ 852—A.D. 931
94	EC	11 Cd 76	§ 859—A.D. 937
95	EC	11 Cd 77	§ 861—A.D. 940
96	SII	11 1 No 36	§ 864—A.D. 942
97	IA	12 257 ff	§ 873—A.D. 951
(also SII 11 1 No 39)			
98	EC	11 Hk. 135	§ 884—A.D. 962
99	MAR	1929 No 78	§ 886—A.D. 964
100	SII	11 1 No. 40	§ 886—A.D. 965
101	EC	4 Ch 48	§ 887—A.D. 965
102	EC	8 Sb 465	§ (8)90—A.D. 966
103	SII	11 1 No 44	§ 893—A.D. 971
104	IA	12.255 ff	§ 893—A.D. 971

No		Source	Date
105	<i>EI</i>	4.259	§ 897—A.D. 975
106	<i>EC</i>	10 Cb 45	§ 899—A.D. 977
107	<i>SH</i>	9 1 No 74	§ 903—A.D. 980
108	<i>SH</i>	9 1 No 77	§ 914—A.D. 992
109	<i>SH</i>	9 1 No 78	§ 918—A.D. 996

The above list is not exhaustive but is only representative

A word might be said here about the inscriptions selected from the *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes. As the texts and transliterations sometimes differ from each other and as both of them are sometimes faulty, it becomes difficult for the student of a language to rely upon these speech forms and arrive at any conclusion. In the absence of the revised texts, however, I had to depend upon the published texts and transliterations given in these volumes.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFATORY NOTE	vi
PREFACE	vii
ABBREVIATIONS	ix
SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION	x
INTRODUCTION	xi
CHAPTERS	
I PHONOLOGY	1
II MORPHOLOGY	20
III TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS	110
INDEX VERBORUM	165
APPENDIX	230
BIBLIOGRAPHY	232

PHONOLOGY

THE KANNAḌA ALPHABET

Like that of the Telugu language, the Kannaḍa alphabet is arranged on the model of Sanskrit. Almost every *phoneme*¹ has a symbol to represent it. The Kannaḍa alphabet may, therefore, be said to be more phonemic in character than that of Tamil.²

KĒŚIRĀJA, the author of *Sabdamanḍarpana*, gives in all fifty seven phonemes³ 14 vowels—*a, ā, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, ḷ, ē, ai, o, au*, 25 *vargīya* consonants—*k, kh, g, gh, n, c, ch, ṣ, ṣh, ṇ, ṭ, ṭh, d, ḍh, n, t, th, d, dh, n, p, ph, b, bh, m*, 9 *avargīya* consonants—*ṣ, ṛ, l, v, ś, ṣ, s, h, ḷ*, 4 *yōgavāhas*—*anusvāra, visarga, jhvaṃmūliṣa* and *upadhṃāniya*, and lastly 5 *deśi* phonemes *ṛ, ḷ, ḹ, short e and short o*. Except the 5 *deśi* ones, the remaining 52 phonemes are included in what is called the Sanskrit Kannaḍa alphabetic writing. The author further remarks that the 10 phonemes *ṛ, ḷ, ḹ, ś, ṭ, visarga, jhvaṃmūliṣa, upadhṃāniya*, and *kṣāḷa* (i.e. Kannaḍa *ḷ* found in words borrowed from Sanskrit with *ḷ*) do not belong to original Kannaḍa language. Therefore, removing these ten phonemes, there remain only 47 phonemes in pure Kannaḍa or Accagannada according to KĒŚIRĀJA.

The author of the *Karnataka Bhāṣa Bhūṣana*⁴ is of the opinion that there are 54 phonemes—16 vowels, 36 consonants *anusvara* and *visarga*. He further eliminates from the list⁵ the voiceless and the voiced aspirates of each of the five series (i.e. *kh, gh, ch, ṣh, ṭh, dh, th, dh, ph, bh*) and sonants *ṛ, ḷ, ḹ*.

Omitting the *anusvāra* and *visarga* as not belonging to original Kannaḍa,⁶ the existence of the following 36 phonemes in Kannaḍa may be adduced

Vowels	<i>a, ā, ī, u, ū, e, ē, ai, o, o, au</i>
Consonants	<i>k, g, n, c, ṣ, ṇ, ṭ, ḍ, n, t, d, n,</i> <i>p, b, m, y, ṛ, l, v, s, h, ṛ, ḷ, ḹ</i>

ORTHOGRAPHY

The following represent certain orthographic errors

VOWELS

a is written for *ā*

lw

8th

acandratārakam

for *ācandratārakam*

¹ The word *phoneme* is preferred here for reasons of greater scientific precision as it is a very useful concept in modern linguistics. A phoneme is a class of speech sounds and it is a unit which is incapable of further divisions into smaller units.

² C. R. SANKARAN, The Phonemic Variants of Āyām, *BDCRI* 2343.

³ *SMD* 32,33

⁴ *KBB* 15

⁵ Cf. *na atra prayēna varṇanam dvitīya caturthah*

sa śau ca ṛ-karadāyas catvārah śatāśca

KBB 11-3

⁶ Cf. *KVV* (edited by KESU and BASAVANA, Dharwar 1939), p 223

e	-a is written for -ā-	nws	8th	<i>padinaṣu</i>	for <i>padināṣu</i>
			9th	<i>Ajjaparuvvara</i>	" <i>Ajjapāruvvara</i>
	lws	8th		<i>Karitika</i>	" <i>Kāritika</i>
				<i>Mahādēvivar</i>	" <i>Mahādēvīyar</i>
		9th		<i>vimanamam</i>	" <i>vimānamam</i>
				<i>bhaḷarar</i>	" <i>bhaḷārār</i>
				<i>mahajanam</i>	" <i>mahājanam</i>
				<i>sasira</i>	" <i>sāsira</i>
		10th		<i>amavāsyē</i>	" <i>amāvāsyē</i>
	ā for a	nw	9th	<i>āḷdāta</i>	" <i>aḷdāta</i>
		lw	10th	<i>ābhyasīsuvar</i>	" <i>abhyāsīsuvar</i>
e	-ā- for a	nws	9th.	<i>enṭunūṛāydāne</i>	" <i>enṭunūṛaydāne</i>
				<i>padinaydaneya</i>	" <i>padinaydaneya</i>
	lws	8th		<i>bhaḷṭārāka</i>	" <i>bhaḷṭāraka</i>
				<i>bhaḷṭārāra</i>	" <i>bhaḷārara</i>
		9th		<i>ḡrahanadoḷ</i>	" <i>grahanadoḷ</i>
	i- for ī-	lw.	10th	<i>īṣvara</i>	" <i>īṣvara</i>
	-i for -ī	nws	8th.	<i>kīḷpon</i>	" <i>kīḷpon</i>
			10th.	<i>tīṣuvar</i>	" <i>tīruvar</i>
		lw	8th	<i>Pṛthivīsāgaran</i>	" <i>Pṛthivīsāgaran</i>
	-i- for -u-	lw	10th.	<i>munt</i>	" <i>munt</i>
	-i for -ī	lw	10th	<i>Rōhini</i>	" <i>Rōhini</i>
	i- for i	nw.	8th	<i>irpattu</i>	" <i>irpattu</i>
	-i for -i-	nws	8th	<i>mudimeyuḷ</i>	" <i>mudimeyuḷ</i>
			9th	<i>bīḷṭom</i>	" <i>bīḷṭom</i>
		lws	9th	<i>mahārājādhirāja</i>	" <i>mahārājādhirāja</i>
	i for -i	lw	10th	<i>Brhaspatī</i>	" <i>Brhaspati</i>
	-u- for -ū-	nws	8th	<i>mūnurvvar</i>	" <i>mūnurvvar</i>
			9th	<i>anuruman</i>	" <i>anūruman</i>
	lw	10th		<i>mūḍana</i>	" <i>mūḍana</i>
				<i>sūryya</i>	" <i>sūryya</i>
		9th			

-ū- for -u-			
lw.	10th.	<i>Kūntala</i>	for <i>Kuntala</i>
e- for ē-			
nws.	9th.	<i>elnūru</i>	„ <i>ēlnūru</i>
	10th.	<i>eḷunūrayyattu</i>	„ <i>ēḷunūrayyattu</i>
-e- for -a-			
nws.	9th.	<i>tombhateneya</i>	„ <i>tombhatameya</i>
		<i>Baṭṭeṭereya</i>	„ <i>Baṭṭakereya</i>
	10th.	<i>vedeṇṅam</i>	„ <i>vedamgam</i>
lws.	8th.	<i>Udeyapuramān</i>	„ <i>Udayapuramān</i>
		<i>kāḷega</i>	„ <i>kāḷaga</i>
		<i>prasādam</i>	„ <i>prasādam</i>

The diphthong *ai-* is written in two ways.

nws	8th.	<i>ayvattu</i> , 9th. <i>ainurbbarum</i>
lw.	10th.	<i>mahādayvaṇ</i> (cf. <i>daivaṇ</i>)

-a- is written for -ā-			
nws	8th	<i>manego[o]</i>	„ <i>manega[o]</i>
	9th.	<i>Kīlālasumgodoḷ</i>	„ <i>Kīlālasungadoḷ</i> ⁷

-ō- for -ū-			
nw.	10th.	<i>irṇmōrvvar</i>	„ <i>irṇnūrvvar</i>

CONSONANTS

<i>k-</i> is written for <i>kh-</i>			
lw.	8th.	<i>kala</i>	„ <i>khala</i>
- <i>k-</i> for - <i>kh-</i>			
lw.	8th.	<i>likitan</i>	„ <i>likhitān</i>
- <i>kh-</i> for - <i>k-</i>			
lw.	9th.	<i>śakha</i>	„ <i>śaka</i>
	10th.	<i>Satyavākhyā</i>	„ <i>Satyavākya</i>
- <i>m-</i> is written for - <i>nn-</i> ⁸			
nws	9th.	<i>Cidānna</i>	„ <i>Cidānna</i>
		<i>Pennigadaṅgada</i>	„ <i>Pennigadaṅgada</i>
		<i>Poleyannana</i>	„ <i>Poleyannana</i>
		<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
	10th.	<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
lws	8th.	<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
	9th.	<i>Ācannanu</i>	„ <i>Ācannanu</i>
		<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
		<i>Gōvannayya</i>	„ <i>Gōvannayya</i>

⁷ It is just possible that -*o-* for -*a-* in these instances might have been due to the following vowel -*o-* of *oḷ* (the loc. case-termination) in which case it may not be an orthographic error.

⁸ It seems that the same sign was used to lengthen both *ṛ* and *n*

e	-th for -t- lw.	10th	abhimathadoḷe	for abhimatadoḷe
	-th for -dh- lw	9th	paṣumēthada	„ paṣumēdhada
	-d for -th- lw	9th	Pramādi	„ Pramāthi
	dh for -d nw	8th	idhān	„ idān
	lw	8th,	Viṣayādhīyan	„ Viṣayādīyan
		10th	taṭvavidhar	„ taṭvavidar
	nm- for nm ⁹ lw	10th	Kanmaradēvana	„ Kanmaradēvana
	bh for b- lw	8th	bhumba	„ bimba
		9th	Bharanasiya	„ Baranāsiya
e	-ṛ for ṛ nws	8th	ṛda	„ ṛda
		9th	ṛdu	„ ṛdu
	ś- for s- lws	8th.	śankaṭaduḷ Sōmavamśodbhavan	„ śankaṭaduḷ „ Sōmavamśodbhavan
		10th	śukhadin Sōmasutam	„ sukhadin „ Sōmasutam
	-ṣ for -s nw	8th	uraliṣi	„ uraliṣi
	lw	10th	āsamudra sahaśra	„ asumudra „ sahaśra
	-ḷ for ṛ nw.	9th	ēḷnula	„ ēḷnūṛa
	-ḷ for -ṛ- nw.	8th.	īcāśtra	„ īcāśira

SOME PHONEMIC VARIATIONS

The following represent certain *qualitative phonemic variations*. By *qualitative phonemic variation* is meant the substitution of one phoneme by another of a different quality in the same speech form.¹⁰ Sometimes a speech form which occurs in the inscriptions studied does not have its correspondent illustrating the qualitative

⁹ Cf. *ṣm* for *-nm* above

¹⁰ Here although no alteration of meaning occurs, the phoneme and its substitute are not designated as *variants* of a single phoneme, for both of them occur as *distinct phonemes* in other speech forms.

tive phonemic variation (in the inscriptions studied) although the correspondent is met with in Kannaḍa. Such cases are also taken into consideration. This qualitative phonemic variation occurs also in the case of certain loan words.

VOWELS

a/e

Lws (Skt. stems in *a* are changed to *e* in Kannaḍa) ¹¹

8th	<i>kavile</i>	Cf <i>Kapila</i>
	<i>ganṭkke</i>	<i>gaṇka</i>
	<i>gosane</i>	<i>Ghoṣana</i>
	<i>daye</i>	<i>daya</i>
	<i>dīkṣe</i>	<i>dīkṣa</i>
	<i>vasudhe</i>	<i>vasudha</i>
9th	<i>kavile</i>	
	<i>Tuṅgabhadre</i>	<i>Tuṅgabhadra</i>
10th	<i>dise</i>	<i>disā</i>
	<i>ksame</i>	<i>kṣama</i>
	<i>dakṣine</i>	<i>dakṣina</i>
	<i>dhare</i>	<i>dhara</i>
	<i>bidiḡe</i>	<i>dvitīya</i>
	<i>mekhaḡe</i>	<i>mekhaḡa</i>
	<i>purname</i>	<i>purnama</i>
	(N K <i>hunnive</i>)	
	<i>puje</i>	<i>puja</i>
	<i>badhe</i>	<i>badha</i>
	<i>maryyade</i>	<i>maryada</i>
	<i>vidye</i>	<i>vidya</i>

i/e and *u/o* ¹²

i/e

nws	8th	10th	<i>idīr</i>	9th	<i>edīr</i>
	8th	10th	<i>irīdu</i>	8th	<i>erīdu</i>
		8th.	<i>kīḡiṭṭon</i>	8th	<i>keḡiṭṭuvonu</i>
		8th	<i>kīḡiṭṭidom</i>	8th.	<i>keḡiṭṭidon</i>

11

laguva

pp-ekaraman atvaman ira

d akaram bahuladinde taledire lingarī

SMD 82

¹ For a detailed discussion on the interchange of *i/e* and *u/o* see CALDWELL, *CDG* 180-2, LSI 4.288 K V SUBBAYYA Primer of Dravidian Phonology IA 38 160 T N SREEKANTAIYA The Mutation of I U E and O in Kannaḍa, *Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference Mysore* 8.769-800 T BURROW Dravidian Studies, *BSOS* 9.3711 23 and 10.2.289 97 A N NARASIMHIA *GOKI* pp 169 70 The reduction of *e* to *i* in colloquial speech is not only met with among the Mādhvas of Mysore and Dharwar (*GOKI* p 154) but also among the other brahmins as well as non brahmins of Bombay karnaṭaka Sometimes in their colloquial speech this *e* > *a* e.g. *bandare* is pronounced as *bandara* These facts point out to the need for extensive investigations on the lines suggested by Jules BLOCH in his paper *Castes et Dialectes en Tamoul* *MŚL* 16.1-30

		9th	<i>kīḍisidonge</i>	9th	<i>keḍisidaroḷ</i>
		8th	<i>kīḷ kere</i>	8th.	<i>keḷagum</i>
		10th	<i>kīsukaḍu</i>	9th	10th <i>keḷagan</i>
		8th	10th <i>nī</i>	8th.	<i>Kesugoḷada</i>
		9th	10th <i>piṇya</i>	8th	9th 10th. <i>nela</i>
lw		8th	<i>dīvasam</i>	8th	<i>periya</i>
				9th	<i>devasadoḷ</i>
u/o					
nws		8th	<i>oḍeya</i>	Cf	<i>uḍeya</i> (Tam <i>uḷaiya</i>)
		8th	9th <i>uḷ¹³</i>	8th	9th 10th <i>oḷ</i>
				8th	10th <i>oḷage</i>
		8th	<i>kuḍuva</i>	Cf	<i>koḍuva</i>
		8th	<i>Kongum</i>	8th	<i>Kongoni</i>
		9th	<i>turugoḷoḷ</i>	9th	<i>torugoḷoḷ</i>
		8th	9th <i>Puṇigeṇe</i>	8th	<i>Puṇigeṇe</i>
		8th	<i>pugultu</i>	8th	<i>poguvalḷi</i>
		10th	<i>pugal</i>	8th	<i>poguvalḷi</i>
		8th	<i>mudal</i>	9th	10th <i>modal</i>
lws		9th	<i>Kundakundanvayada</i>	9th	<i>Kondakundānvayada</i>
		8th	<i>kumāra</i>	8th.	<i>komālar</i>
7/ṛ ¹⁴					
		9th	10th <i>goravar</i>	Cf	<i>guravar</i> , <i>guru</i>
			10th <i>Nṛpatunga</i>	„	<i>Nṛpatunga</i>
			10th <i>Bṛhaspati</i>	„	<i>Bṛhaspati</i>
		8th	10th <i>ṛṣṭiyaru</i>	„	<i>ṛṣṭi</i>
			10th <i>Vikṛita</i>		<i>Vikṛita</i>
e/a					
nws		8th.	<i>naḍadu</i>	„	<i>nadedu</i>
		9th	<i>toradu</i>	„	<i>toredu</i>
aṭ/e					
lw		8th	<i>telam</i>		<i>tailam</i>
au/ō					
lws		8th	<i>mōnam</i>	Cf	<i>maunam</i>
		10th	<i>monanusṭhāna</i>	„	<i>maunam</i>
CONSONANTS					
t/ṭ ¹⁵					
lws		10th	<i>ghaḷige</i>	8th	<i>ghaḷige</i>
		10th	<i>bhaḷarige</i>	8th	9th <i>bhaḷara</i>

¹³ *uḷ* and *oḷ* are the loc case-terminations¹⁴ *paḍadiya ṛṭvakk* :*tva d e tva d a tvaā vidhanam-u tvam bahulam*

SMD 268

¹⁵ SMD 22

*th/t*¹⁶

lws 8th *kaniṣṭham*
9th *gōṣṭhi*
9th. *Jēṣṭha*
10th. *mata*

8th *kaniṣṭham*
Cf *gōṣṭhi*
„ *Jyēṣṭha*
„ *maṭha*

q/l :

nws 10th *māḍdam*
10th *Permmāḍi*

8th 9th- 10th *māḍida*
9th 10th *Permmāḍi*

d/n :

lw 8th *Singaḍi*

8th *Singani*

qh/q .

lw 10th *rūḍi*

Cf *rūḍhi*

th/t .

lws 9th *stṭhi*
8th *pṛṭhuvi*

10th *stṭhi*
8th. 9th 10th *pṛṭhuvi*

th/dh :

lw 8th *pṛṇḍhuvī*

8th 10th *pṛṭhuvī, pṛṭhuvī*

dh/d :

lws 8th *arḍḍa*
8th *aśvamēḍa*
8th *sāḍu*
9th *sāḍakam*

Cf *arḍha*
8th 9th *aśvamēḍha*
Cf *sāḍhu*
„ *sāḍhakam*

ts/cch :

lw 10th *samvaccharam*

9th 10th *samvatsara*

n/n :

lw 9th *Sivanandī*
10th *Phalgunam*

Cf *Sivanandī*
„ *Phalgunam*

nn/nn :

nw. 10th *nnnūruvar*¹⁷

„ *nnnūruvar*

ph/p .

lws 8th 9th. 10th *phalam*
10th *Phāḷguna māsa*

8th 9th *Palam*
9th *Palgunamāsa*

b/bh .

nw 9th *enbattu*

9th *enbhattu*

bh/b .

lws 8th *bōga*
9th *battam*
10th. *Bīmam*

Cf *bhōga*
„ *bhattam*
10th *Bhīmarāsi*

¹⁶ See p 1 above

¹⁷ *nn* here may be due to the influence of the preceding lingual *r*

š/s :¹⁹

lws	9th	10th.	<i>sakararša</i>	9th.	10th	<i>sakararša</i>
	9th	10th	<i>salamgaļ</i>		9th	<i>šalamgaļ</i>
		10th	<i>sasanam</i>		10th	<i>šasanam</i>
		8th.	<i>Śirīpuruṣar</i>		9th	<i>Śirīpuruṣana</i>
		8th	<i>śilākarmma</i>		9th	<i>śilākarmma</i>
	8th	10th	<i>Siva</i>		8th.	<i>Šiva</i>
		10th	<i>Sukratāra</i>		10th	<i>Sukratāra</i>
		10th	<i>Subhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Subhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Sūdrakam</i>		8th	<i>Šūdrakam</i>
		9th	<i>Sōbhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Šōbhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Śrāṇanamasada</i>		9th	<i>Šrāṇanamasada</i>
		9th	<i>dise</i>		8th	<i>dise</i>
		10th	<i>rasagalam</i>		Cf	<i>vašagalam</i>

š/s :

lws	10th	<i>danḍa dōsam</i>	Cf	<i>danḍa dōsam</i>
	8th	<i>dōsigan</i>	„	<i>dōṣika</i>

s/c and s/ch²⁰

lw	8th	<i>īrakṣiccidōn</i>	„	<i>rakṣisidōn</i>
nws. + lws	8th.	<i>īlcāsira</i>	„	<i>īr sāstira</i>
nws + lws	10th	<i>enḥāsīram</i>	„	<i>en sastram</i>
	8th	<i>nālchāsīram</i>	„	<i>nāl sāstīram</i>
	8th	<i>pannurchārasinum</i>	„	<i>pannir sāstira</i>
	10th.	<i>pannurchāsīrada</i>	„	<i>pannir sāstira</i>

s/y :

lws	10th	<i>sāyirbbar</i>	10th	<i>sāsīrbbar</i>
	8th 10th	<i>sāyira</i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>sāsira</i>

Apparently in the following instances the original²¹ voiceless stops have become

¹⁹ *Sakkadada š ša dvitaya*

kṣakkum sa tīam prasiddhīyind elleḍeyoļ SMD 253

²⁰ *ire ja la rahita vyāñjana*

param āgī sa kāram allī bahulaṁ ca tīam

are eḍeyoļ ja tīam mē

n are eḍeyoļ sankhye y age nīyatam cā tīam SMD 68

See also SMD 263 KBB 33 and KVV 13

²¹ This š is a large assumption which still requires a definite proof. Regarding the question of the possible initial stop in Primitive Dravidian scholars hold divergent views. J. BLOCH's view is that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only voiced stops (Cf. Samscrit et Dravidien BSL 24). K. V. SUBBAYYA (A Primer of Dravidian Phonology, IA 38 195) and L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Kui Words and Dravidian Origins, JORM 4 171 2) opine that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only voiceless stops. The assumption is made that accent shifts and assimilation will explain the initial voiced stops of those languages that have them. M. B. EMENEAU (Echo-Words in Toḍa, NIA 1 11) has therefore, to leave the question open whether we have to decide between *k* and *g*-*g* —as the Primitive Dravidian form of the substitution morpheme in echo-words. Incidentally it may be remarked here that EMENEAU's assumption that Kannada *g*/ *g* (p. 116) is a morpheme has yet to be further examined in the light of the discussion on the Definition of the Morpheme' by C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH, BDCRI 4 150 3.

upiced in the intervocalic position ²²

- 8th *aḥḡeyye, arggham Bīdīdu, ıdar Ge, Udayapura nāyGara, kan Geḡḡu, paḡḡam Gaḡḡı, brahmādeyam Goḡḡar, maGandır, mala Garara, rāyjam Geye, rāyjam Geyuttu, Vijana-nāyGara*
- 9th *enBattu, kappam Goḡal, KalıGaḡḡan, luppa Dereyam, nıḡu Gal, pātaka mumam Gaydōn, BaḡḡaGere, BoḡḡeGeḡeya, rāyjam Bol, rāyjam Geyuttu*
- 10th *ārgham Bīdīdu, KallaBunuseya, upaḡḡayam Baḡḡeye, KonḡalıGeḡe, danam Goḡḡa paḡḡ Goleyan, peḡḡ-Doḡe, beḡ Gode, saraḡḡ Bugal, basaDıḡe, perḡḡadetana Geyyuttam, hıḡḡayam Bugada, sımaDu*

Probably the preconsonantal nasal has disappeared in the following words ²³ —

- 8th *Adityabhatarage* (cf *bhaḡaramge*), *devange* (cf *devaringe*), *pēḡḡe* (cf *pēḡḡinge*), *salḡḡage* (cf *salḡḡamge*)
- 9th *ballahage* (cf *ballahange*), *bḡayakaram* (cf. *bḡayamkaram*)

The pre-consonantal nasal is retained in the following instances ²⁴

- 8th *Angaya Komarange, Oḡamgere, pēḡḡinge* ²⁵ (N K *herige*) *salısuvoḡḡe* ²⁶
- 9th *tomḡada* (N K *tōḡada*), *Sivenayakamge*
- 10th *eḡḡanke* (N K *rekke*), *kaḡamḡuıdu, tomḡa* (N K *tōḡa*), *beḡamḡu* (N K *bedagu*), *rasamḡaḡam, (N K. rasagaḡḡanu), samḡatam* (cf *satatam*), *Sıvange* (N K *Sıvange*), *vıhamḡa* (cf *vıhaga*), *haḡḡuvomıge* (N K *hāḡḡuvavange*)

Monosyllabic stems when they end in a consonant and are preceded by a short vowel, lengthen the consonant if followed by a vowel, possibly due to accent. ²⁷

- 8th *kal l a, key y illadadu, key ı e* (> *geyye*), *kay y am nel u poḡḡ n u, puḡḡ l u, mey-y am*
- 9th *kal l am, kal l u, key-y ullu* (> *geyyuttu*), *man-n a man n ol*
- 10th *key y-a key y ullam* (> *geyyuttam*), *meḡḡ l a, man n a*

Glide *y* is met with in the following words (probably to prevent hiatus) — ²⁸

²² *ıre targa prathamangaḡ*
paḡadoḡ ca ıa varḡame ulıye tamma tḡḡıya
kḡaram-akkum

See also SMD 291 KBB 28 30 AVV 11

²³ GOKI p 142.

²⁴ SMD 36

²⁵ See *peḡḡe* above

²⁶ See *salḡḡage* above

²⁷ *modaloḡ hıḡı aıka-svara*
m oḡate paḡam sıaram ad age n ı l y ı ḡıḡa
ıḡ udayıḡugum deḡıḡvam pu
rıa dıḡḡhak avyayake varḡatatiḡ adḡıḡıam

SMD 69

Cf also ABB 34 36 KVV 14

²⁸ *āḡıvadin ı tıarnadım ma*
ıı o tıadın aı tıadın e tıarnadım mund akkum
ıa tıam-ad aıadharane paḡa
m a tıam pınt-age ḡaḡḡıḡı nıyamade ya tıam

SMD 53

See also ABB 22 23. AVV 9

8th after -i :

ācāri y a, Āndugi y a, Indabaḷḷi-y ātan, illi y e, Kañci y ān, Kāñci y oḷ, Kañ naci y um, Kaḷḷar i āḍi y a Kundat āsi y a, kēri y a, Koḍalseṭṭi y arā, Gaṅ gāvaḍi y a, Pūli a ar, Pekkavi y a, perī y a, Perḡḡunṇi y a perī aṭṭi y ūra, Baṇḍugi y ar, Bāranāsi y uḷ beḷḷi y-ā, mahādēti y ara, riṣi y aru, Vāranāsi y uḷ, samādhi y oḷe, Susēnaradi y ara

after -e .

Udugure yan, Kaṭile y an, kudure y oḷ Kundagesēte-y a, koḍe y-ān, nalage y an, paḍe-y am, Paṇṇe y-a, paḷage y uḷ Purigeṭe y a, Boṣṣeṭeṭe y a mane y a, Māyile y a, mudim y uḷ, Mudu guppe y a, mēre y uḷ, siṃe y uḷ sūḷe y ar

9th. after -i

abhiṣṭṭṭi y oḷ, Elamvaḷḷi y a, Kañci y an, toḍi y oḷ, paddhaṭi y am, piri y a, Permmāḍi y-a, basadi y a, brahmāti y a, Bāranāsi y um, Mam y-a, mahādēti y-ar, Vāranāsi y an, stiti y am

after -e

Aṇṇigeṭe y oḷ, amavase y um, Elpunuse y a kaṭile y an, kalabe y-a, Kuppe y-arasara, keṇe y a, kṛṣṇe-y uḷ, Tungabhadre y ā, diṣe y oḷ, Purigeṭe y um, Boṣṣeṭeṭe-y a, Madengere-y aru

10th. after :

Atri y a, amgaḍi ya, alḷi y a, utpatti y-am, udāṭṭatṭi y oḷ, unnati y an, elli y um, kari-y a, Kōḍi y ūr, Kōgaḷi y a kṛānti y umam, dhātri y oḷ Nāgi-y abbeḡam pādani y m, piri y a, basadi y aḷum, baḷi y am, baḷḷi y a, Bāna rāsi y uḷ am, bāri y-umam, biṭṭi y illa beḷḷi-y umam, māni y arggam, riṣi y aruḷ am rūḍi y m, Rēṭaladeṭi y ar i aṣṣani y um, Vāranāsi y a i ārdḍhi y an, iṭṭi y an, sakti y-āḡi, sanmāhi y oḷ, seṭṭi y ar, sthiti y-oḷ

after -e

āṇe y umam, ibhaparinate-y oḷ, urī i are y aṇe, eḍe y oḷ, Elase y a, ele y a, ēkacchāye-y oḷ, ēḷge y an ōḷe y m, kaṭile y a Kaḷḷabunuse y a, keṇe y a, kṣme y am, gebhīrate y-oḷ, Gaṇe y oḷ, gaḷe y um, Caparīḍe y oḷ, dhāre y ellam, pṛaṇe y-um, Prayāḡe y uḷ am, Prayāḡe y oḷ pādāṇe y a Purigeṭe y oḷ, biḍige y um māṇyāḍe y um māḷe y a mēre y aḡi i allabhe y ar, sama cchāye y-oḷ, subhāṭe y-oḷ, seṇe y um

Glide -i- is met with m in the following instances²³

8th *Aṣu i arasar, Maḷṭa i ura, Vasa i ūra*

9th *puḷu i āḡi*

10th *idu i e, cumcu-i inda tōmḷa-i orḍu biḍu i udum*

Hiatus is met with m in the following words

8th *ippattā āṇe, ipattā aṇi, Eṣa arasar, Oḷam geṇe e, Kañci abbe Dāsi am man, Daḡḡamāra Eḡe appon, Durtiṭṭi Ere appon, dhāṭaḷakachāṭa cchāye inda, Prabhūḷataraṣa Gō indara puruse e, Bāḡe ūroḷe, Biṭṭiḡā Ereḡa Mūda*

gere e, Lokāditya arasar, Śrī Ambī ācāryara, Śrī-Sarva-Siddhi ācārī, Selṭige e, Śrī Gō mdaśasar

9th *Kirī Ingaḷada, Beḷi ūru, Rāmēśvara emba, Śūadhārī emba*

u, which does not form the radical part of the word is met with in the following words³⁰

8th *arasan u ālu, eḷpadim ar u, eydan u, kall u, ēl u, kiḍisidōn u, Kūḍalūr-u, kūl u, kediputon u, koḷvon u, Dēvēndrar u, nell u, pārvar u, pull u, parvi u, bhaḷar u magaḷ u, mattal u, Muṭṭarasar u, Viḍaṭtūr u Ravivikramanāthan u, riṣṭyar u, Rundī Vaccar u*

9th *Āyacannan u, kall u, gāmundar u, Tamma gāvinnan u, Nāgāpārvar u, Noḷambadoḍḍar u, Beḷiūr u, marvi u, Madengeṇṇar u, mahāsāmantar u, Māramayyan u*

10 *pātakan u bhaḷar u*

LONG AND SHORT CONSONANTS

In the following words long consonant is written after -r (It is not known whether it was pronounced as long)³¹

8th *arDDakkanduga, ararGGe, idarKKe, idirGGonḍu, irKKuḷa, irPPattu, irB-Bara, ūrGGe, orMMattarGGe, orMMe, orVVaḷḷa, kalajanavarJJān, KirTTannan, KūḍaūrPPaḍi, gāndharVVarGGe, JaltibhaḷarKKaḷa, orTTole, dētarGGe, dharMMA, NīrGGundada, riṣṭarKKaḷan, pannirVVa-ṣṭirVVaṭ, pārVVaṭ, pūrNNa, pūrVVācāram, PerGGunṇa PerVVaḷḷiṣṭāra, bhagarantarGGe, bhaḷātarGGe, MarDDūra, mūnirVVaṭum, rājapurusa-MManegolol, VūmīśvararKKam, VīrabhaḷarKKaḷ, Śrīpuruṣamahārījar-Ge, Śrī SarVVasiddhi sāśirVVaṭ, śilākarMMA śirarGGālayakke, Śir-NNa gōśāśi*

9th. *AjjaparVVaṭa, ūrGGan, annurBBaṭum, orḷ Vāṭ, KṛṣṇabērNNōḷṭarapathē kāḍōrGGe, Gaṅga PerMMāḍi, goravarGGe, goravarKKaḷ, tīrTTam, dētarGGe dharMMA, NāgāpārVVaṭu, NāgārJJannan, NīrGGundada, pūrVVaḷḷiṣṭi, PerMMānāḍi, pratarTTiṣṭuḷḷu, brahmācarYYa, brāhmanarKKaḷge, bhaḷatarGGe, madhyarTTi, maṇḍalikarKKaḷa, marDDanam, Vēḍarid-arKKaḷ, LōpāḍapārVVaṭu, śilākarMMA, Satyāākya KonganarMMA, samarTTṭar, SarVVaṭandi, sūrYYa, Sōmagrahana pārVVaḍol*

10th *atimārGGasthar, abhī arNNiśidam, arḷaḍolurKKe, arasarGGe, arGGhiṣi, arCCiṣi, arTTṬham, ararGGe, arGGe, arPPaṭ, āśanūḍarapārYYanṭa, irN-NīrVVaṭum irDDa, irPPa, irPPattanāḷku, irKKumam, irVVare, ūrJJiṭam, upasarGGaṅgaḷan, audārYYa, karNNan, karVVina kirTTi, gaṇḍa mūrTTaṇḍam, garVVaḍinda, CāndīrKKatārambaṭan, tarKKam, tīrT-Thaḍol, tūrYYam, tōrPPa, dētarGGe, dharMMA, dhātāpārBBakam naṭṭinarNNareyṇ, ruḍ NNāyam, mīMaḷale, nagarPPin, nōrPPuṭarGGe, parvaṣṭarGGam, pannirBBaṭ, pannorMMattar, parBBaḷaḍol ParVVaḷa*

³⁰ GOHI pp. 120-33

³¹ In Sanskrit inscriptions and Dictionaries this long consonant after r is found. This is due to Skt. Saṃpradaya writing

rajan PallavesarKKaḷam, pravarTTise, pūrVVamarYYādeyo|, perGGade, perGGeregaḷin, PerMManaḍi, perVVidi, pogarTTege, bēPParan mallar G Ge, ManumarGGam, marTTYar, marYYade, māniyarGGam, Mārggasirama sada, MurTTage, MurTTi RaḷḷakandarPPam RājamārTTandam, Rāṣṭra kūḷāṁ ayaKKaḷ, ɽarTTisulam, vārDDhiyan Satyavakya KongunivarMMA, sāyirBBar, sāsirBBar, sɽakarMMA sūrYYa seṭṭiyarGGe, haṁnirVVaru

The consonant is short after *r* in the following words

8th *KarBura, DurVmīta DevacarYa IrPatta, Nandi GundarGe, parVar, Boy gavar Mara mallarGe, MarDūra rājapurusaḷarGe, ɽarJilan*

9th *ɽrKe, pāVaru, pūrVa*

10th *ĀḍiyavarMarasar, ĀytavarMayyam, audārYa dharMasasanada Nāgavar Mayyam, negarTe, BarGura, MannevārTegara, marYāde, mɽirDa*

Apparently there is a tendency for long consonants to become short as attested by the following instances

8th *adanvaliKe, ālayaKe, idaKe, ōḍiDa kannaCryum geYuttu, geYe Boñca-Paya baḷiKe, muḍiPi*

9th *aPudu, aḷuTu, geYe, degulaKe, mahajanaKe, muḍiPidar*

10th *AyyaPadēvan, ĀcaPayyan, AycaNagarunḍan eseyuTu, gāḷarɽuTa, geYūt tam baḷiKe BaḷiGāmeya RuddaPayyan, varṭiṣuTam*

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE PHONEMES *p*, *r*, *v* AND *ɽ* IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 8th, 9th AND 10th CENT A.D

Phoneme *p*

"Uptill the end of the 9th cent A.D *p*- is preserved. In the 10th cent forms with *h*- in place of *p*- begin to appear in all parts of the Kanarese area"³²

p is met with in the following words³³

8th *panam (hana), pattu (hattu), padinaydu (hadinaydu), padinaru (hadi nāru) padinenṭum (hadinenṭu), paṇneradu (haṇneradu) paṇmorbbaran* (replaced by *haṇṇondu janarannu*), *paḷageyuḷ (haḷageḷalli), paruvan (haru vanu), puḡiḷu (obsolete), puṇuse (huṇuse) pullu (hullu), puḷi (huli), periya (hriya), pesar, (hesaru), pēṇige (hēṇige), ponnu (honnu), pola (hola), poḷalān (hoḷalāṁmu) puḡuttu (hoguttu), puṭṭade (huṭṭade), peḷci (hecci) pokku (hokku), payda (hoyda), poṇamatṭu (hora horaṭṭu), pōḡi (hogi)*

³² GOKI p. 2

In the 14th cent. *h* and *ḥ* are fully established in place of *p* initial or intervocalic. Initial *h* < *p* had already begun to disappear in the 13th cent A.D. and has now entirely disappeared in the uneducated vernacular pronunciation (GOKI, p. 5). It is yet to be investigated whether this is the case in all the local dialects. In the Badaga language this *h* still remains. But in the absence of dialect atlas for Kannaḍa, this survival of initial *h* is of no use in dating the advent of the Badagas in the Nilgiris (cf. M. B. EMENEAU The Vowels of the Badaga Language, Long 15 1939 p. 43)

³³ *N* K. forms are given in the circular brackets

9th *padinenjaneya* (*hadinenjaneya*), *panneraḍuman* (*hanneradannu*), *paṇḍiga-lān* (*haṇḍigaṇnu*), *palaram* (*halarannu*), *pāruvarumān*, (*hāruvarannu*), *Pipparage* (*ḥipparage*), *ṇṇiya* (*hṇiya*), *ṇṇiyan* (*hṇiyanu*), *ṇṇu* (*kuḥu*), *peṇḍiran* (*heṇḍirannu*), *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikke*), *poṇago* (*horage*), *pola*, *pōda*, (*hōda*)

10th *panamam*, *patti* (*hatti*), *pattu*, *panneraḍu*, *palaram*, *pāḍarigeya* (*hāḍarigeya*), *pāruva* (*hāruva*), *pāruvargge* (*hāruvarige*), *ṇṇiya*, *ṇṇiḍan* (*hṇiḍanu*), *ṇṇunname* (*hṇunuve*), *peṇḍaram* (*heṇḍirannu*, *heṇḍaliyarannu*), *pūda* (*hū biṭṭa*), *perggade* (*heggade*), *pesarim* (*hesariminda*), *peḍdore* (*heddore*), *pēṇiṇol* (*hēṇinalli*), *poḷkātāṇam* (*hokkātāṇige*), *poḷarte* (*hogaḷikke*), *pon*, *poydamige* (*hoydavaṇige*), *poṇagu*, *poḷaḷaṭ* (*hogaḷalikke*), *poḷaḷa* (*hogaḷuva*), *pōda* (*hōda*)

p > *h* in the following two words

10th (931 AD) *hōḍuvonṇe* (< *pōḍuvonṇe*)
hanṇiruvuru (< *panṇiruvuru*)

Phoneme *ɾ*

"*ɾ*- is maintained throughout the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th cent AD. In the 12th cent we find *r* used for *ɾ*"³⁴

ɾ is met with in the following words

8th *aru* (*āru*) *Āyalāra*, *īdarā* (*īdara*), *innūra* (*innūra*), *iridu* (*iridu*), *eragi* (*eragi*), *Eṇāṇārā*, *Eṇamman*, *eridu*, *Eṇega*, *eṇpattum* (*eppattu*), *ēṇḍan* (*ēṇḍanu*), *Oḷamgere*, *kīḷere*, *kere* (*kere*), *Taṭṭagereya*, *turupina* (*turu vina*), *torenāḍu*, *nirisida* (*nīḷisida*), *ṇṇalārāde* (*ṇṇalārāde*), *nūru* (*nūru*), *paṭṭagārara* (*paṭṭagārara*), *panneraḍarolage* (*hanneradārolage*), *Purigereya* *pēṇige* (*heṇige*), *poṇamaṭṭu* (*hōra hōralu*), *Boṇṇegereya*, *maṇuvakkadavara*, *maḷagārara* (*maḷagārara*), *mūru* (*mūru*), *Mudagere* *mūvattāra*, *moṇaḍe* (*moṇaḍe*), *Moṇasālāra*, *Seṭṭigere*, *seṇḍān* (*seṇḍanu*)

9th *Anṇigereyol*, *āru*, *iridu*, *entū nūra* (*entūnūra*) *edirci* (*edurisi*), *Kiri Inḷaḷa*, *keṇeya*, *Kommagureyammam*, *turugolol* (*turugololage*), *toradu* (*toredu*, *biṭṭu*), *tōri* (*tōri*), *nirisidar*, *nūrum*, *Purigereyim*, *peḍḍoregareya*, *poṇago* (*horage*), *Beṭṭageṇi* (*Beṭṭagēṇi*), *Madengereyaru*, *Muṇiyavadda*, *mumuru man*

10th *aritāda* (*aritāda*), *aridar* (*aritukonḍaru*), *arkaṇimdam* (*akkareyinda*), *āru*, *ṇṇarūḷol* (*iṭṭu iṭṭalli*), *iridu*, *Iṭṭa-Kannaran*, *waṇim* (*iṇḷaḷinda*), *eṇṇunūru*, *eṇamke* (*rekke*), *Eṇṇogayyam*, *Eṇṇana*, *eṇeye* (*eṇṇālu*), *ēṇida* (*ēṇida*), *Kiriyammam* *keṇege* (*kerege*), *Kondaligere*, *Gūṭṭigaveṇi* *Nāgam*, *perggereḷalṇ*, *taḷaru* (*taḷaru*), *tiruvār* (*tirisuvāru*), *turugi* (*obsolete*), *tōru*

³⁴ GOKI p 25

The difference in meaning in the words with *ɾ* and with *r* in Old Kannaḍa as attested by a large number of words in GOKI 23-4 goes to show that *ɾ* and *r* were two distinct phonemes (and not phonemic variants) in Old Kannaḍa even as alveolar *ɾ* and dental *r* are two distinct phonemes in Tamil

It is not clear why L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar (JOR 10 253 fn. 2) takes the view that in Old Kannaḍa the phoneme *ɾ* appears to have been regarded as the variant of *r* phoneme with a 'backward' point of articulation on the mouth roof

gum (tōruvadu), *neredu* (neredu), *paṭekāraṅge*, *pāṇuva* (hāruva), *Puṅgeroḷ*, *Peṇṇeruvina*, *peḷdoṭe*, *poḷagu*, *māṇyakaṭar*, *māraḍiyum māṇāntaram*, *miṇuguva* (miṇuguva), *mīṇḍanige* (mīṇḍavanige), *munṇūru* (munṇūru), *Muṇṇumyam*, *mūṇu* (mūru), *mūvattaroḷagana* (mūvattaroḷagma), *sukhadarṇ*, *sere yum* (sere).

-*r* > *r* in the following instances ³³

8th. (750 A.D.)—*adara* < *adara*

(751 A.D.)—*ippallā āraṇe* < *ippallā āraṇe*

9th (804 A.D.)—*araneya* < *araneya*

(804 A.D.)—*porada* < *porada*

(865 A.D.)—*Puṇigere* < *Puṇigere*

(866 A.D.)—*munuruman* < *munuruman*

(870 A.D.)—*eṇṇūra* < *eṇṇūra*

(897 A.D.)—*neraḍiralu* < *neraḍiralu*

10th (965 A.D.)—*āru* < *āru*

(971 A.D.)—*mūṇeneya* < *mūṇeneya*

Phoneme *v* ³⁴

8th. *v* is met with in the following words

andu, *varedon*, *vaḷike*, *vaḷkiluḷ*, *Vāraṇastyuḷ*, *vaḷṭar*, *vu*, *vildon*, *vildante*.

The following words have *b-* (< *v-*)

baḍagāy, *Banamāsi*, *bandu*, *baḷikke*, *baḷi*, *Baḷiḡgamaya*, *Bāraṇasiyuḷ*, *biḷḷa*, *biḷ*, *biḷḍa*, *biḷḍu beḷasuva*, *beḷiya*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷe*

9th Words with *v-*

vandu, *Vāraṇastyuḷ*, *vaḷṭar*, *vuḷḍa*

Words with *b-* (< *v-*)

Baḷḷagere, *bandu*, *bayalam*, *ballahage*, *basadīya*, *baḷikke*, *Bāraṇāsiyu*, *biḷḷom*, *bidiṭ*, *bunnapam*, *Birōḍhi*, *bisuḷōm*, *biḷḍu*, *Biḷiṭ*, *Beḷiṭru*, *besaduḷ*

10th. Words with *v*

vaṇaṣi, *Vāraṇasiya*, *vāḷise*, *veḍḍam*

Words with *b-* (< *v-*)

banṇisal, *Banavāsi*, *bayalalu*, *banṇasakke*, *banṇam*, *baredan bareyal basadiḡe*, *baḷike*, *baḷiyam*, *baḷi*, *Baḷiḡāmeya*, *baḷasida*, *baḷikke*, *bayoḷ*, *bāviyuman*, *biḷḷa*, *biḷḷi*, *Biḷōṇa*, *biḷuvudum*, *bunṇom*, *biḷu*, *biḷada*, *bēḷamgu*, *beḷiyu*, *maṇ*, *beḷgoḍe*, *beḷṇu*, *besadim*, *besam*, *bēṇpparan*

Forms with *b-* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent A.D.

8th. Words with *-v* or *vv*

adanvaḷike, *Aravaddaḡiyara*, *eḷpaḍinvaru*, *eḷvarā*, *pārvvan*, *Ponvuḷcada*, *sāsuvvar*

³³ There is no definite proof for the assumption that has been made here that *-r* > *r*; for aught we know, *r* might have been written for *-r* by the scribes and hence it might have been only a scriptorial phenomenon

Words with *b* or *-bb-* (< *-v-* or *-vv-*)

Arabaddagiyara, ırbbara, pannorbbaran, Parasēbyan, Ponbuḷcada

9th Words with *-v-* or *-vv-* :

oruvan, pāravaruman, Saruvanandi bhaḷārār

Words with *b-* or *bb-* (< *v-* or *vy-*)

unbon, amurbbarum

10th Words with *-v* or *-vv*

ınnūrvatum, karuvina

Words with *b* or *bb* (< *v* or *vv-*)

abbe ınbarum, Kalbappuvam, dhārāpūrbbakam, pannırbbar, parbbatadoḷ

Instances like *parvbarumam*, and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent A D show that the change of *v* to *-b-* was in a transitional stage at that period
v < *-p-*.³⁷

8th ayVattu, ele-Vēṟge, kaVileyān, nāVaṭṭu, maḷṭaVurā, RūVange, Sandhiḡāl-AjjaVurada, SivaValḷyuman

9th ayValṭeraḍu, KammaVun, KaVile, paraVarıya, BeḷVola, mūVattu, ŚrīVura-da, SaraḷaVurada

10th ankaVanam, ayVattu, aruVanam, kaVile, ḡiḷVinḍu, negarteVaḍedu, poḡaVoḷaloḷ, bāViyuman, maḷeyaVol, māḡidaVol, mūVattu

-v < *m*.³⁸

9th TammagāVunḡa, SırgāVunḡana

10th AnuVam, AycagaVunḡa, ĀḍıyavāraVāḡe, kavile yuVam, KalbappuVam, KurukṣētraVuVem, CāVunḡayyange, tonḡaVondu, panneraḡuVan, PrayāḡeyuVam, BanarasyuVam, mahājanaVınnuvıtarum

Phoneme *ḷ*

"*ḷ* remained unchanged during the 8th, and the 9th cent A D. But in the 10th cent.—about 930 A D—*ḷ* becomes *r* before consonants. About the year 930 A D words with *ḷ* in place of *l* appear. This indicates that *ḷ* > *r* and *ḷ* > *l* about the same time."³⁹

ḷ is met with in the following words

8th *adānvaḷike* (*adādabalika*),⁴⁰ *aḷida* (*aḷıda*), *aḷıdona* (*aḷıdavana*), *uḷıḡıda* (*uḷıḡıda*), *uḷıḡıkoḷba* (*uḷıḡıkoḷḷuva*), *eḷadu* (*eḷedu*), *elṭu* (*elṭu*), *eḷpattu* (*eḷpattu*), *ēḷu* (*eḷu*), *kaḷam* (obsolete) *kıḷkere*, *kıḷḡon* (*kıḷıavanu*), *kuḷu* (*kūḷu*), *keḷagum* (*keḷagu*), *kēḷı* (*keḷı*), *nāḷgaudıḡar* (*nāḷagaudaru*), *mıḷasıdan*

³⁷ *ıḷḷıta-svaradın aḷḷade*

sada sahaja vyaḡjananḡaḷım parada pa va-

rgada neḷeg akkumı va ıtam

pada-ıvıḡı y oḷ bahuḷa vıṭṭıyım vakya d oḷam

SMD 67

See also SMD 258 KBB 31 KVV 12.

³⁸ SMD 263

³⁹ GOKI pp 61-2 This interesting phoneme *ḷ* is found, no doubt even in modern Tamil and Malayalam as well as in Badaga and Toḡḷa languages. This phoneme in the last mentioned dialect (Toḡḷa) is met with today as a development of other phonemes (cf L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Tamil I JORM 9140)

⁴⁰ N K forms are given in the text

(*niḷisidanu*), *Noḷambam*, *peḷci* (*heccī*), *Ponvuḷcada*, *poḷalān* (*hoḷalanu*), *Maltavurā*.

- 9th. *aḷida*, *īḷda* (replaced by *koḷṭa*), *uḷidu* (*uḷidu*), *eḷtu*, *Elḷunuseya*, *ēḷnūru* (*ēḷnūru*), *kalci* (replaced by *toḷedu*), *Kiḷala suṇḡaḍoḷ*, *Kelagana* (*kelagina*), *niḷisidom* (*niḷisidanu*), *Noḷambādhirāja*, *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikkē*)
- 10th. *agaḷisidam* (*agaḷisidanu*), *aḷida*, *īḷda*, *ēḷaneyā* (*ēḷaneyā*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *kalci* *Kalḃappuvam*, *Kakambāla*, *kūlu*, *kelagaṇa*, *galeym* (*galeiyū*), *gaḷde* (*gaḍde*), *negale* (obsolete), *pogaḷa* (*hogaḷa*), *Muḷṭada*, *SamuKaḷ tēyammanum*

l > *r* or *r* ⁴¹

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*erdanu* < *eḷḍanu*
(800 A.D.)—*niḷisida* < *niḷisida* (?)
(750 A.D.)—*erpattum aydu* < *elpattum aydu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*niḷisidar* < *niḷisidar* (?)
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*arkarimdam* < *alḷkarimdam*
(930 A.D.)—*nōrppara* < *noḷpara* < *noḷpara*
(930 A.D.)—*pogarttege* < *pogaḷtege*
(964 A.D.)—*negarppin* < *negalpin*

l > *l*

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*biḷadu* < *biḷadu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*keḷdu* < *keḷdu*
(874 A.D.)—*ēḷ* < *ēḷ*
(897 A.D.)—*biḷisi* < *biḷisi*
(898 A.D.)—*puḷu* < *puḷu*
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*pogaḷal* < *pogaḷal*
(992 A.D.)—*alḷvunge* < *alḷvunge*
(992 A.D.)—*baḷikke* < *baḷikke*

ASSIMILATION, METATHESIS, PROTHESIS HAPLOLOGY, SYNCOPATION AND EPENTHESIS

Assimilation

Assimilation has apparently taken place in the following words —

8th Progressive

Baḷḷiggamaya < *Vaḷḷiggamaya* < *Vaḷḷigrāma*

Regressive

<i>Ajḡavamma</i>	Cf <i>Ajḡaramma</i>
<i>aḷḡaguna</i>	, <i>aḷḡaguna</i>
<i>īḍakke</i>	, <i>īḍakke</i>
<i>ōḍīddar</i>	„ <i>ōḍīddar</i>
<i>innura</i>	, <i>innura</i>

⁴¹ The same remarks made on p 15 above hold good here with regard to the change of *l* to *r* and of *l* to *l*

<i>ippattā</i>	<i>irpatta</i>
<i>ommānam</i>	„ <i>ormānam</i>
<i>Pemmadigalā</i>	„ <i>Pemmadigalā</i>
<i>bhattam</i>	„ <i>bhakta</i>
<i>Duggamara</i>	„ <i>Durgamāra</i>

9th *Progressive*

binnapam Cf *Vinnapam* < *viññapam* < *viññapanam*

Regressive

idakke

ippattameya

Peddore Cf *Peldore*, *Pertore*

10th. *Progressive*

Ruddapayyan Cf *Rudrapayyan*

Regressive

adakke

Cf *adarke*

varnisuttu , *varnisuttu*

* There is no assimilation in the following words during the period under discussion —

8th *erdanu* (*eddanu*)⁴², *erpattum* (*eppattu*), *eltu* (*eltu*), *elpattu* (*eppattu*), *ormme* (*omime*), *pe[ci]* (*hecci*)

9th *eltu*, *iddu* (*iddu*)

10th. *irdda* (*idda*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *urkku* (*ukku*), *geldan* (*geddanu*), *Murtlage* (*Murtlage*)

Metathesis

8th *pannirchārasinum* < *pannirchāsiranum*
pr̥tuvibhallava < *pr̥tuvivallabha*

10th *Baranāsiyuvam* < *Baranāsiyuvam*
kittimam < *kittimam*

Prothesis

8th *tondu* < *ondu*
ṛakṣiccidōn < *ṛakṣiccidōn*⁴³

10th *ombhamūra* < *ombhamūra*

Haplology

8th. *Antagunārā* < *Anantagunārā*

⁴² The N. K. forms which are obtained through the process of assimilation are given in these circular brackets.

⁴³ Cf *Sk. stti* > *itthi* *itthi* in Aśokan Inscriptions. M. A. MEHENDALE A Comparative Grammar of Aśokan Inscriptions, *BDCRI* 3.3 248. It is worth while to make a detailed investigation of many more such parallel phenomena presented by the language of the Aśokan Inscriptions.

Syncopation 44

8th $myal < myal$

Epenthesis 40

8th *ayInurum* (cf *aynūr*), *devarIge* (cf *dēvarge*), *PadUmannan* (cf *Padmanam*), *pṛthIvi* (cf *pṛthvi*), *pṛtUvi* (cf *pṛthvi*)

9th *Amōghavarīṣadevara* (cf *Amōghavarṣadeva*), *IndAranum* (cf *Indranum*),
Śakavarīṣa (cf *Śakavarṣa*), *Śrīnpuruṣaṇa* (cf *Śrīpuruṣaṇa*)

10th *Akalavarīṣadēvara* (cf. *Akalavarāṣadeva*), *IndArana*, *GabhindAran*, *Sakavar*
Isam

44 SMD 275

43 *litalam madida dadda a*

kkarada modalg-a tvam 1 tvam 14 tvam um-akkum

SMD 254

The appearance of the epenthetic vowel indicates the change in the pronunciation of these words

KEŚIRAJA deals with this phenomenon which he calls *sūtiladīṣṭva* (or fleeting double consonant) in Sūtras 36-40 and sūtras 59 and 60. From his treatment it seems that there was much confusion at his time with regard to the pronunciation of the words given in his list.

See *GOKI* pp. 62 and 93.5

II MORPHOLOGY

NOUNS,

Nature of the stems found in the inscriptions —

I Substantives not analysable into root and suffix

- 7th (p 109)¹ *ameya*, *eḍeyān*, *pulla*
- 8th *ele* 'leaf', *puli* 'tiger', *pola* 'field', *mane* 'house'
- 9th *kal* 'stone', *tuppa* 'ghee', *tore* 'stream', *pola* 'field'
- 10th *amgaḍi* 'shop', *tuppa* 'ghee' *tōmṭa* 'garden', *teṇe* 'tax'

II Stems formed from verbal roots by the addition of one suffix

- 7th (p 109) *āḷge* 'rule', from *āḷ* to rule
- 8th *āḷke* 'rule', *alivu* 'destruction' from *ali-* to destroy
- 9th *kāpu* 'protector' from *ka(y)* to protect
- 10th *ēḷge* 'growth' from *ēḷ* to grow, *aṇita* 'knowledge' from *aṇi-* to know

III Substantives from

(a) existing substantival stems —

- 7th (p 109) *okkaltana* from *okkal* 'thrashing' from *okku* 'to thrash'
- 8th *mudume* 'headmanship' from *mudu* 'old age'
- 9th *pergghetana* from *perggaḍe* 'head chief'
- 10th *baḍatana* from *baḍa* 'poor, weak'

(b) adjective or attributive words —

- 7th (p 109) *nalla* (goodness) from *nal-* good
- 9th. *olpan* (good—noun) from *ol* good
- 10th. *olpu* from *ol-* good, *belpu* (whiteness) from *bcl* white.

IV Substantives from the past and future declinable participles of verbs (with gender suffixes, if any)

- 7th. (p 109) *aḷidon*—he who destroys—from *aḷida* Dpp of *ali*—to ruin
- 8th. *aḷidon*, *koḷḷol* (> *goḷḷol*)—she who has given from *koḷḷa* Dpp of *koḍu*—to give,
- 9th. *aḷidon*
- 10th *aḷidon*

¹ Throughout the present thesis, for purposes of comparison a few illustrative forms found in the 6th and 7th cent A.D. as given in *GOKI* are cited. Page references to this book are given after 7th in circular brackets e.g. 7th (p. 109). Wherever possible, an attempt has been made throughout the thesis at a comparative study of the condition of the Kannaḍa language to be found in the 6th and 7th cent with that in the 8th, 9th and 10th cent as studied through the inscriptions. Thus will it is hoped enable the reader to understand the historical development of the Kannaḍa language from the 6th to 10th cent A.D.

V Substantives from Numerals

- 7th. (p 110) *elṣadimbarge*—to the 70 people
sastruvvar—one thousand people
 8th *irbbara*—of two persons
mūvarā—of three persons
 9th. *oruvani*—one person
anurbbaram—five hundred people
 10th *pannirbbar*—twelve people
ayvadimbar—fifty people

Formation of stems from Skt LWS ·

I Words borrowed from Skt without any change

- 7th (p 110) *kulam*, *janam*
 8th *dharmanam*, *rājyam*
 9th *kālam*, *ṣunyam*
 10th *anīyam*, *adhikam*

II Words borrowed from Skt. with modifications

- 7th (p 110) *ācari*, *nisidhige*
 8th *komāla*, *Tribhuvanacari*, *gōsane*
 9th *gōṣṭi*, *sāmyu*
 10th. *ṣunname*, *mēkhaḷe*, *seṭṭi*.

III Skt. words in fem. gender, ending in *ā*, are taken in Kannada with *e* for *a* :

- 7th (p 110); *bāle* for *bālā*
 8th *daye* from *daya*, *dikṣe* from *dīksā*, *vasudhe* from *vasudhā*
 9th *Tungabhadre* from *Tungabhadrā*, *dise* from *dīśā*
 10th *mekhaḷe* from *mēkhaḷa*, *ṣūje* from *ṣūja*, *vidye* from *vidyā*

IV Skt. -*vat* (*vant*) stems are borrowed with the strong form *vant*

- 7th. (p 110) *lakṣanavantar*
 8th. *Devacārya bhagavanṭargge*

GENDER

The gender of Old Kannaḍa generally seems to agree with the natural sex differentiations except in the case of animals which are brought under the neuter gender, perhaps due to an obsessed view that the animals have not the power of ratiocination. In the light of this fact the sweeping generalization that "in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex" ² can not be tenable

² See p 5 above

³ K V SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages' IA 40 184
 In this connection it may be pointed out that the assumption that gender follows sex in the PIE in its oldest phase at any rate, is questioned by competent scholars. Cf "That the IG feminine in its original phase, inaccessible to us now, was actually the grammatical expression of the female sex as such is anything but certain and careful consideration of the data known to us demonstrates that such an assumption is not very likely to be valid. The fact that, judging from the evidence of gender motion and myth, the

Masc.

- 7th (p 111) *arasan, aṣṭan, kādon*
- 8th *keṣaya, kondon, sandon*
- 9th *ahdon, magan*
- 10th *tamma, perggade*

Fem

- 7th
- 8th *magaḷu, sūḷe*
- 9th *magaḷ*

Neut

- 7th (p 111) *ekaltana, pavu, pulu*
- 8th *eḷtu, nela, pola*
- 9th *eḷtu, pola mannu,*
- 10th *tōmṭa, tuppa*

The following gender—(and number—) distinguishing suffixes are used in the case of (masc.) nom sg of *-a* stems.⁴

- 7th (p 118) *an, -am, -an,⁵ -on, om*
- 8th *-an, -am, an, -ēn, on, -ōm,⁵ om, om*
- 9th *-an, an-u, am, -am, -ōn, -an, ata, ātam⁶*
- 10th *-an, -am, an, -om, -āta, -ātam*

It is very remarkable that these gender distinguishing suffixes are found only in the case of *-a* stems, whereas stems ending in *-i, u* and *-e* have no suffix or termination in the nom sg.⁷

(a) Stems without any suffix or termination

Masc

- 7th (p 111) *Allagunda, aṣṭya, maga*
- 8th *āḷu, Eḷega, keṣaya*
- 9th *Cidāvna, Būtarasa, maga*
- 10th *odeya, tamma*

Fem

- 7th (p 111) *lapaccale*
- 8th *sūḷe*
- 9th *magaḷ*
- 10th

feminine was already associated with the female sex in the IG mother language allows no conclusion to be drawn regarding its original value"—C. C. UHLENBECK, *The Indo-Germanic Mother Language and Mother Tribes Complex* AA 39.3.388

⁴ See fn 61 below

⁵ Though *-am* and *am* are given here as two suffixes they are, in fact, one *-am* denotes the use of *anustāra* whereas *-am* denotes the use of the consonant.

⁶ *-āta* and *-ātam* are personal pronouns (masc. hon 3 sg.) used here as gender suffixes. See under *-āta* in the section on Personal Pronouns

⁷ GOKI, pp. 111 and 118.

Neut

- 7th (p 111) *ittodu, oltu, keze*
 8th. *nādu, nela*
 9th. *eḷtu, tore, puḷu*
 10th. *amgaḍi, tōmṭa, bitti*

(b) Stems with gender suffix ⁸

Masc

- 7th. (p 111) *arasan, alivon*
 8th. *magan, magam, alivon, alitōm, alivon, añjadon, oḍḍuvon, keṭṭuvonu*
 9th *magan, Kupṭēyan, magam, alidōn, alidon alidāta, Āyannanu*
 10th *Pampayyan, magan, magam, Maruḷayyan, selevon, tappidāta.*

Fem

- 7th no examples
 8th *iḍoḷ, koḷḷoḷ*

Neut

- 7th (p 111) *uḷigan, okkalṭanam*
 8th *sālam, paṇam*
 9th *bayalam, māram*
 10th *naḍukam, paṇam, pempam, baḍḍṭanam*

Suffixes *i* and *o* were used to form feminines

- 7th (p 112) *Jambunāygiṟ, sīsittiyar*
 8th *arasi, Araṭṭiṭi, prānavallabhe, mahādēvi*
 9th
 10th *mahādēvi*

Lws

Loan words are treated as Native words in adding the gender suffixes

The word *mahajana* is used⁹ as Neut⁹

- 7th (p 112) *mahājanakke*
 9th *mahajanam*

(a) Stem without suffix

Masc

- 7th (p 113) *ācaryya, Gunakṛitti*
 8th *Kuntācāryya, kumara, Mahāprabhu, sūtradhāri*
 9th. *Māra satya, Gonatha Svadhāri*
 10th *Amōghavarṣadēva, gāmunda, Satyavākya*

Fem

- 7th (p 113) *tapaccāle*
 8th *prānavallabhe, mahādēvi*
 10th *uruvare, mahādēvi*

⁸ For detailed examples with all the gender suffixes see under *Nominative Case*

⁹ *maḷḷa*

janam mahā cchabdam ire naḷḷumsakam akkum

Neut

- 9th (p 113) *msidhige, pāda*
 8th *kavile, maryyāde*
 9th *varsa, ślākarmma*
 10th *ambōdhi, pūje, sthiti*

(b) Stem with suffix

Masc

- 7th (p 113) *andhan, Kucēlam, pālīsīdom*
 8th *Kulatīlakan dharegiṣan, Śrīballaham, Śrī Dōram, irakṣiccūdōn, Singam*
 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, duṣṣan, Nagārjjunam, paramēśvaram*
 10th *Ajasutan, Kānnaran, Pramukham, Indram*

Fem

- 8th *Kanci abbe*
 9th *Kal abbe*
 10th *Nāgīyabbe*

Neut

- 7th (p 113) *ayuṣyam, kulani*
 8th *padam, divasam*
 9th *phalam, varṣam, pāpam*
 10th *anīyam, adhīkam, phalam*

In a form like *Permmānaḍi* (9th.) though the last constituent is obviously *neuter*, the whole compound form is *masc*¹⁰

NUMBER

Kannāḍa has only two numbers—*sg* and *pl*. The singular may be either the stem itself or the stem with the gender suffix (which denotes number also) or the stem with the case-termination added to it. There is no difference between NWs and LWs in the formation of the plural. In the case of *masc* and *fem* honorific plural is very commonly used.

The suffixes for the *pl* are

- 7th. (p 115) *-ār, ar, -gaḷ*
 8th. *-ār, -ar, -dir, -vir, -gaḷ*
 9th. *-ār* (only in one instance), *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar-kkaḷ*
 10th. *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar kkaḷ*

-ār, ar, -gaḷ and *-ankkaḷ* are the suffixes used with *masc* and *fem* stems while (only) *-gaḷ* is the suffix for the *neut* stems. *Masc* stems in *i, u, e* and *fem* stems in *-e* and consonantal stems in *-i* take *gaḷ* in these inscriptions.¹¹

If the assumption that *-ār* is more ancient than *-ar*¹² is tenable, then a confirmation of this assumption is found in the fact that in the inscriptions studied here, while

¹⁰ GOKI, p. 113

¹¹ GOKI pp. 114 116 KBB 40 42 SMD 102

¹² GOKI p. 115.

forms with both *-ār* and *ar* are met with in the 8th cent A D, we generally meet with forms with *ar* in the 9th, and when we come to the 10th cent A D, we have not a single form with *ār* but only with *ar*¹³

(a) Simple stem in the sg ¹⁴

Masc

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>Allagunda, aḷiya, maga</i>
8th.	<i>Eṇega, maga, Kannaci, Kongani, āḷu, Palipāṇe</i>
9th	<i>Būlarasa, maga, Ganga Permmādi kōpu</i>
10th	<i>oḍeya, tamma, Permmānaḍi, Perggade</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>Basanlakumāra, Gunakīrtti, Caritaśrīnāmadhēyaprabhu</i>
8th	<i>Kuntacānya, Jagatunga, Ranadhāri, sūtradhāri, mahaprabhu, Ranatīkramanu</i>
9th	<i>Indara, paramēsvara, saruvādhikāri, Śūradhāri, gāmunḍa samiyu</i>
10th	<i>Amōghavarṣadeva, Atri, Cintāmani</i>

Fem

NW

8th	<i>arasi, Baḍi poḍḍi, magaḷu, sūle</i>
-----	--

LW

8th	<i>mahādēvi</i>
10th	<i>prānavallabhe, mahādēvi</i>

Neut

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>okkallana, paḷi puḷu</i>
8th	<i>nela, pola, kaḷani, puḷi, eltu, nellu, ele, mane</i>
9th	<i>pergghcēṭana pola, Bagerāḍi, Sindarāḍi, eḷtu, kallu, puḷu, toṇe, mane</i>
10th	<i>tuppa, tōmṭa, amgaḍi, giḷi, paḷṭi, uppu, beḍamgu, galde, tere, beḷgode</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>pūṭi, mīsdhige</i>
8th	<i>sunka bhūmi, śīme</i>
9th	<i>slākarmma, pūṭi a sthiti, Citrabhānu amāse, śilā lekhe</i>
10th	<i>Krōdhana, Citra agni kurtti, ōje, dhare</i>

¹³ It is possible that the enunciation of this view, if tenable, may lead one to make a wider generalization that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple* structure in the evolution of the Kannada language, the generalization which will be discussed at some length in relation to similar other phenomena in the concluding part of the thesis

¹⁴ For detailed examples see under *Nominative Case*

(b) *Serom* with gender suffix :*Maxe.*

		NW	LW
	<i>-en</i>		
	7th. (p. 115)	<i>en-en</i>	<i>-pāden</i>
	8th.	<i>ma-en</i>	<i>-pāden</i>
	9th.	<i>ma-en</i>	<i>iden</i>
	10th.	<i>ma-en</i>	<i>Aimān</i>
	<i>-em, -em</i>		
	7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>Kāden</i>
	8th.	<i>ma-en</i>	<i>Sāden</i>
	9th.	<i>ma-en</i>	<i>maiden</i>
	10th.	<i>ma-en</i>	<i>Aiden</i>
	<i>-en</i>		
	7th. (p. 115)	<i>en-en</i>	....
	8th.	<i>en-en, eniden</i>	....
	9th.	<i>eniden</i>	
	<i>-om</i>		
	7th. (p. 115)	<i>en-om</i>	<i>pāden</i>
	8th.	<i>en-om, en-om</i>	
	10th.	<i>en-om, en-om</i>	
	<i>-ōm</i>		
	8th.	<i>en-ōm</i>	
	<i>-ōn</i>		
	8th.	<i>en-ōn</i>	<i>iden</i>
	9th.	<i>en-ōn</i>	
	<i>-āta, -ātan</i>		
	9th.	NW.	LW
	10th.	<i>en-āta</i>	
		<i>ballātem</i>	
		<i>tappidāta</i>	
		<i>ballātan</i>	
	<i>Fem.</i>		
	<i>-ā, -ābe.</i>		
	8th.		
	9th.	<i>iden, kottol</i>	
	10th.		

9th.

varṣaṁ, kulakṣayam

10th.

*paṇaṁ
baḍatanam**daṇḍaṁ, kulam.*

PLURAL :

-ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

anindītār

8th.

aḷivār, sandār

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

Rājñimatigantiyār

9th.

....

Mahādēviyār

-ar (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōltamar*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Ballavarasar**bhaṣarar*

10th.

*Tailaparasar**anēkar, goravar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

Siṣṭiyar

8th.

*sūḷeyar**Dēvaganikkēyar*

9th.

....

Mahādēviyar

10th.

....

Vallabheyar-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :¹⁵

-i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

bhāgigaḷ

8th.

....

dēśādhipatigaḷ

9th.

....

upakārigaḷ

10th.

....

udārigaḷ

Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

-arvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

abbegaḷ

10th.

....

Nāgiyabbegaḷ

-i stems :

8th.

Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullatēgaḷ**vratagaḷ*

(b) Stems with gender suffix .

Masc

	NW	LW
<i>-an</i>		
7th (p 115)	<i>arasan</i>	<i>-pālakan</i>
8th	<i>magan</i>	<i>pātakan</i>
9th	<i>magān</i>	<i>īṣṭan</i>
10th	<i>magān</i>	<i>Ajasutan</i>
<i>-am, an</i>		
7th (p 115)		<i>Kucēlam</i>
8th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Śrī ballaham</i>
9th	<i>magam</i>	<i>manōharam</i>
10th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Ajītam</i>
<i>on</i>		
7th (p 115)	<i>alivon</i>	
8th	<i>alivon, aṇṇadon</i>	....
9th	<i>alidom</i>	
<i>om</i>		
7th (p 115)	<i>alidom</i>	<i>pālīśidom</i>
8th	<i>andom, alītom</i>	
10th	<i>alidom, seṣevom</i>	
<i>-ōm</i>		
8th	<i>alīttōm</i>	
<i>-ōn</i>		
8th	<i>alivōn</i>	<i>īrakṣiccīdōn</i>
9th	<i>alīdōn</i>	
<i>āta, ātam</i>		
	NW	LW
9th	<i>āḷḍāta</i>	
	<i>ballātam</i>	
10th	<i>tappīdāta</i>	
	<i>ballatam</i>	

Fem

<i>-oḷ, -abbe</i>		
8th.	<i>īḷḍoḷ, koḷḷoḷ</i>	<i>Kaṇci abbe</i>
9th.		<i>Kāḷ abbe</i>
10th	..	<i>Naram abbe</i>

Neut

<i>-am, am</i>		
7th (p 115)	<i>okkaltanam</i>	<i>kulam, dēham</i>
8th.	<i>ṇoḷam, paṇam, sālam</i>	<i>ācāram, mōnam</i>

9th.		<i>varṣaṇi, kulakṣayam</i>
10th.	<i>paṇaṇi</i> <i>baḍatanam</i>	<i>daṇḍaṇi, kulam.</i>

PLURAL :

-ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>aninditār</i>
8th.	<i>aḷivār, sandār</i>	....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>Rājñimatigantiyār</i>
9th.	....	<i>Mahādēviyār</i>

-ar. (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>āmikōḷḷamar</i>
8th.	<i>keḷeyar</i>	<i>yuvārājar</i>
9th.	<i>Ḫallavārasar</i>	<i>bhaṭarar</i>
10th.	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>anēkar, goravar</i>

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>Siṣittiyar</i>
8th.	<i>sūḷeyar</i>	<i>Dēvaganikeyar</i>
9th.	....	<i>Mahādēviyar</i>
10th.	....	<i>Vallabheyar</i>

-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :¹⁵

-i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>bhāgigaḷ</i>
8th.	....	<i>dēśādhipatigaḷ</i>
9th.	....	<i>upakārigaḷ</i>
10th.	....	<i>udārigaḷ</i>

Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)	....	<i>-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ</i>
8th.	....	....
9th.	....	<i>abbegaḷ</i>
10th.	....	<i>Nāgiyabbegaḷ</i>

-i stems :

8th.	<i>Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ</i>
------	---------------------------------

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)	<i>Vidyullategaḷ</i> <i>vratagaḷ</i>
---------------	------	---

¹⁵ See p. 24.

	8th	<i>kalgaḥ</i>	<i>apparādhamaḥ</i>
	9th.		<i>rājastavitaṃgaḥ</i>
	10th		<i>samratsaraṃgaḥ</i>
	<i>dir</i> (suffix) ¹⁶		
<i>Masc</i>		NW	LW
	8th	<i>makandir</i> <i>magandir</i>	
<i>Fem</i>			
	8th	<i>magaḥdir</i>	
	<i>-vir</i> (suffix)		
	8th	<i>tāyvir</i>	
	<i>arkkaḥ</i> (double plu suffix) ¹⁷		
	9th		<i>goravarkaḥ</i> <i>iēda vidarkaḥ</i>
	10th		<i>Rāṣṭrakūṭāni ayarkaḥ</i>

HONORIFIC PLURAL ¹⁸

<i>Masc</i>			
	7th (p 116)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>mahārājar</i>
	8th.	<i>arasar,</i> <i>magandir</i>	<i>Vijayadityar,</i> <i>yuvarājar</i>
	9th	<i>Būtarasar</i>	<i>Mōm goravar</i>
	10th	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>Āhavamalladevar</i>
<i>Fem</i>			
	7th (p 116)		<i>Śiṣṭītyar</i>
	8th	<i>sūḷeyar, magaḥdir,</i> <i>mudutāyvir, Kucipotiḥgaḥ</i>	<i>Lōkamahādevītyar</i>
	9th.		<i>Gāmundabbegaḥ</i>
	10th.		<i>Nāgīyabbegaḥ,</i> <i>Rēi aladētyar</i>

DECLENSION

Stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* and *e* as well as stems ending in consonants are met with in the inscriptions studied and for all genders there is, of course, only one declension ¹⁹

The Nominative Case

The nom. sg. in all the three genders does not possess any case-termination. The

¹⁶ *mikk-ā stī pūḥ-lingado*

[akkuṃ ir-ar-dīr ir endu lokōktiḥgaḥ] SMD 97 Cf. also KBB 42, KVV 18

¹⁷ *ṭakalam peṭai arai-aruvim*
ge kaḥ āgamam

SMD 101

¹⁸ See p. 24

¹⁹ GOAI pp. 116-7

stem itself or the stem with gender suffix forms the nom sg.²⁰ In modern scientific linguistics the nominative case here will be said to possess *morpheme zero*.²¹ The nom pl is formed with the suffixes *ar ar gaḷ arkkal dir* and *ir*.²²

(a) The stem as the nom sg

a stems

Masc

NW²³

- 7th. (p 117) *Allagunda aḷiya*
 8th *arasa Erega odeya*²⁴ *keḷeya Paṇḍappa Bancaḷaya Baḍavoja Buḷḷiga Eḷega Maḍappaṇṇa Muṭṭarasa Simavallarasa*
 9th *AnḍugaRaṭṭiyanna Koṇḍovaya Nimbiccarā Baṇṇa ayya Butarasa maga Maṣṭigara Cidanna*
 10th *Edataycayya oḍeya Kamaraśa, Kogaḷivarayya Caṭṭayya tamma*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Kamara Basanta Kumara bhaḷaraka*
 8th. *Ajṇavamma Angara-Siṅga Kuntacarya Kumara Guṇasagara Jagaṭunga Prabhuṭataraśa pṛituvī bhallava bhattaraka bhaḷṭara Rana raḷoka Rama Lokaditya Sivamara Śrīpuruṣa Śrī Kama Śrīpuruṣa maharaja*
 9th *Indara Kuṭṭivammo raja paramesvara Nagammayya Nalambadhī raja paramesvara bhaḷṭaraka Buḷḷiga-Gonaiha Mara-Satya Satyavākyā Kongum varma dharma maharajadhīraja saṃpaṇṇa*

²⁰ See p 22 Cf ABB 74 *lingatṭavacanānatre prathama*

²¹ VENDRYES *Language* (English Translation) p 78 Cf also O JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* London p 106

²² See p 24

²³ Sometimes a compound word consists of both NW and LW (which is generally treated here as NW) and sometimes it is difficult to know whether a word is NW or LW. The distinctions made here with regard to NW and LW are however tentative.

²⁴ Tam. *uḷaiya* (8th) adj pt who owns

uḷai ptp in the possession of

uḷan ptp with —A P

An attempt at a chronological study of linguistic facts within Kannaḍa and Tamil of the 7th to 10th cent AD is indicated^d from here onwards in order to facilitate the comparison of synchronic elements of the two important cognate members (viz Kannaḍa and Tamil) of the Dravidian family. This is in consonance with the new methodology in linguistic science inaugurated by KURYLOWICZ (*Origins de la formation des Noms en Indo-européennes* Paris, 1935) and E. BENVENISTE (*Etudes Indo-européennes*). See also S. M. KATRĒ ABORI 20277 and C. R. SANKARAN ABORI 21240. Here the Tamil forms are given from inscriptions only for the 7th and 8th cent AD (while the Kannaḍa forms are given from the 8th to 10th cent AD) as are available from the unpublished work *A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD* by Kanapathu PILLAI. This work is a thesis submitted to and approved by the University of London for the Ph.D. Degree in 1935. The short form K.P. is used after the instances for the reference to this work while the ordinal in the circular brackets indicates the century. The adj. pt. and the post position given in the Tamil examples above illustrate the concept of *morphoseme* a linguistic unit standing at the intersecting point where form and notion meet. (Vide O. JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* p 108)

- 10th *Akālavarīśadēva amarēśvara, Amōghaīarśadēva, Kaliyuga-Rāva, Kuva*
lala putarīarēśvara, gāmunda, Caṭṭayya-dēva, jagadēka Vīra Tailapa-
dharmma-mahārājādhirāja, Nītyavarśadēva, Nalamba kulāntaka dēva
prīthīnallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara, paramabhāṭāraka, Pal-
lava mahāmandalīka, mahāsāmanta Rēvadāsa Vīra Nārāyana, Viśōt-
tara, Satyavākhya Koṅṅuntvarmma, Satyāśrayakula tīlaka

Neut

NW

- 8th *kuḷa*²⁵ *Caṃma, nela*²⁶ *pola*²⁷ *valla*²⁸
 9th. *Kunda, pola*
 10th. *tuppa*²⁹ *tōmṣa*³⁰

LW

- 7th. (p 117) *dēgula*
 8th *dharmma, nagara pūrnna, bhanda, bhimba, vijayaīatsara, sīlākarmma,*
sunka surālaya
 9th. *Kāsyapa gōtra, Naḷa, phala, Ramēśvara varśa, Saka kāla, samvatsara,*
sīlākarmma
 10th. *agrahārama, Ādityaīāra īṣṭaprabhāva, Isvara, Krōdhana Citra, danḍa,*
Nahdana Pauṣyamāsa bahula, phala batta, Bhādrapada mahānakhara,
Yuva rājamāna līkṣita, Vikrama, Vikṛta Vibhava Vaiśākha-suddha
śāsana śauca, Sakaiarśa, samvatsara, sīlākarmma, Sukravāra, sūryya
grahana

NW

-s stems

- 8th. *Kannaci, Kongani*
 9th *Ganga Permmādi*
 10th. *Permmanaḍi*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Akṣayakīrti, Pallai ācāri*
 8th. *kali Kānti Kēsari, Pāṇḍi seṭṭi, Ranadhāri, Sarīrasiddhi ācāri, sākṣi*
sūtradhāri, Sitarina gōṣāṣi
 9th *akhaṇḍīla brahmacāri, gōṣṭi, Dēiālī, sarīrādhihāri, Sūradhāri*
 10th *Ajātarmma seṭṭi, Atri, Aṅga seṭṭi, gunāgrani Cīlāmāni, daṇḍādhipati*
pōda padm nṇaṭṭi bud[dh]y āṭṭi, mahāsāmanta ādhīpati, Saṣi, sakti

²⁵ Tam *kuḷi* (7th) —s.n. 'a measure of land equal to 576 ft.' K.P.

²⁶ Tam *nilam* (7th, 8th) —m.lan.—s.n. 'land', also nil (8th.) —i b 'to stand' K.P.

²⁷ Tam *ṭulam* (8th.) —s.n. 'field', also *Pulamakaḷ* (8th.) —'Goddess of the Earth' K.P.

²⁸ Tam *reṣe* (7th.) —s.n. 'tank' K. P.

²⁹ Tam *tutta* (8th.) —'he had enjoyed' from r b *tuy* 'to enjoy' K. P.

³⁰ Tam *tōṇṭu* (7th, 8th.) —i b 'dig' K. P.

NW

Fem

8th *arasī, Baḍi poḍḍi*

LW

8th *mahādēvi*10th. *mahādēvi*

NW

Neut

7th (p 118) *gēti, paḷi*³¹8th. *aḍi*,³² *ani*,³³ *Āgaḷi, Āsandi kaḷani*,³⁴ *Kuḍalūrppāḍi, puḷi*³⁵9th *Bāgevaḍi, Sindavaḍi,*10th *amgaḍi, keyi*,³⁶ *giḷi, guḍi*,³⁷ *pāḷti, Banavāsi, biḷḷi, vajjanī*

LW

7th. (p 118) *pūti, bhūmi*8th *datṭi, phala-prāpti, baḷi, bhūmi*9th. *datṭi, pīrva-sthiti, Pramathī, Bīrōdhi, brahmēti, madhyavarṭti, rājyā bhī vṛddhi, stanābhi vṛddhi*10th *Agni, anī(dhi)gati, ambōdhi, āhāra dhanī, ēkadasi, kirtti, kṣānti, gabhi rōddāni, Dumdubhi, pañcamī, Prajāpāti, baḷi, bārasī, brahmāti, mahō dadhi, mūrtti, Raktakṣi, vamiśāvaḷi, vaḷi, Vikāri vṛti, samkranti, sam-gati, śampāḍi, stuti, sthiti, Hēmaśambi*

-u stems .

NW

Masc

9th *kaḷu*

LW.

7th (p 118) *Caṇiśārināmādhēyaprabhu*8th *Karṇipu, mahāprabhu.*

Neut

NW

7th (p 118) *ittodu, oḷtu, puḷu*8th *eḷtu*³⁸9th *eḷtu, puḷu, Bāsuriḷoḍu*³¹ Tam. *paḷippu* (8th.)—vbl noun 'fault' K P³² Tam. *aḷi* (8th.)—s.n. 'foot' K. P³³ Tam. *ani* (8th.)—v.b. adorn' K P³⁴ Tam. *kaḷani* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'paddy fields' K.P³⁵ Tam. *puḷi* (8th.)—s.n. 'tiger' K.P³⁶ Tam. *keyi* (7th.)—s.n. 'hand' K.P³⁷ Tam. *kuḷi* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)'. K P³⁸ Tam. *erutu* (8th.)—s.n. 'ox' K. P

10th. Ak
17

NW.

... nel-l-u,⁵⁷ pugil-u,⁵⁸ pul-l-u,⁵⁹ pon-n-u, matal-l-u, Vidal-

... man-ni-u⁶⁰

Neut

LW.

...
...-y-u.

(p. 118) suffixes of -a stems (masc nom sg.).⁶¹

- (p. 118) -an, an, -am, -ōn, -om.
- 9th. -an, -an, -am, -ōn, -on, -ōm, -om, -om
- 10th. -an, -an-u, -an, -am, -ōn, -on, -āta, -ātam
- 10th. -an, -an, -am, -om, -āta, -ātam

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender-suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent. A.D. we meet with the suffixes -āta and -ātam (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon) for the first time.

The suffixes -ōn, -on, -ōm, and -om function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes -ōn, -ōm, -on, and -om is less in the 9th cent. A.D. than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent. A.D. except -om. It is possible that -on and -om have come from -ōn and -ōm and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of -ar < ār which has been discussed above.⁶²

Masc.

NW.

-an :

- 7th (p 119) arasan,⁶³ Allagundan
- 8th. Anjanavattigan, Ezamman, K. Kirtlavian, Padun, an, Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cottam, Puley, Pesarajjan, mage, Rattir, 9th oruv, Kidalegadhi, 10th Acap, Panipayya, yam

⁵⁷ 11 Tam. nāṭu (8th)
⁵⁸ Tam. nel, nellu
⁵⁹ Tam. pukar (8th)
⁶⁰ Tam. pullu (8th)
⁶¹ Tam. man (8th.)

K.P.
K. P.

⁶² See p 22.
⁶³ See infra, pp 24-25.
δ and o. However, the above
⁶⁴ Tam. aracay (7th.)
⁶⁵ Tam. makay (7th. 8th.)

LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Gunasaṅgarādviṭṭiyanāmadheyan, mahādēvan* .
- 8th *Indaballityātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kayravamsādhayan, Kāma-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gāman, gāmundan, Govindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitran, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumāran, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahapātaka sanyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāṇḍyan, paramēśvarādhirajatarajan, Pītāmahan, Pṛthvīsāgaran, sādupriyan, Bhanudāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhrīyan, Manujāgaran, Renasāgaran, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhityan, Vaiśikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēniyan, Śrīpurusa mahārajan, śūdrakan, Somavamsōdbhavan, Śvētavāhan*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣtan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōtan, pañca maha pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhanijanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasambhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandita-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āyanagāvundān, Indaran, ultatamgan, Kannaran, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahayan, Gabhīndaran, Gōyindara ballahan, Cāḷukya Rāman, Jayadullatamgan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nakusan, Nripatumgan, patākan, pātakaṇ, Purūṭayan, Ponnaṭaragāvundān, praplan, Budhanvajani, brahmatī kārān, mahābalan, maharajayyan, mahārajadhīrājan, mahāsāmantan, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōltara vidita dharādetan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

NW

- 9th *Kanullam*

LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucelam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṭṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *atibhumbhukam, Koṇḍīya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Panca mahā pātakam*

-am :

NW.

- 3th *Dommarā Kādavam, magam*
- 9th *alid un[ā]vam, Eṇeyammam, Kulappaya[m], gaṇḍam, Kommagure-yammam, Devannayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āya gāvunda Kamayyam, Āya varmmayyam, Eṇējōgayyam, Kāluyammam, Kācayyam, Kīṭayammam, Kēkayyam, Kōḷeyammam, gaṇḍam, Paṇpayyam, Piṭṭayyam, Permmādi Būtāryyam, Bōppavvam, Bankayyam, magam, Malliga Gadāyām, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Maḷmayyam, Murumayyam*

LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam* .

NW.

Neul

- 8th *kūl u, nāl u*,⁵⁶ *nel l u*,⁵⁷ *puḡil u*,⁵⁸ *puḷ l u*,⁵⁹ *pon n u, mattal u, Vīdat-tūr u*
 9th *kal l u, Beḷi tūr u, man-n u*⁶⁰
 10th *kūl u*

LW

- 8th *sthit y u*
 10th *Amavase y u*

Gender (and number) suffixes of a stems (masc nom sg) ⁶¹

- 7th (p 118) *an, am, -am, ōn, om*
 8th *-an, am, am, ōn, on, ōm, -om, -om*
 9th *-an, an u, am, am, ōn, -on, -ata, -ātam*
 10th *an, am, am, om, -āta, -ātam*

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent AD we meet with the suffixes *ata* and *-ātam* (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time

The suffixes *ōn, -on, -ōm, and om* function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes *-ōn, -ōm, on, and -om* is less in the 9th cent AD than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent AD except *om*. It is possible that *-on* and *-om* have come from *-ōn* and *-ōm* and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of *-ar < ār* which has been discussed above.⁶²

Masc.

NW

-an

- 7th (p 119) *arasan*,⁶³ *Allagundan*
 8th. *Ammavaratigān, Eṇamman, Kūḷamman, Kūṭṭarannan, Kuṭṭumuddan, Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cottamman, Dāsiamman, Padumannan, pārvan, Puleyarmman, Pesarajan, magan*,⁶⁴ *Mādānman, Raṭṭigan*
 9th. *oritan, Kaligallan, Kidalegadhīphānman, Kuppēyan, magan*
 10th. *Acapayyan, Eṇeyan, Pampayyan, magan, Ruddapayyan, Sāmi Kalle yamman*

⁵⁶ 'Tam. *nāḷu* (8th)—'land, country'. K P

⁵⁷ Tam. *nel nellu* (8th)—'paddy'. K P

⁵⁸ Tam. *puḡar* (8th)—'fault'. K P.

⁵⁹ Tam. *pullu* (8th)—'grass'. K P

⁶⁰ Tam. *man* (8th)—'earth territory, dust'. K, P

⁶¹ See p 22.

⁶² See infra pp. 24-25. In the early period it is indeed difficult to distinguish between *ḍ* and *ḍ*. However, the above discussion is based on the readings given by epigraphists.

⁶³ Tam. *aracan* (7th)—s m sg 'king'. K, P

⁶⁴ Tam. *maṭey* (7th. 8th.)—s m 'son'. K P

LW.

- 7th (p 119) *Gunasāgarādviṭṭiyanāmadhēyan, mahādevan* *
- 8th *Indabalītyātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kaytavamsādhīpan, Kama-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gaman, gamunḍan, Gōvindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitran, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumāran, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahāpalaka samyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhīrājājan, Pītāmahan, Pṛthvisagaran, sādūpṛiyan, Bhānudāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhṛiyan, Manujāgaran, Ranasāgaran, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhīyan, Varīśikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēniyan, Śrīpuruṣa mahārājan, śūdrakan, Sōmavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan.*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadevan, Nāgadhōran, pañca mahā pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhāmjanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Asutan, Abjasahbhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandīta-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āyconagāvunḍan, Indaran, ultarāngan, Kannaṛan, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahāyan, Gabhīndaran, Gāyindara ballahan, Coḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantiṅgan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nakuṣan, Nṛpatuṅgan, patākan, pātakan, Purūravan, Ponnavaṛagāvunḍan, prapṭan, Budhānvajan, brahmātikāran, mahabaḷan, mahārājayyan, mahārājadhīrājan, mahāsāmantan, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōltara vidīta dharādevan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

NW

- 9th *Kanvillam*

LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucēlam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṭṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *aṭibhumbhukam, Kondīlya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Panca mahā-pātakam*

-am :

NW

- 8th *Dommarā Kaḍavam, magam*
- 9th *alid unṭ[a]vam, Eṛeyammam, Kulappaya[m], gandam, Kommagurē-yammam, Dēvanmayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Kammayyam, Āyta varmmayyam, Eṛejōgayyam, Kālī-yammam, Kācayyam, Kīṛiyammam, Kekayyam, Kōṭeyammam, gaṇḍan, Pampayyam, Piṭṭayyam, Permmāḍi Būtāyjam, Bōppavvam, Bankayyam, magam, Maliga Gāḍayyam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Māḷimayyam, Murumayyam*

LW

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam,*

- 8th *Kannam, Singam, Śrī Dōram, Śrīpurusaamahārājam, Śrī ballaham*
- 9th *Akālavarṣa śrī pṛthvī vallabham, Garuḍa lāñchanam, Dhōram, Nāgār-
jjunam, pañcānanam, paramēśvaram, bhaya[ka]ram, Butem[dra] gā
vundam, manōharam, ma[y]dunam, mahārajādhi rājam, mahāsāmant-
am, mahē[m]dra Tribhuvanadhīram, Raṭṭa vamsōdbhava[m], Rāmam,
Lakṣmīvallabhēndram, Vikramāditya-Santaram, sampannam*
- 10th *Ajītam, Anuvah, atiratha-mallam, abhinutam, amalām, Amōghavarṣa
mahīṣam, amgarakam, Ayyapadevam, asahayasāhasam, Indram, In-
drātmanjam, Iṭṭva Kannaram, Kannaram, Kannayyam, Kannaradēvam,
Kadambakuḷācāḍit-ādityam, Kavirājarāja-vibudha-pravaram, Kām-
ci puravarēśvaram, kulatilakam, kula prasadam, kulaharam, Koṭṭigadē
vam, Gangādharām, mārṭtandam, gāvundam, Gūṭigaveṇē Nāgam, Goj-
ṇga dēvam, Gōvundayyam, Caṭṭiga dēvam, Cāṭṭiky ūbharanam, Calukya
pañcānana[m], Jagatumgam, Javam, Jōgumayyam, Dēvarājasutam,
Dhāttram, nagarādhiṣṭhitan, Nandagirinātham, Nannigāśrayam, Nāga
varmayyam, Nāgumayyam, Nirupamadēvam, Pañcala dēva[m], para
ma bhaṭṭarakam, paramēśvara makuṣa ghaṭṭila caranāravindam, Pal-
lavānvayam, Pallava kuḷatīṣak-āñēka vākyam, pādapaḍmōpaśēvutam,
Purūrava nandanam, Phalgunam, prakarṣam, pratipakṣa sūdrakam,
pṛthivīrājivam, pṛthuvī vallabham, Banavāsi puravarēśvaram, Biṭṭi-
gam, Budham, bīmam, Budhanutam, bhāvam, Bhūriśramam, Manu
mārggarā, mallam, Mārasimgha-dēvam, Raṭṭa Kandarppam, Raṭṭa
vidyādharām, raja mārṭtandam, Rāṣṭrakūḷ oṭṭamam, vasya kula
tilakam, Vāṇikuḷ oḷ[dayam], vibudha-janam, viśiṣṭōṭṭamam, vihamga
rajadhvajōṭṭumga[m], Vira Nārayanam, Visōṭṭara bhaṭṭam, Sāmṭa
gāvundam, śāsana baddham, Śōma sūtam, Saṭyāśrayakulatilakam,
sarōrukhādharām, Sāhasa bhīmam, singhalāmchanam, sutam, Sūdrakam,
sēnabōvam*

ōn :

NW

8th aṭivōn,⁶⁵ aṭitōn, kiḍisidōn ⁶⁶

9th aḷidōn

LW

8th irakṣiccidōn

-on :

NW.

8th aṇjadon ⁶⁷ aṭi on, aḷidon, Duggamāra Eṇeyappan, oḍḍu on, kiḍipon,
kiḷipon, keḍisidon, kondon, iaredon, sandon, sah(po)n

9th. a(e?)ydu on, aḷidon

⁶⁵ Tam. aṭi (8th.)—v.b 'destroy', K. P⁶⁶ Tam. keṭu (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P⁶⁷ eñcu (8th.)—v.b 'fear'. K. P.

-ōm

NW

8th *aḷitōm*

-om

NW

8th *aḷitom, kiḍiśido(m), keḍiśidom, koḷvom, paḍeḍom*
 10th. *ahdom, seḷevom*

-an u, -ōn u, on u *

NW

8th *kiḍiśidōn u, keḍipuvon u, koḷon u*
 9th. *Āyannan-u, Tamma gāvundan u, Māramayyan u*

LW.

10th *pālakan u*

-āla or ālam

NW

9th *āldāta, aḷdāta, unāḷā(ta)m, ballatam*
 10th *tappidāta, alidatam, aliḍu kondātam, naḍeyiśidātam, nallātam*

Fem

-ol (suffix)

NW

8th *īdoḷ, koḷḷol (> goḷḷol)*

-abbe (suffix).

LW

8th *Kaṇci abbe*
 9th. *kaḷ-abbe*
 10th *Nāḡiyabbe, Nāranabbe*

Neut

NW

-am *

8th. *Āḷuvakhēḍam, sālam*
 10 *noḍukam*⁸³ *pasumbe tanam, baḍatanam, mānam, iēḍe (ḍa)mga[m]*

LW

7th (p 120) *āyusyam, ūharmmam*
 8th *lē(ta)lam, pa(pha)lam, parihā(ra)m, pādam, papam, prasādam, iakram, samayam*
 9th *Āḍityavāra m, kulakṣayam, ja[ya]m, pāpam, [p]unyam, phalam, Bṛhaspati(t)vāram, mahajanam, rāḡyabhyudaya[ā]bhya[dayam, Vya yam, varṣam, Sūryya grahanam*

⁸³ Tam. *naḷunku* (8th.)—vb tremble' K P.

- 10th *anilyam, anūnam, arltham, akṣayaguna prōddānam, āgaram, Āditya-
ram, āyam, udit ōditam, ūrjūtam, kalpa vṛkṣam, kampam, kalam
kam, kulam, kullīnam Kharam, Caranāravinḍa yugaḷam, janapadam,
tūryyam, danda-dōsam, dānam, divasam, dēvatā nīlayam, dēvālayam,
nakṣatram nibiḍōmatam, nūrantaram nūrākūlam, nūōdham, nīhpari
graham, paṁca maḷa sthānam, pakṣam, phalam, pratīpannatvam, pra
mānam, bhuvanasāram, bhūmitam, Mangalavāram, mahāpātakam,
mahāpaṭṭanam, rājyāntaram, lōbham, vēdam, vṛjūnāpaharanam, Sukra
vāram, Sakavarīṣam, śāsanam saruva namaśya(sya)m, suddham, vya
tipātam, sthūli kramam*

am

NW

- 7th (p 120) *ūḷigam, okkaltanam*
8th *o(m)mānam paṇam, paḍeyam⁹⁰ guttam*
9th *māram*
10th *amika vanam, aru vanam ānē veḍe(ḍa)ngam, urkkumam, esakam,
esevinam kānam gadyānam, paṇam, besam*

LW

- 7th (p 120) *dōsam svarggam*
8th *Kausika gōtram, divasam, Vijaya sambatsaram, sunkkam*
9th *a[bh]imāna-man[d]iram, uttarōttaram kālam, pāpam, [bhra]mara[ni],
mahājanam yanitram, rājyābhīṣēkam, varṣam samvatsaram*
10th *adhikam, adhika baḷam, avanitāḷam, ābhatanam, āyam, Kumtāḷa
dharātāḷam, kuḷam, karam, kramam caritam cāmaram, Candrārkkā
tārambaram, citra dandam, jhaḷambam, turangam, dharātāḷam, naga
rajam, nibaddham nīyamam Padmajam, parāyanam, pādamūlam,
phalam, prasādam, pratīpāḷanam barisam, Bṛhaspativāram, mahāday
(dai)vam manitkya paḷḷam, mānyam, rasam, vicītr ālapatra vṛajam,
vēdam, samkham śaśānika nūbham, sauryam, san-māna dānam, sam
vatsaram, saruva bādhā parikhāram Siva nīlayam, Sukravāram, Sōma
grahanam, saudham*

-an

LW

- 8th *turagaman*
9th *Pungaḷan*

PLURAL⁷⁰

-ār (suffix)

Masc

NW

- 8th *aḷivār, sandār*

LW

- 7th (p 133) *amūnditār, prathitār*

⁹⁰ Tam *paḷai* (8th.)—s.n 'detachment K P

⁰ See pp 24 29

Fem

-i stems :

LW (only).

- 7th (p 134) *Anantāmdāntiyar*.9th *Mahādēviyār*.

-ar (suffix) :

Masc

-a stems :

NW.

8th. *arasar, Ajuvarasar, Ereyammarasar, Dāsamm-Ereyar, Kumba Kamlā-
rar, Goindarasar, Telambayar, Manuga sāltavar, Multarasar, Rājā-
dityarāsar.*9th *dāmarigar, Ballavarasar, Būtarasar*10th *aṭivar, Adityavarmarasar, Tailaparasar, palar*

LW.

7th (p 133) *ādhīpar, nītsampannar*8th *Amaccar, gāmigar, nālgauḍigar, pañca mahā-pātakar, Vijayādityar,
rājapuruṣar, Raṭṭar, Vikramāditya-Yuvārājā, Vikramāditya-Bhaṭā-
rar, Śrīpuruṣamahārājā, Śvētā. āhanar*9th *Kuragāmunḍar, goravar, mahāpātakar, paramabhaṭṭārakar, Bhaṭārar,
maṇḍalikar, Mahādēvar, Mōṇigoravar, Subhātunga bhaṭārar, samar-
thar, Saruvanandibhaṭārar, sāmantar, śiṣyar.*10th *aṭipadaṣṭhar, aṭimārggaṣṭhar, aṭyuttamar, anai adya tat[ṭ]va-vidhar,
anēkar, anyar, anvajar, anvita satva-vidhar, abhīdhinar, [ā]gamajīnar,
Āhavamalla-dēvar, uttama muni nāthar, Kamu[ōrdbhavavamsajar,
kṛta kṛtyar, Ganadhara dēvar, Jñānaśivabhaṭārar, paṇnasigar, parvīa
tar, parīkṣā-kṣama sad-vēdavidha(da)r, bhaṭṭāra[kar], bhū
nutar, bhūpar, bhūmipā[laka]r, māntr ārtha śiddhi-mahā mahar, mart-
tyar, mānya kāṭar, Yadu-Yādavar, Rēvadāsa Visōttara dīkṣitar, vipra-
vidagdhār, viprar, vibudhar, vīrar, vēda śāstra vyutpannar, sadartthar,
samagrār, samartthar, sampannar, samdōhar*

-i stems :

NW.

8th *Pūli y ar, Bandugi y-ar*10th *pīri-y-ar*

LW

7th (p 134) *Nṛpamarīyar.*10th *seṭṭi-y ar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *keḷe-y ar.*

Fem

-i stems :

LW

7th (p 134) *Dēvakhanīyar*, *Śiṣṭīyar*.8th *Lōkama(hā)dēvīyar*.10th *Rēvala-dēvīyar*.

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *sūleyar*

LW

8th *Dēvaganukkeyar*.10th *vallabheyar*

-ōr (suffix).

NW.

10th *bāl'dōr*

or (suffix).

NW

7th (p 134) *aśidor*8th *aśivor*, *Durvinīta-Eye appor*, *paḍedor*, *Polettālvor*.9th *salippor*.

LW.

8th *Duggamāror*-dīr, -vīr (suffixes).¹¹

Masc.

NW.

8th *makandīr*.

Fem

NW.

8th *magaḍdīr*, *mudulāyvir*.

-gaḷ (suffix):

Masc.

NW.

8th *Araḷḷigaḷ*

LW.

7th (p 134) *adhikāriḡaḷ*, *sādhugaḷ*8th *dēśādhipatīgaḷ*9th *upakāriḡaḷ*10th *gāvundagaḷ*, *udāriḡaḷ*, *sthānādhi-patigaḷ*

Fem.

NW.

8th *Kūcipoḷigaḷ*, *Rēvamañcaḷgaḷ*, *Vināpoḷigaḷ*.¹¹ See p 28

LW

9th *Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ*10th *Nagiyabbegaḷ*Neut ¹²*gaḷ*

NW

8th. *kaḷgaḷ*

LW

8th *aparadhamgaḷ*9th *raja śravita[m gaḷ] samvatsaramgaḷ*10th. *ksudropadrata badhegaḷ samvatsaramgaḷ hamsa[m][gaḷ]**arkkaḷ* (suffix) ¹³

Masc

LW

8th *ira bhāṭarkkaḷ*9th *goraṭarkkaḷ iedaṭarkkaḷ*10th. *Raṭṭrakūṭamāyarkkaḷ**at u* (suffix) ¹⁴

Masc

NW

8th *elḥadimāru parvāru Mullarasaru Rundi Vaccaru*9th *Nagapaṭṭāru [No]lambha doḍḍaru Madengereyaru*

LW

8th *Devendraru rāṣṭyaru bhāṭaru*9th *gamuṇḍaru mahasamanāru**gaḷ* (suffix) the following are Neut in form and Masc in meaning7th (p 134) *guruvaḍigaḷ*9th *Rajamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ*

The Nominative is used as the subject of a verb or participle to denote the doer of the action ¹⁵

7th (p 157) *Nasappa gonḍu koṭṭan*8th *Duggamara idan paḍedar* (6 7 to 8)*Ranasagarāṇ paṇiyarāṇ koṭṭan* (10 5 to 6)9th *Goyindara dattam vīṭṭar* (67 5 and 12)10th *Sanlagavunḍan gosahaṣṭam iḍan* (103 13 to 15)

Subject of a participle

7th (p 157) *Caritaśrināma dhya prabhu aṇṇasaulendramāṇ poldu Gaṇi dhebham aydaṇ meṭṭi saukhyasthāṇ aydaṇ*8th *Bhāṭarar Kaṇṭyāṇ koṇḍu dhanaman kaṇḍu maguḍu devargge viṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)¹² See pp 24 29¹³ See p 29¹⁴ See p 33¹⁵ GOAI p 157

- 9th *Eṇeyamman kāḍi sattōn* (813 to 4)
 10th *Iṇḍu neḡaḷḍar Rāṣṭrakūṭāmayarkkaḷ* (97-7 to 8).

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

Unlike the nominative case, the other cases such as the accusative, instrumental, dative, genitive and locative take the case terminations which are added to the stems either directly or with the different inflexional increments. These case signs remain the same for all the three genders masc. fem and neut and for both the numbers, singular and plural

The terminations of the Accusative Case are

- 7th (p 135) *ān, -an, am, ani, ā* and *-a*
 8th *-ān, an am, ani, ā*
 9th *-ān, -an am, ani, a*
 10th *-an, am, ani*

Forms with *ān, an* *a* and *a* are found side by side in the inscriptions of the 7th cent A.D.¹⁶ So far as *-ān* and *an* are concerned we find them side by side in the 8th cent A.D. But in the 9th cent A.D. very few forms are found with *ān* while many with *an* are met with and when we come to the inscriptions of the 10th cent A.D., not a single form is found with *ān*, all of them having *an* alone as the accusative case sign

It is suggested, that *an* and *ā* are earlier than *-an* and *-a*¹⁷. The findings in the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent A.D. undoubtedly go to confirm this supposition as can be easily seen from the above remarks. The problem here is parallel to that of *ar > ar* and also that of *ōn, on, ōm* and *om*¹⁸. No doubt it is possible to take the view that *a* and *ā* are the same as *-ān* and *an* with final nasals dropped¹⁹ and therefore it is possible to posit the equations that *-ān > ā* and *an > -a*

um is the conjunctive suffix in Kannada, which is usually added to the case signs of all nouns. But in the accusative, this *-um* is added to the stems before the case-ending e.g. (8th) *parvvarumān, Varanastyuman*. This leads to the supposition that the acc. case sign might have been a later development.

There are many instances in O.K. and M.K. where the stem itself is used in the sense of the acc. case. And in N.K., especially in colloquial language the acc. case sign is very rarely used.²⁰

ān (termination)

Masc

NW

8th. *bīḍḍōnān*

LW

7th (p 136) *nypanan*

8th *Kaḷi Dōranān*

¹⁶ GOKI p 135

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ See pp 25-34 on the discussion of the plural suffixes and gender suffixes respectively

¹⁹ GOKI, p 135

²⁰ GOKI p 135

Fem no examples

Neut

NW

7th. (p 136) <i>e</i> stems	<i>ede y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>i iſſi y an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>koſe y an koſe y-an</i> ⁸¹
<i>r</i> stem	<i>Tipperur an</i>
<i>l</i> stem	<i>poſal an</i> ⁸²

LW

7th. (p 136) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Sailendraman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>giri y-an</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Udayapuraman degulaman dhanaman dharmma man piſhaman Banavasi mandalaman mahajana man sthanaman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>kamci y an datti y an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavilo y (u) (m a)n</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	<i>dattaman</i>

a termination

Masc and Fem no examples

Neut

NW no examples

LW

7th (p 136) <i>a</i> stem	<i>valibhagam-a</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>phalam a samuhabalam a</i>

an (termination)

Masc

NW

8th <i>e</i> stem	<i>Udugure y-an</i>
-------------------	---------------------

LW

8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Angar an Noſambar Adityan an</i>
10th	<i>Gojiga bhupaſan an Pa idyan an</i>

Fem

NW and LW no examples

Neut

NW

7th (p 136) <i>e</i> stem	<i>ane-y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>Siva vaſſi y um an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>koſe y an nalage y an</i>

⁸¹ Tam. *koſſar* (8th.)—s.n. fort K.P

⁸² Tam. *poſal* (8th.)—s.n. grove K.P

<i>u</i> stems	<i>kapp a(m) naḍ a(m) mat am</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>teṇe y am (> dereyam)</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key y am</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>kal am</i>
10th <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>gadyanam am tomḥam am paccav am</i> (<i>am</i> > <i>av</i>) <i>paṇam am Ronam am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>tomḥ am marantar am</i>
<i>ṭ</i> stems	<i>beḷḷi y um am</i>
<i>u</i> stems	<i>olḥ am koḷag(g um am)</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>ane y um am ane y am pangole y am</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key y am</i>
<i>ṛ</i> stems	<i>Kaḍiyur am</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>kāl-am</i>

LW

7th (p 137) <i>ṭ</i> stem	<i>Yati-y am</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>Varanasīwam am Vīmanam am</i> (with out <i>am</i>) <i>aśvarath am dan am devabhog am puru</i> <i>vacar am prthivīrajy am brahmadēy am sumk an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavile y um-am</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>dharmmam a(m) palam am maha</i> <i>palakam um am sthanam uv am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>gosasam tap am rajastavit am rajy am sarvaba</i> <i>dhaparīthar am</i>
<i>ṭ</i> stems	<i>paddhati y am Baranasi y um aṭ stiti y am</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavile-y am kavile y um am</i>
10th. <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>Kurukṣetray uv am (am um > av uv)</i> <i>jasam-am dharmmam am narakam a(m) sthanav</i> <i>am (am > av) phalam-am prasadam am mahaja</i> <i>nam-am ratnam am vīram am sasanam am sīst</i> <i>otkaram am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>artthasāstranik am</i> <i>aharadan am karuṇy aṭ ḥik am tap am tambul</i> <i>am tarkk-am dan aṭ degul-am dharmm am dha</i> <i>rapiurbhak am namaskar-am nṛj am paradhani am</i> <i>prthivīrajy am bharaṇ am bhumi dan am bhojan</i> <i>am mahadan am maha yajṇ-aṭ vasagat am ved</i> <i>am saḥsṛtya vidye y itihāsa am sūralok am hṛday</i> <i>am</i>
<i>ṭ</i> stems	<i>Banarasi y-uv am Varanasi y um am sthiti y am</i> <i>utpatti y-am medum y am kṣanti y um-am datti y</i> <i>am</i>
<i>u</i> stems	<i>Kaḷbapp uv am</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>aikyaṇakṣa paṇaṇo y um am kavile y am kavile y</i> <i>uv am Prayage y-uv am māryade y am kṣame y</i> <i>am</i>

am (termination)

Neut

NW

9th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>kon am tuṣṣam</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>tōhiḥ am nett am</i>

LW

7th	(p 137) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Kaṣavaprav am manav am</i>
8th	<i>a</i> stems	(without <i>am</i>) <i>kanyadan am gosus am ḍavan-am</i> <i>dan am dharmm am dhan am prithuīrāṇy am</i> <i>mon am hastirath am hiraṇya garbh-am</i>
9th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>degulam am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>firṭh am</i> <i>dharmm a[m] batt am sabhōga sadak am śasa</i> <i>[n a]m</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>sa(śa)śanam a(m)</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>ai</i> <i>gaḥ am udatta am upāśray-am kalpa-padaḥ dan</i> <i>am Gosahast am tuḥapuruṣ am deīabhog am Nan</i> <i>danatan am nirṇay-am pauruseya katanṇy am</i> <i>pracay am bhāṣajya dan am man am rajy am</i> <i>vyakaran am samagraspad am</i>

a (termination)

Neut

NW

7th.	(p 137) <i>ṣull-a</i>
8th	<i>kayy a</i> ⁸⁴
9th	<i>poḷan a poḷa[man a]</i>

LW

7th	(p. 137) <i>dehav a</i>
9th	<i>Varanasi y un a</i>

PLURAL

It is suggested that the plural suffix of the masc and neut *a* stems might have been **ngaḥ* in OK and that the nasal came to be used optionally in neut by about the middle of the 13th cent. AD and it was retained in masc fem and Skt neut stems. It should be noted that this is confined only to *a* stems⁸⁵

an (termination)

Masc

LW

8th	<i>nṣparkkaḥ an</i>
-----	---------------------

Neut

LW

8th	<i>akṣarangaḥ-um-an jīvitaṃgaḥ-an purvva meryyade gaḥ an</i>
-----	--

⁸⁴ Tam. kaḥ (8th) — hand trunk KP⁸⁵ GOKI p 138

an (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *p[α]ruvar um an*10th. *berppar an*⁸⁶

LW

9th. *brahmacariya hinar an*10th. (pl in *ar*) *ayalar an ur[vvi]nrpar an brahmanar an mairmontar an*
nisiyar uv-an(pl in *ga*) *Revadasa Visottara somayajiga an*(pl in *arkka*) *Pallaveśarkka an**Fem*

NW

9th. *penqir an**Neut*

NW

9th. *pandiga an*

LW

10th. *gunamga an darpanamga an**am* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *palar am*⁸⁷ *parubar um am*10th. *parubar uv am*

LW

9th. *[br]ahmanar um am*10th. (pl in *ar*) *kamuḷodbhava-vamsa prottamar am tapodhanar aḥ duṣ*
ṣar am nana desadhisar am brahmanar am viṣiṣar am(pl in *ga*) *virodhiga am śatrubhupatiga am**Fem*

NW

10th. *pe[nḍa]r am**Neut*

LW

9th. *jōḷisa-sakuna nimittai ga an*10th. *agraharar ga an navambaramiga an rasamga an*⁸⁶ Tam. *venḷu* (7th.)—vb be necessary K P⁸⁷ Tam. *pala* (8th.)—indef num. adj many K P

am (termination)

Neut

LW

10th *opasarggam ga| am*

The Accusative is used to express an object or person on which or whom the action of the verb falls ⁵⁸

7th. (p 150) *svarggagaram eridar*

8th *idan paḍedam*

9th *dattaman viṣṭar*

10th *gosahasram iḍan*

THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE

The terminations of the instrumental case are

7th (p 139) *im im in inda and indu*

8th *im inde*

9th *im in inda*

10th *im im in inda indam inda inde inde indam and indim*

It is noted that the stems ending in *u* take the terminations of the instrumental case direct without infixing any suffix while to neuter stems in *a* is added the suffix *-d* before the case-sign. And the stems in *i* and *e* have glide *y* when the terminations are added. It has also been noted that generally *im* and *im* are used when followed by a consonant while *in* is used both before a consonant and a vowel ⁵⁹

im (termination)

Neut

LW

7th (p 139) *bhakti-y im*

8th with suffix *d* *adhikara d i(m)*

im (termination)

Masc

LW

10th *diṣṭipanyan im Dharmmanandanam Raghavan im*

Neut

NW

10th (i) without suffix *tembelar im pesar im*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d im*

(iii) with suffix *in* (or double termination) *olp in im*

LW

7th (p 139) *śvaloka d im*

10th (i) without suffix *munis im*

(ii) with glide *y* *ava[dh]i y im varasi y im*

⁵⁸ GQKI p 158

⁵⁹ GQKI p 139 Cf also KVI 23-4

- (11) with suffix *d* *atyulsaka d im jīyamanasa-d im nanaphaḥaviḥa
sana d im vikrama d im svadharmma d im*
(14) with suffix *m* *Meruv m im*

m (termination)

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 140) (1) without suffix *carpp m*
(11) with double termination *imb m im*
10th (1) without suffix *olp-m negarpp m*

LW

- 7th (p 140) (1) with suffix *d* *guna d m*
(11) with double termination *svadhyayasampatt m im*
9th (1) with suffix *d* *sukha d m*
10th (1) with glide *y*
i stems *madaḥ y m padar y m ruḍi y m*
e stems *ekacchatracchaye y m oje y m navinavatruane y m*
(11) with suffix *d* *ulsaka-d m krama d m navaanandana bṛnda d m
pratipaḥana d m sukha d m*

*mda indam*⁹⁰ and *md m* (double) terminations

Masc

- 10th *Mamdhakar-mda*

Neut

NW

- 10th *olp-m mda*

LW

- 7th. (p 140) *devadanda d mda*
8th. *dhavaḥaka chattrachaye mda*
9th. *anuma[ta] d mda devaprasada d mda*
10th. *miṣṭanna d m[d]am guna d m m*

mda indam (terminations)

Neut

NW

- 10th *cumcuvmda olp-mdam arkatmdam*

LW

- 10th *garuva d mda vidha d mda*

inde and unde (terminations)

Neut

LW

- 10th. *kulagiri bhitti y unde celv unde*

⁹⁰ *am m indam* and *mdam* here is a conjunctive particle

PLURAL

* The case sign is added to the pluralising particle ⁹¹

in and in (terminations)

Masc

LW

7th. (p 140) *kumar ar in*

10th *Revadasa Visottara somayajigaḷ in*

Neut

NW

10th. *perggeregaḷ in pomgaḷ in*

LW

7th (p 140) *anekagunasilamalegaḷ in*

10th *janamgaḷ in*

It is likely that *in* or *in* from that time afterwards an adverb of time originally has later come to be used as a post position meaning from or by (instrumental case). The reason for the insertion of *in* between the nom. sg and pl of *u* stems and the terminations of the dative as in *kalarige bhajarimge* is not known ⁹²

The Instrumental is used to express the instrument or the means or manner ⁹³

7th (p 159) *bhaktiyim*

8th. *adhikaradim*

9th *sukhadin*

10th *besadim olpininda*

THE DATIVE CASE

The terminations of the dative case are

7th (p 141) *ke k ke ge i ge*

8th *ke kke ge i-ge*

9th. *ke kke ge gge*

10th *kke ge gge*

Of these terminations the principal one is *ke* which is met with after *k* (< *q*) ⁹⁴ No doubt *ige* had existed for a long time even before it had appeared in literary composition. In the 7th cent. AD besides *i ge* we have also *in ge* (cf *baḷar in ge*). The fact that we meet with both the forms *per in ge* and *per i ge* in the 8th cent AD inscriptions suggests that the period of transition in the matter of the disappearance of the pre-consonantal nasal in a termination had already commenced then. ⁹⁵ It is possible to take the view that *perimge* is an earlier form of *per i ge* and such instances might also confirm the hypothesis of continuous movement from complex to simple in the evolution of the Kannaḍa language ⁹⁶

Probably **devar in ge* > *devar i-ge*

⁹¹ GOKI p. 140

⁹² Ibid p 159

⁹³ See p 10 above.

⁹⁴ Ibid p 141

⁹⁵ GOKI p. 141

⁹⁶ See pp 25 31 42 above

In the 8th 10th cent. AD also we meet with both *akke* and *ake* which clearly shows that the process of shortening of *akke* > *ake* which probably began in the 6th⁹⁷ or 7th. cent AD has not been completed during this period

ke or *ge* (termination)

Masc

NW *

- 7th (p 141) (1) without suffix *Devereya ge*
 8th (1) without suffix
 a stems *salipa ge*
 i stems *Kulamuddagāmi ge, Gōvīndapaḍi ge*
 (11) with gender suffix and nasal
 kāduvom ge Bināmmaṇ ge
 9th (1) with gender suffix and nasal
 kaṭṭin ge kādalan ge kadom ge kadon ge, kīdisidon ge bamge vom ge
 10th (1) with gender suffix and nasal
 Kasigam ge, Kondojan ge Cāvundayyan ge, Parekaran ge poy dam ge, mikkam ge mūridam ge kaduvon ge

LW

- 7th (p 144) *Kiṣṣānādēvake*
 8th *Anivarit-acari ge Antakan ge Adityabhaṭara ge, Āṅgaḥa Komaran ge, dhareḥi(ḥi)(sa)n ge, sulradharī ge*
 9th *Sive nāyakam ge*
 10th. *Isānaśivam ge, Nahuṣam ge Nīrupaman ge bhuvallabham ge Yayāti ge*

Fem

LW

- 9th *adhīdevate ge*
 10th. *Heleyahega* [i.e. *Heleyabhege* + *a(m)*—conj. suff.] *bhūtalasati ge*

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 146)
 e stems *edepare ge mane ge*
 r stems *palarur ge*
 8th (1) without any change
 i stems *Kampili ge puṭṭi ge Puttur Attam ge, Ponnadī ge*
 e stems *māḷaḷe ge* (measure)
 r stems *mattar ge*
 (11) with change *i* or *in* inserted
 peṭi ge, per in ge

⁹⁷ See p 13 above

- 9th (1) without any change
 : stems *Oḍḍavāḍi ge, dhāḷi ge, Sāmaḷavāḍi ge*
 -y stems *meḡ ge*
- 10th (1) without any change
 -e stems *keḡ ge, Koṇḍaliḡere ge, poḡartte ge*
 -u stems *kaṇ ge,⁹⁸ maṇ gr*
 -l stems *kaḷ ge*
- (11) with change
 maḷḷar im ge, aḷiv im ge

LW

- 8th *alayake*
- 9th a stems *degula ke, mahājana ke*
 : stems *abhiḡvāddhi ge*
- 10th : stems *āḷi ge, kiṛtti ge, bhaḷḷavṛtti ge, baṣaḍi ge, rāḡyābhiḡvāddhi ge*

kke, gge, kkaṇ and gaṇ (terminations)

Here in *kkaṇ* (*kke + aṇ*) and *gaṇ* (*ge + aṇ*) -*aṇ* is the conjunctive suffix -*gge* comes always after *r*⁹⁹ *kke* is probably due to the accent on the preceding vowel *a* Possibly *kke* > *ke* (by shortening of long consonants)¹⁰⁰ > -*ge*

Masc.

NW

- 10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *poḷkāṭaṇ gaṇ*

LW

- 10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *Ahiraḡjaṇ gaṇ, Saṛasiḡa bhavaṇ-gaṇ*

Fem

LW

- 10th (with *aṇ* suffix) *Nāḡiyabbe gaṇ*

Neut

NW

- 8th (without any suffix) *ur gge*
 9th (with *aṇ* suffix) *[ā]r ggaṇ*
 10th (without any suffix) *maḷḷar gge*

LW

- 10th (without any suffix) *dēḡulaḷke, dharmma-kke naḡara kke, mahājana-kke, lōka kke, vaṛṣa-kke suralōka kke, svaṛḡālaya kke, mūḷaḷveḍiya-kke*
 (with the conj suffix *uṇ*) *naḡara kkaṇ, mahajana kkaṇ*
- 9th (without any suffix) *lōkaḷke, vaṛiṣa kke, Saḷyavāḷkya Juṇālaya kke, Āḍityaḡṛiya kke*
 (with the conj suffix *aṇ*) *firiḷḷa kkaṇ*

⁹⁸ Tam. *kaṇ* (8th.)—s.n. *eye KP

⁹⁹ See p 12 above

¹⁰⁰ See p 13 above

- 10th (without any suffix) *gunamaharatna braja kke, degula kke nivedya kke Pamjikestara kke parayana kke bala kke barisa kke Bharatā mahimandala kke mata kke Malligesvara kke mahajana kke maha padaka kke loka kke viprasamkula kke viśaya kke Śūalaya kke*
(with the conj suffix *am*) *kala kkam khandaspuṣṭa jīrṇoddhara na kkam tapojana kkam nakara kkam nijaḥkṣa kkam pañcamala sthana kkam mahajana kkam vidyadana kkam samya kkam*

PLURAL

ke or ge (termination)

Masc

NW

- 8th *Nandi Guṇḍar ge*
10th *tomṭigaḷ ge perggadegaḷ ge*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *bhaḷar im ge*
8th (i) without change *raṣapurusaḷ ge samastaprabhṭigaḷ ge*
(ii) with change * *deḷar i ge (deḷar im ge)*
9th (i) without any change *brahmanarkkaḷ ge*

Fem

LW

- 10th (i) with change *bhaḷar i ge*

Neut

NW

- 8th. *adigaḷ ge*

LW

- 8th. (without any change) *utsahangaḷ ge*
kke, gge kkam kam ggam gam (terminations) ¹⁰¹

Masc

NW

- 8th (without any change) *desadhūpatiḷ appor gge*
(with conj suffix *u < um*) *Komigom Muṭtarasaḷ kku ¹⁰²*
9th (without any change) *kador gge*
10th (without any change) *arasaḷ gge norṭṭuḷar gge parvṭar gge*
(with the conj suffix *am*) *manyaḷ ggam*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *malakaraḷ gge*
8th (without any change) *bhaḷaraḷ kke*
(with the conj suffix *um*) *Vimlitaḷar kkam*
(without any change) *gandharvṭar gge deḷar gge Deiacaryabhaga*

¹⁰¹ See p 52 above

¹⁰² It is also possible that this dative form might have been taken in Kannada from

*vantar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Śrī puruṣamahārājāṛ gge, Śrīpṛthuvīsāgara
śrīmad Aṣṭapēndra duṣṭabhaṣanikarar gge*

(with the conj suffix *-am*) *Vinītiśvarar kkaṃ*

9th (without any suffix) *goraṭ ar gge, Gōkarṇa paṇḍita bhaṭārar gge,
dēvar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Sarvbanandidēvar gge*

10th (without any change) *Kālapṛiya dē ar gge, dēvar-gge, paṇṇasī [ga]
r gge, Viṣṇu de ar gge seṣṭiyar gge*

(with the conj suffix *am*) *paṇṇasīgar ggām, vidyārthi tapō-dhanar
ggām seṣṭiyar ggām gāvundugaḷ gam*

The Dative expresses the person or thing to whom or which something is given.

7th (p 160) *kalāuge*

8th *Govindapādige*

9th *kadalange*

10th *kōḍuṇge*

THE ABLATIVE CASE -

There is no ablative case in Kannaḍa ¹⁰³

• In the following instance the instrumental case termination is used for the purpose of what is called the Ablative of motion

Neut

NW

9th. *Purigeṇe y m*

THE GENITIVE CASE

The terminations of the genitive case are

7th (p 147) *-ā a*

8th *-ā, a*

9th *a a*

10th *a*

It is surmised that *a* is earlier than *ā* ¹⁰⁴ This question is analogous to the suffixes *ar, an* the *nom* (pl) and *acc* suffixes respectively ¹⁰⁵

No doubt in the inscriptions of the 7th cent forms with both *a* and *ā* terminations are found and that those with *-ā* are more in number ¹⁰⁶ More or less this same condition prevails with regard to the inscriptions of the 8th cent In the 9th cent inscriptions forms with *a* are found still in increasing number while in the 10th cent all forms take the termination *a*

These facts can support the view that *ā* is earlier than *a* and incidentally may go to confirm the wider hypothesis in regard to the evolution of the Kannaḍa language ¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ GOKI p. 161

¹⁰⁵ See pp 24 42

¹⁰⁷ See p 24 above

¹⁰⁴ Ibid p 147

¹⁰⁶ GOKI, p 147

*a termination**Masc*

NW

8th (1) with suffix *Ḥranag an a*9th (1) with suffix *ahd on-a*

LW

7th (p 148) (1) with suffix *Mamgaṭis-an-a*8th (1) with suffix *dev an a Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣan an a Ranasagar an a*9th (1) with suffix *Amoghavarāṣa Ḥṭpatunganamanki an a**Neut*

NW

7th (p 149) without any suffix consonantal stems

*r Inangur a**l bal a*

(11) with glide

i stem Anḍugi y a periy a

8th (1) without any suffix consonantal stems

*r ur-a Kadatur-a Kodambur a puttur-a Beḷatur a Mardur a
Maltavur a Vasavur a Surageyur a*(11) with suffix *d Beḷgoḷa-d-a*(111) with glide *y**i stem keriy a**e stem Purigeṇe y-a Porigeṇe y a Sorage-y a*

LW

7th (p 148) (1) with suffix *d anekaguḷa d a*(11) with suffix *m Kalvapp-m a*8th (1) with suffix *d asvameda d a dharmma d a Lokasvara d a
sunka d-a*(11) with glide *y**i stems pridiḷi y-a Varanasi y-a**e stems ghaṭige y a assembly vasudhe y a*9th. (1) with suffix *d tirttha d a iṛṣa d a*(11) with glide *y e stem Turigabhadre y a**-a termination**Masc*

NW

8th (1) with suffixes *an on on aḷdon a Eḷeyappan-a kond on a kon
don a geydon a*(11) with glide *y**i stems Govindapadi y a Govindapoddi y a*

- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *ara[sa]n a* *Ara[ku]līyan-a* *Poleyannan a* *Madhavayyan a* *Sejojan a*
 (ii) with glide *y*
 i stems *Permmadi y a* *Permmadi y a*
 e stems *tande y a*
- 10th (i) with suffix *-an* *Aycanan a* *Ereyan a* *Cittayyan a* *Gojjigan a* *Ruddapayyan a*
 (ii) with glide *y* *e* stem *tande y a*

LW

- 7th (p 149) (i) with glide *y* *Aneseṭi y a*
 (ii) with suffix *an* *devandev an a*
- 8th (i) with glide *y* *i* stem *acari y a*
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Indran a* *dosigan a* *Singan a*
- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *[Si]ṛi gavundan a* *Siripurusān a*
- 10th (i) with glide *y*
 i stems *Atri y a* *Kalidevasvami y a* *Kuruṣa Kamaseṭi y a*
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Antakan a* *Amoghavarṣan a* *Indaran a* *Kannaṛan a* *Kannara devan a* *Kamba gavundan a* *Jagatungan-a* *Jagatunga gavundan a* *Danṭigan a* *Devan a* *naḷamundan-a* *Nellavalī gavundan a* *pañca mahapatākan a* *Parvatarajan a* *Puddhan-a* *Bitōjan a* *Verehayya devan a* *Vittayyan a* *lalaja locanan a*

Fem

NW

- 10th (i) with glide *y* *padarige y a*

LW

- 10th (i) with glide *-y* *Naranabbe y a*

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 149) (i) without suffix *Adeyerenad a* *Koṣattur a*
 (ii) with final consonant doubled *pul l a*
 (iii) with glide *y* *perjeṭi y a*
 (iv) with suffix *d* *aramanetar a-d a*
- 8th. (i) without suffix *Akkakailur a* *Ayalur a* *Karbur a* *Kadaṣur a* *toṛe naḍ a* *Pervaiṭṭiyur a* *Marddur a* *Simmanur a*
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Ariura d-a* *kanduga d a* *Kudalura d a* *Kesugola d a* *Nirgunda d a* *Pomulca d a* *Pombulca d a* *Beḷgoḷa-d a* *Sandhiḷaḷ Ajjalura d-a*
 (iii) with glide *y*
 i stems *Anḍuḡi y a* *Kallari aḍi y a* *Pekkaru y a* *Perḡgunṇi y a* *Poṣṭa aḍi y a* *Beḍemeṭṭi y a* *Beḷman y a*
 e stems *aḍake y a* *Taṭṭaggeṛe y a* *Pariḡe y a* *Boṣṭeḡeṭi y-a* *mane y a* *Mayil e y a* *Muduguppe y a*

- (iv) with the final consonant doubled *kal l a*
 (v) with suffix *m* *elt m a*, *tuṭup-m a*, *veṣas m a*

9th (i) without suffix *Tairur a*

(ii) with glide *y*

i stems *Elamvaḷḷi y a* *paravarṇi y a*, *ṇiri y a*

e stems *Elṇunus- y a*, *kaṣabe y a*, *keṣe y a*, *peḍḍoṟgaṟe y a*,
Baḷḷekeṟe-y a, *Beḍḍoṟgaṟe y a*, *Beḷḍugonde y a*

(iii) with suffix *d-* *Ekacaḷḷuga d a*, *Kiri Ingaḷa d-a* *Cincula d a*, *Gā*
vaḍivaḍa-d a *tuppa d a*, *tōṇṇa d a* *Nirggunda d a*, *Pennigaḍanga*
d-a, *pora d a* *Muriyavaḍa d a*, *Rona d a*, *Saraṣavura d a*, *Srivura*
d-a

(iv) with suffix *m* *Madag m a*

(v) with final consonant doubled *man-n a*

10th (i) without suffix *Kakambāl a* *kaḍiyūr a*, *Cimmacanūr a*, *nir a*,
Modayanūr a, *Bargūr a* *Baragūr a*

(ii) with the final consonant doubled *key y a*, *nel l a* *man n a*

(iii) with glide *y*

i stems *amgaḍi y a* *karṇi y a*, *Kuṭṭamgi y a*, *Kōgaḷi y a*
Goggi y a, *Niṇṇari y a*, *Beḷgaḷi-y a*

e stems *ere-y a*, *Elase y a* *ele y a*, *Kaḷḷabunṇise y a*, *keṟe y a*,
Konḍaligeṟe y a *maḷe y a*

(iv) with suffix *-d* *arita d a* *muḷṭa d-a*, *Rodda d-a* *Rōna-d a*

(v) with suffix *m-* *karuv m a*, *Pemṇeruv m-a*

LW

7th (p 149 50) (i) with glide *-y* *Banavāsi y a*

(ii) with suffix *d-* *saṅgha d a*

(iii) with suffix *m* *Kaḷḷabṇ-m a*

8th (i) with glide *y* *Kundavasi y-a* *Gaṅgavādi-3 a*, *Vāranāsi y a*

e stems *Kundagesete y a* *Sōmadamūḷṭise y a*

(ii) with suffix *d* *asvamedha d a*, *apṭa-d a* *Uḍayapura d a* *ḍegula*
d a, *para (ba)la d a*, *pūrvacara d a*, *Baranāsiwa d a*, *Rājasim*
ghēsvara d a *viṣaya-d a*

9th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *basadi y a* *brahmāṭi y a*

(ii) with suffix *-d* *asīamēdha d-a*, *Kundakund anṇaya d-a*, *Kaunḍi*
lyagōṭra-d a *Kṛṣṇapakṣa d a* *Jeṣṭha māsa-d a*, *[pa]ṣumētha d a*
 (for *paṣumēdhada*), *Paḷṇamāsa d-a* *mahajara d a* *Mulastha*
na-d a, *Momsiddhanta-d-a* *raṇya [d] a*, *varṣa d a*, *Vaiśakhamāsa*
d a *samaya d a* *samvatsara-d a* *Sītanandī siddhanta d a*, *Sra*
vanamasa d a

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *bḷi y a*, *Vāranasi y-a*

e stems *kavile y a*, *Baḷḷigāme y a*

- (11) with suffix *d* *agrahara-d a amaḷagama d a Adityavara d a as vayuja d a Kavirajaraja vacah prabhava d a Kamesvara d a Karttika-masa d a grahana d a catussamaya d a jaya d a tadvarsabhyantara d a Tarkṣyapakṣa-d a degula d a dharmma sasana d a parapaksa d a purikaranagara d a purva d a Pauṣya masa d a pratibala d a bahuja d a bala d a bira d a bhaga d a Bṛhaspativara d a Makaraketa d a mata d a Māṃgala d a mahajana d a Magha d a Marggasira d a mulasthana d a Yuga d a samudra d a saṃkramaṇa-d a saṃvatsara d a sutra d a suryyagrahana d a Somavara d a Śravanamasa-d a*

PLURAL

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Alanvaḷḷi y ar a goḷi y ar a*
 8th. *Arakellar a arasar a Duggamarar a Nandavilmudiyar a paṇṇitar a Maḷvapottēyar a Suṭṭaganar a*
 with gender suffix or *Pesador a*

LW

- 8th. *A(na)ṇḷagunar a Añṇanacaryabhaḡavanṇar a Komalar a Koḍḷ seḷṭi y ar a paṇṇisidor a pūṇṇaḷagosasigar-a Manasiḷar a Viṇṇanay gar a Viṇṇa(s)eḷṭigar-a*
 9th *bhaṭṭarar a Gamuṇḍa samigaḷ a mandaliḷarkkaḷ a*

Fem

NW

- 9th *tayvir a*

LW

- 7th (p 151) *Guṇamati avvegaḷ-a*
 8th. *Mahadeviyar a*

Neut (in form and Masc in sense)

- 7th (p 151) *Erevaḍigaḷ a Dharmmasenaguruvaḍigaḷ a*
 8th *Devendra pemmadigaḷ a*

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Amaliyar a*
 8th *Arabaddaḡiyar a arasar a kondar a maṇṇi akkadatar a Mullayar ar a Sandavaradar a*
 9th. *Ajḡaparvitar-a Imgaḷisar a Kuḷḷepayarasar a ma[ṇṇi Na]ḡoḡar a Maṇṇi la parvar a*
 10th. *kayṇar a Koṣigar a norppar a manevarṭegar a Maṇṇi Koṣigar a kay*
vor a

LW.

- 7th (p. 151) *Kammarar-a, dētar-a, Voḷḷiggāmeyar-a*
 8th *Udaya(pu)ra nāygar-a, urubhaṭar-a, Duggamātar-a, paḷḷagāṭar-a, Bōy-gavarimmar a, bhaṭātar-a, Maṇḍukar a, malagāṭar-a, Sṛi-Ambi-ācāri-yar-a, Susēnai-aṭiyar a, Jattibhaṭarkkaḷ a*
 9th *Amōghavarisaḍētar a, kumbhātar a, Gōṭundar a, Candrādityar-a, dētar-a, bhaṭātar a*
 10th *Ahavamalladēvar-a, gaṇḍar a, gāṭundar a, Candramauḷi bhaṭātar-a, dharaniṣar-a, Dharmmarāṣibhaṭātar-a, paramabhaṭātarakar-a, Bāḷa-candrapaṇḍita-dēvar-a, bhaṭatar-a, Bhīmarāṣi bhaṭātar-a, Raḷḷa bhūpar-a Rēi-adāsa-Viṣōṭṭara ḍiksitar-a, Viṇaḷamatī bhaṭatar-a, Vira-Noḷamba Pallava Permmānadi dētar a, gāvunḍugaḷ a*

Rem

NW.

- 8th *Vināpoḷḷigaḷ a*

LW.

- 8th *Lōkamahādēviyar a*

Neut

NW.

- 7th (p. 151) *tammaḍigaḷ a*
 10th *iḍegaḷ a*

The Genitive expresses the relation of persons or objects :

- 7th (p. 161) *guruvaḍigaḷā śiṣya*
 8th *avarā magalu*
 9th *Pōḷyannana śitā karmma*
 10th *Viṇaḷamatībhaṭātar-a-kālam*

THE LOCATIVE CASE

The terminations of the locative case are :

- 7th (p. 151) *-uḷ, -uḷa, -uḷḷe, uḷḷē, -oḷ, -alli, -i, -ī, -e and -ē*
 8th *-uḷ, -uḷa, -oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷu, -oḷage, -o*
 9th *-uḷ, -oḷ*
 10th *-oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷage, -oḷam, -e -aḷ, -alu*

Of these, *-uḷ* and *-alli* are the principal terminations denoting 'a place, inside'. Except *-alli* and *-oḷage*, the other terminations are not used separately as morpheme words in OK, MK. or in NK

It is suggested that *-uḷ* might be more ancient than *-oḷ*¹⁰⁴ and that *-uḷa* is the gen of *uḷ*

oḷ < *uḷ* 'to be' in the conjugated form is met with in the inscriptions of the 7th and 10th cent. A.D. cf. *oḷar ē* (10th)

¹⁰⁴ See pp. 24, 34, 42 above. Also GOKI p. 153

K. V. SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages', IA 39156 L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar demonstrates that *uḷ* is one of the most ancient of Dravidian bases and has played a prominent part in Dravidian post positional termination in the formation of tense-forms (compound and simple) and in the derivation of new forms. See IL 145

u| u|a u|le u|e terminations

Neut

NW

7th (p 152) with suffix *d* *veṭṭa d u|*

8th (i) without suffix

ɾ stems *ur u| Eṇḍiyūr u| Vasavur u|*

l stems *okkal u| vakkil u|*

ḷ stems *tiṅgaḷ u|*

(ii) with glide *y*

ɾ stems *Moraṣaluramaltɪ y u|*

e stems *palage y u| mere y u| mudime y u|*

(iii) with suffix *d* *gana-d u|*

u|a with suffix *d* *kadaḷala-d-u|a*

9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *koṭe y u|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d u|*

LW

7th (p 152 3) (i) with suffix *d* *Varanasiva d u|*

(ii) with suffix *in* *Kaḷvapp in u|*

(iii) with glide *y* *gaṭi y-u|*

u|a *prithuvirajya-d u|a*

u|le *margga d u|le*¹⁰⁰

8th (i) with glide *y*

ɾ stem *Baranasi y u|*

e stem *sime y u|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *anumatha d u| aha(pa)(va)ra(nga) d u| kaḷega*

d u| Gangapura d u| ḷala d u| masa d u| yuddha d u| viṣupa

d u| sam(sarɪ)kaṭa d u| sthala-d u|

9th (i) with glide *y* *Varanasi y u|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *patha d u|*

o| termination

Neut

NW

8th (i) without suffix

ɾ stem *Mardur o|*

l stem *puyyol o|*

(ii) with glide *y*

e stem *kudure y o|*

(iii) with suffix *in*

aliv in o| eḷṭ in-o| Kosagavett in o| samp in o|

9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *Annigere y o|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *Kiḷalasumgo d o|*

(iii) with final consonant doubled *man n o|*

¹⁰⁰ Cf Tam, *u|le*— *amid*

- 10th (i) without suffix -
 -y stem *bāy-o|*¹¹⁰
 -r stem *Kādīyūr-o|*
 l stem *pōṛavo|al o|*
- (ii) with glide -y
 -e stem *eḍe-y o|* [Pur]gere y-o|
- (iii) with suffix *d* *nela d o|*
- (iv) with suffix *in*
o|p-m-o|, *kamp in o|*, *pamp in o|*, *per in o|*, *binp in o|*, *bīd in o|*

LW

- 7th. (p 153)¹ with suffix -*d*
mārgga-d o|, *vana d o|*
- 8th. (i) with glide -y
 i stem *Kañci y o|*, *Baranasi y o|*
- (ii) with suffix -*d*-
kanepamjara-d o|, *bhūlala d o|*, *śrinakṣatra d o|*
- 9th. (i) with glide -y
 i stem *abhivṛddhi-y o|*, *taḍi y o|*, *Varanāsi [y o|]*
- (ii) with suffix -*d*
kala-d o|, *Kurukṣētra-d o|*, *grahana d o|*, *devasa-d o|*, *dharma-d o|*,
pañcavaṣa d o|, *Bāranāsi a d o|* *varīṣābhyanāra-d o|*, *sūryya*
grahana-d o| [Sō]magrahaṇa-pa[ruva d-o|]
- 10th (i) with glide -y
 -i stem *audāryavṛtti y o|*, *sūtamamjari y o|* *dhatrī y o|*, *Vāra*
naśi y o| *sannidhi-y o|* *sthitī-y-o|*
- i stem *akhiṣarajyasri y o|*
- e stem *ārame y o|*, *ibhaparināte y o|*, *ēkacchāye y o|*, *cāpātīdye-*
y o|, *gabhirate y o|*, *Gaye y o|* *nirahamkarate y o|*, *purv*
vamarīyāde y o|, *Prajāge 3 o|*, *samacchāye y o|* *subha-*
late y o|
- (ii) with suffix *d*
adhyakṣa d o|, *anyāya d o|*, *abala madhya d o|* *abhira paṭala-d-o|*,
amānṣa vibhava d o|, *Argghyatīritha d o|*, *avanūtaḍa d o|*, *undra*
jāla d o|, *Kaṭijuga d o|*, *kala d o|*, *Kurukṣētra-d o|*, *Caturāghaṭa-*
d o|, *Jagatīcakra d o|* *taḷa d o|* *tīritha d o|* *nakṣatra-d o|*, *paribba*
d o|, *paribbata d o|*, *pradēsa-d o|* *maṇḍalāgra d o|*, *Yādavakula d-*
o|, *raja-d-o|*, *lōka d o|*, *vasudhātala-d-o|*, *Śrīpura d-o|*, *saṇtāna d-*
o|, *sannidhāna d o|*, *samaya-d o|*, *sahasa d o|*
- (iii) with suffix *an*
harinānk-an-o|

o|age o|e o|am and o|u terminations

- * Here *o|age* = *o|* + *a* + *ge*
o|e = *o|* + *e* (emphatic suffix)
o|am = *o|* + *am* (conjunctive suffix)
o|u = *o|* + *u* (probably from *um* conj suff¹¹¹)

Neut

NW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*)
ur o|e Cennat ur o|e Pennandur o|e ura|v in o|e
 (with the conj suffix *u* < *um*)
ur o|u Puttur o|u
 10th *o| a ge nađ o|age mattaradar o|age*
al al u kayy al bayal al u

LW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*) *samadhi y o|e*
 10th (i) *o| a ge Mahendrestara d o|age*
 (ii) *o| e* (emphatic suffix) *abhmatha d-o|e purvvakrama d o|e*
 (iii) with the conjunctive suffix *am* *Prayage y o|-am Varanasi y o|*
am Gu(Ku)ruksetra d o| am
 (iv) *al ma|ha d al* (cf *ma|hadalli*)

i i e u o (< o|) as terminations

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 154) *nela d i*
 8th *e gadyanam e*

LW

- | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 7th | <i>i</i> | <i>tirttha d i</i> |
| | <i>i</i> | <i>punya d i</i> |
| | <i>e</i> | <i>mana d e</i> |
| | <i>e</i> | <i>pancapada d e</i> |
| 8th | <i>o</i> | <i>Varanasi y o (< o\|)</i> |
| 9th | <i>u (u\|)</i> | <i>Baranasi y u</i> |
| | <i>e</i> | <i>pakka-d e sannata d e</i> |
| 10th | <i>e</i> | <i>nađadhyaksa d e</i> |

PLURAL

o| o| a ge o| am terminations¹¹¹

Masc

NW

- 9th. *Kedisid ar o|*
 10th *ađuv ar o| [gand ar o|]*

¹¹¹ See p 52 above

¹¹² See fn 111 above

LW

- 9th *Amoghavarṣadev ar oḷ*
 10th *dētṭ ar oḷ*

Neut

NW

- 8th *manegoḷ oḷ*
 9th *turugoḷ oḷ torugoḷ oḷ*
 10th *cutakujam[ga]ḷ oḷ*

The locative expresses the relation to a place

- 7th (p 162) *Kaḷvappin uḷ*
 8th *ur-uḷ Mardur oḷ*
 9th *kōṭe y uḷ Anugere y-oḷ*
 10th *Kaḍiyur oḷ porai oḷal oḷ*

THE VOCATIVE CASE

Masc

NW

- 8th *Kulamudda*

Fem

LW

- 7th (p 163) *bale*

The vocative case is used in relation to the person or thing addressed

FUNCTIONAL SYNCRETISM¹¹³

nom¹¹⁴ used for acc

- 8th *Kaṇici abbe Agaḷi eḷe*
bhaṣar pṛṭhuvirajya keye Śrīpurusa pṛṭhuvī rajya geye
Śrīpurusa maharajargge vīṇapana geydu arasar daye geydu

nom for dat

- 8th *Idan kadu salipon phalaprapṭi akkum* (for saliponge)
Ida kado phalam akke (for kodonge)

nom for gen

- 8th *Lokadītya Eḷa-arasar magandir Mallaḍiyum* (for Eḷa arasara)
aiar aḷu (aiara aḷu)

gen for nom

- 8th *bhaṣarata gandharī argge nīrisida puruva maryyadegaḷan*
 (for bhaṣarar)
bhaṣarata rajyangeye (for bhaṣarar)
Nirggundad arasara aḷe (for arasar)

¹¹³ See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian *BDCRI* 2209-10

¹¹⁴ Which is also the simple stem.

ADJECTIVES

Words denoting quality or quantity qualify nouns and they do not necessarily agree with nouns in regard to gender, number and case, i.e. they undergo no change

Adjectives which are used attributively and predicatively are also met with in the inscriptions studied. When used attributively, the adjective is followed by the noun, whereas when used predicatively it is preceded by the noun. In the latter case it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.¹¹⁵

7th (p 164) *nal*,¹¹⁶ *per*,¹¹⁷ *veḷ*,¹¹⁸ *mi*¹¹⁹

8th *per*, *veḷ*, *kar*

9th *per*

10th *nal*, *per*, *beḷ*

-*nal*

7th (p 164) *nal giri*

10th *nallāta*

per

7th. (p. 164) *pēriya*

8th *periya*,¹²⁰ *per vaḷḷa*

10th *per ggeregaḷin*, *per-mmagan piriya kereya*,

veḷ (> *beḷ*)

7th. (p 165) *Veḷgoḷ*

8th *beḷḷiyā koḍeyān*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷḷi*

10th *beḷ gode*.

-*mi*

7th. (p 165) *mitu mbar*

10th *mbar um*

-*oḷ*

7th (p 165) *oḷtu* - < *oḷ* 'good'

10th *oḷtu*, *oḷpan*¹²¹

¹¹⁵ GOKI, p 164

¹¹⁶ Tam. *nal* (8th.)—adj 'good' K. P

¹¹⁷ Tam. *per* (8th.)—adj 'big, great', also *peru* and *perum* K. P

¹¹⁸ Tam. *ven* (8th.)—adj 'white' K. P

¹¹⁹ Tam. *miya* (8th.)—adj 'sweet' K. P

¹²⁰ From the instance *periya* found in the inscription of the 7th cent. it looks no doubt plausible at first sight that *per* appears before consonant while *per* before a vowel and it is possible that *per* is older than *per* (cf GOKI, p 165) *per*, however is not found in the inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. studied here. The instance *periya* found in 8th. cent. leads one to question the assumption that *per* appeared before consonant and *per* before vowel. (But it must be remembered that *per* appears before vowel in all the *kavyas* also)

Cf Tam. *peracai periyacintan* ('ambition') where both *per* and *per* are used when followed by a vowel

It is possible that *periya* may be from *periya* (y glide) cf Kan *kariya* from *kar-* black, *biḷiya* from *biḷ* (< *beḷ*) 'white' Cf also Old Tamil *perisu peridu* Telugu *pedda*, *peddadi*

¹²¹ Tam. *oḷi* (8th.)—s.n 'splendour' Tam. *oḷiya*—adj 'brilliant'. K.P.

-*kar* 'black'.

8th *karggal* 'black stone'.

LOAN WORDS FROM SANSKRIT

With Masc gender suffix.

7th. (p 165) *adhikan*, *andhan*, *anaiadyan*

8th. *kulatilakan*, *pañca* . *samyuktan*, *parāyanan*, *bhāṣitan*, *bhṛtyan*,
vikraman, *sampannan*, *sādhupriyan*, *Sōmavamśōdbhavan*

9th *iṣṭan*, *janāśṛyan*, *duṣṭan*, *pañca* *pātakan*, *bha[m]janan*, *sam-*
pannan

10th *Abjasambhayan*, *abjaiāhanan*, *abhivanditapādan*, *kumudasahāyan*,
-pātakan, *praptan*, *Budhanvajan*, *brahmāṭikāran*, *mahābaṣan*, *mahā-*
sāmantan, *Viśōlttaravidita dharā dēvan*, *sampannan*, *sthāpitan*

Adjectives used predicatively

7th. (p 166) *pañcamahāpātakasamyuktan*, *siddhisthan*

8th *pañcamahāpātakan*, *bhāṣitan*, *sādhupriyan* *asādhujanaiarjitan*

9th *prthuvīṇallabhami* *pañcamahāpātakan*

10th *praptan*, *mallan*, *gandan*

DECLINABLE PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

(i) Past Participles

7th. (p 166) *ada*, *koṭṭa*

8th *koṭṭa*, *tanda*, *biṭṭa*, *māḍida*

9th. *aḷida*, *konda*, *koṭṭa*, *keḍa* *pōda*

10th. *aḷida*, *ada*, *irdda*, *ḷda*, *koṭṭa*, *biṭṭa* *māḍida*

(ii) Future participles

7th (p 167) *iruva* *keḍisuta*

8th. *kuḍuta*

9th *appa*, *āḷa*, *saḷa*

10th. *ōduva*, *pārui*, *mirugui*

an, *-ōn*, *-on*, *-ōm*, *-om*, *-āta*, *ātan*, *ōr* and *-or* are suffixes of the relative participles which are adjectives. Except with the last two, viz *ōr* and *or*, these relative participles are used as substantives in the masc. sg. and with *ōr* and *-or* in the pl.¹²²

7th (p 167) *nalladan* *aḷi on* *aḷidon*

8th. *aḷi on* *kiḍipon*, *kiḍisidon*, *aḷiōm*, *alitom*, *keḍisidon*

9th *aḷidon*, *āḷidāta* (for *aḷidāta*)

10th *aḷidom*, *seḷetom*, *tappidāta*, *aḷidatam*, *naḍeyisidātam*

(Masc Pl *ōr* and *or*)

7th. (p 167) *aḷiōr*, *unīōr*

8th *aḷi or*, *paḍedor*

9th. *saḷppor*

10th *bāldōr*

¹²² GOKI, p 167 CDG, p 225

8th. nom.	..	<i>tān</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
9th. acc.	..	<i>tannan</i>	..	—
10th. nom.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
dat.	..	—	..	<i>tamage</i>
loc.	..	—	..	<i>tammol</i>

The *-a-* which is found between the base and the case-sign in the forms like the dat.**tam-a-ge*, *nam-a-ge* is suggested to have been a shorter form of an original *-an*.¹³¹

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(i) *Remote* :

Masc.

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. —	.. <i>avar</i>
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
8th. instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. <i>avan̄ge</i>	.. —
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā, avar-a</i>
9th. nom. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>āla</i>	.. —
dat. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>atan̄ge</i>	.. —
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātani</i>	.. —
instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. —	.. <i>avar̄gge</i>
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. <i>avar-a</i>

Fem.

8th. gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
-----------	------	------------------

Neut.

7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
acc.	.. <i>adan, ada</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adarkke, adakke</i>	.. —
8th. acc.	.. <i>adan</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>adara</i>	.. —
9th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakke</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakke</i>	.. —

¹³¹ GOKI, p. 178.

(ii) *Proximate :**Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom	.. <i>it en</i> ¹¹²	.. —
(hon. sg.)	.. <i>ila</i>	.. —
8th gen.	.. —	.. <i>irarā</i>
9th nom.	.. —	.. <i>irar</i> ¹¹³

Fem

gen	.. —	<i>irar-ā</i>
-----	------	---------------

Neut.

7th (p. 179)		
nom	. <i>idu</i> ¹¹⁴	.. —
acc.	. <i>idān, idam</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	. <i>idaru</i>	.. —
8th nom.	. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i> ¹¹⁵
acc.	. <i>idān, idan, idam, idā,</i> <i>ida, iden</i>	.. —
instr	. —	<i>irayim</i>
dat.	.. <i>idakke, idakke, idakke,</i> <i>idarge</i> ¹¹⁶	.. —
gen.	. <i>idara</i>	—
loc.	<i>illi</i>	.. —
9th acc.	.. <i>idān, idan, idam, ida</i>	. —
dat.	<i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	. <i>illi</i>	.. —
10th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i>
acc.	. <i>idan, idam</i>	—

IV INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Masc

7th. (p. 179)		
nom	—	<i>ā um</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā gge</i>
8th nom	<i>āron</i>	—
9th nom.	—	<i>ā um</i>
10th nom	—	<i>ā, āru</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā gge</i>
...		<i>ā'ā'ā</i>

Neut

7th (p 179)

nom.

en¹³⁷

—

9th nom

avudu

—

10th nom

avudu

—

acc

enan

—

It has been already noted ³⁸ that properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and that the declinable participles (with the suffixes *an am on om om* in the sg and *ar ar or or* in the pl) are used to serve this purpose

8th (i) *Idam koḷvom Varanasivamam alidavana lokakke sandon akkum*(ii) *idan alidom pañcamahapatakan akkum*(iii) *Idan vakram illade kadu salu(po)n asvamedhada palaprapṭi akkum*9th *I dharmmavam kadom asvamedhada phalam aliyaḷ baṅgevomge brahmṛṭiya paṇam akkum*10th (i) *idan alidom varanasiya karu kantan alidom*(ii) *idam alidom Prayageyuvam alida patakanu akkuḥ*

PERSONAL TERMINATIONS

(i) First person

	sg	pl
7th (p 180)	en	—
8th.	en	—
9th	en em	—
10th	en e	—

(ii) Second Person Verb itself

(iii) Third Person

Masc

7th (p 180)	an an am	ar ar
8th	an an am am am	ar ar
9th	an an am om om on on	ar ar or or
10th	an am om a	ar

Fem

8th	aḷ aḷ	ar ar
-----	-------	-------

Neut

7th (p 180)	—	avu
8th	—	avu
9th	adu	—
10th	adu	—

¹³ Tam. *er* (8th)—inter what K P¹³⁴ See p 65 above

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

The dem *ī* and *ā* are used as pron adjs

-*ī* :

7th (p 180)	<i>ī dharamyul</i>
8th	<i>ī dharmakke</i>
9th	<i>ī kallu, ī dharmmavam</i>
10th	<i>ī asudhātā[ado]</i>

-*ā* :

7th (p. 180)	<i>ā Kaṣantūranam</i>
8th	<i>a kayyam, ā nāda</i>
9th.	<i>ā dēvara</i>
10th	<i>ā Kāḍiyūra</i>

NUMERALS

The declension of the Numerals is the same as that of the Neuter nouns. By the use of the suffixes *vu an* in the sg and *vu ar* in the pl the appellative nouns of number are formed.

The Numerals are used as adjectives by prefixing them to the nouns. Compound numbers are formed by multiplication and addition.

The numeral system in Old Kannaḍa seems to be decimal. In forms like *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *enḷu*, the suffixes *du*, *-du*, *ḷu* are the different forms of *tu*, the neuter noun formative in Dravidian. And the *r* in *mūru*, *aru* etc and *l* in *ēl* are derived from Pr Dr **ṛ* and *-ḷ* respectively.¹³⁹

The shortened forms of *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūḷu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āru*, *ēl*, *enḷu* are respectively *or*, *ir*, *mū* (*mu*), *na(l)*, *ay*, *aḷ*, *eḷ* and *en*.

In the words for numerals close similarity is found in all the four cultivated Dravidian languages and Tulu. Their origin is not yet satisfactorily established.¹⁴⁰

It should be noted that no native words for the number thousand and above are found. The word for thousand is *sāstira*, *sāyira* < Skt *sahasra*.

The numerals found in the inscriptions of the 8th 10th cent are given in the following pages.¹⁴¹

NW

8th *ondu* (1),¹⁴² *eraḍu* (2),¹⁴³ *mu(mū)ḷu* (3),¹⁴⁴ *nālku* (4),¹⁴⁵ *aydu* (5),
aḷu (6), *ēḷ* or *ēḷu* (7), *enḷu* (8), *paṭtu* (10), *irpaṭtu* (20),¹⁴⁶ *mūvattu*

¹³⁹ GOKI, p 182, also CDG, p 333

¹⁴⁰ KITTEL JA 224, CDG pp 331 43, also GOKI, p. 181

¹⁴¹ For the numerals found in the inscriptions of the 6th. and 7th cent See GOKI, pp 181 ff

¹⁴² Tam *onḷu* (8th.)—'one' K P

¹⁴³ Tam *iranḷu* (8th.)—'two' K. P

¹⁴⁴ Tam *mūḷu* (7th.)—'three' K. P

¹⁴⁵ Tam *nāṅku* (7th.)—'four' K. P

¹⁴⁶ Tam *iru paṭu* (7th.)—'20' i.e. two tens K P.

(30), *nālvattu* (40), *ayvattu* (50), *elpattu* (70), *nūru* (100), *innūṛa* (of. 200), *mūnūṛu* (300), *aynūṛu* (500).

paṇneraḍu (12), *paḍinaydu* (15), *paḍināṛu* (16),¹⁴⁷ *paḍinenṭu* (18), *irapattā aṇi* (25),¹⁴⁸ *erpattum-aydu* (75)

9th *ondu*, *aydu*, *āṇu*, *eṇṭu*

irppattu, *mūvattu*, *enhattu* (80).

nūṛu, *munuṛuman*, *ēṇnūṛ* (700), *eṇṭu-nūru* (800).

ayvatteraḍu (52), *enbhattay* (75), *entunura-paḍinemṭa* (818), *ēḷ-nuḷa-tombaṭṭu* (790), *ēṇnūratombatteraḍu* (792).

10 *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūṛu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āṇu*, *eṇṭu*, *paṭṭu*.

mūḷattu, *ayvattu*, *elpattaṛa* (of 70), *munnnūru* (300), *aynūṛu* (500), *enṭunūru* (800)

paṇneraḍu (12), *irpattaydu* (25), *irpatta nālu* (24),

irppatu-nālku (24), *mūvalteraḍu* (32), *ayvatt-aydu* (55), *nūṛ-ayvattu* (150), *mūnūṛ-ayvattu* (350), *ēṇnūṛ-ayvattu* (750).

LW.

8th. *sāsira* (1000), *paṇmāsugaḷān* (50).

9th. *sāsira*

10th. *sāsira*.

NW. + LW.

10th. *sāyirada nūṛu* (1,100), *sāsiraḍ-iṇnūṛu* (1,200), *enchāsiram* (8,000), *paṇnūrechāsiram* (12,000), *tombhattaṛu-sāsiram* (96,000), *ēḷ-kōḷi* (70,000,000).

COMPOUND NUMBERS

(i) Multiplication :

8th. <i>ir paṭṭu</i>	(2 × 10) = 20.
<i>mū vattu</i>	(3 × 10) = 30
<i>nāl tattu</i>	(4 × 10) = 40.
<i>ay tattu</i>	(5 × 10) = 50
<i>eḷ paṭṭu</i>	(7 × 10) = 70
<i>innūṛa = ir nūṛa</i>	(2 × 100) = 200
<i>mū nūṛu</i>	(3 × 100) = 300
<i>aṇi nūṛu</i>	(5 × 100) = 500.

9th *ir paṭṭu*, *mūḷattu*

en battu (8 × 10) = 80.

mū nūṛ

ēḷ nūṛ (7 × 100) = 700.

eṇṭu nūṛu (8 × 100) = 800.

¹⁴⁷ Tam. *paṭ-iṇ-āṇu* (8th.)—'16' lit. six of the series ten K. P.

¹⁴⁸ Tam. *irupattayintu* (7th.)—'25'. K. P.

10th *mū vattu*
ay vattu
eḷ pattaṟa
mu nūru
ay nūru
eṇḷu nūru

(11) Addition

(Numbers 1-9 are added to multiples of ten)

8th	<i>panneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>paḍinaydu</i>	(10 + 5) = 15
	<i>paḍināṟu</i>	(10 + 6) = 16
	<i>paḍinenḷu</i>	(10 + 8) = 18
	<i>irpatilā ay</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>erḷattum aydu</i>	(70 + 5) = 75
9th	<i>ayvatteraḍu</i>	(50 + 2) = 52
	<i>enbhattay</i>	(80 + 5) = 85
	<i>eṇḷunura paḍinenḷa</i>	(800 + 18) = 818
	[ē] <i>nuḷa tomba[ttu]</i>	(700 + 90) = 790
	<i>ēḷnūra tombattinraḍu</i>	(750 + 2) = 752
10th	<i>panneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>irappattu nālku</i>	(20 + 4) = 24
	<i>irappattaydu</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>mūvatteraḍu</i>	(30 + 2) = 32
	<i>ayvatt aydu</i>	(50 + 5) = 55
	<i>nūr ayvattu</i>	(100 + 50) = 150
	<i>mūnūḷ ayvattu</i>	(300 + 50) = 350
	<i>ēḷnūr ayvattu</i>	(700 + 50) = 750

NUMERALS AS ADJECTIVES ¹⁴⁹

7th	(p 182)	(a) <i>irppatttondu divasam</i> (b) <i>or siddhiyan</i>
8th		(a) <i>mūru timgaḷu</i> (b) <i>irkuḷa, ōr aḷke, pannirikkandugam</i>
9th		(a) <i>aydu varisakke, aṟu tōṇḷaḍa</i> (b) <i>ay mattal</i>
10th		(a) <i>ondu panamam eraḍu dēgulaḷke, tōṇḷavondu</i> (b) <i>ōr uruvu pannor mattar, pannir mattar</i>

In forms like (a) *mūru timgaḷu*, *aydu varisakke*, the numerals *mūru*, *aydu*, etc are used as Numeral adjectives simply by placing them before the nouns they qualify ¹⁵⁰

And in (b) forms like *ōr aḷke*, *irkuḷa*, *aymattar*, *pannirmattar*, the shortened forms of the Numerals *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *panneraḍu*, etc. become the adjectives,

¹⁴⁹ See p 65 above¹⁵⁰ But in *tōṇḷavondu* the numeral *ondu* follows the noun *tōṇḷa*

These shortened forms are found in the compound numbers also. According to CALDWELL they represent the Kannada Numerals ' in their briefest, purest and most ancient shape ' ¹⁵¹

APPELLATIVE NOUNS OF NUMBER

NW

- 7th (p 183) *ēlnūrvaram oruvan*
 8th *irbbara* (of 2 persons), *muvarā* (of 3 persons), *pannorbbaran* (11 persons), *pannurvaru* (12 persons), *elpadinvaru* (70 persons), *mūnūrvuru* (300 persons)
 9th *ayvattaruvaram* (56 people) *anurbbaram* (500 people)
 10th *pannurbbar* (12 people), *pannurvaru*, *ayvadimbar* (50 people), *enbhattanālvarggam* (to 84 people), *irunūrvaram* (200 people)

LW

- 7th (p 183) *sāsuvvar*
 8th *sasuvvar*
 10th *sasirbbar*

* In forms for numerals from eleven to eighteen (cf *pannorbbaran*—11 persons *panneradu*—12, *padinaydu*—15, *padināru*—16 and *padinenṭu*—18) the first word of the compound *pattu* becomes *pan* in the case of the first two viz 11 and 12 while in the rest viz 13 to 18 *pattu* becomes *padin*

ORDINAL NUMERAL (ADJECTIVE)

-*ane* or *aneya* is added to form Ordinal in Kannada ¹⁵²

- 7th (p 184) *ēlaneya* (7th.) from *ēlu*
 8th *enṭaneyolu* (in the 8th) from *enṭu* (8)
nalvatteradane (42nd) from *nalvatteraḍu* (42)
 9th. *āraneyā* (of the 6th) from *āru* (6)
padinenṭaneyā (18th) from *padinenṭu* (18)
enbhatt-ālaneya (86th) from *enbhattaru* (86)
ēlnūrī (1) *rppattāraneyā* (726th) from *ēlnūrrppattu* (726).
e[lnū]ru enbattānākaneya (784th)
ēlnūr enbhatt ēlaneya (787th)
ēlnūr enbhatt enṭaneyā (788th)
[ēlu]nūra tombhatta-ondaneyā (791st)
elnūra tombatta eradaneyā (792nd)
ēlnūra tombha tombhataneyā (799th)
enṭunūra mūraneyā (803rd), *enṭunūra āydāne* (805th)
enṭunūra aydaneyā (805th), *enṭunūrombattaneyā* (809th)
enṭunūra padināḷkaneyā (814th), *enṭunūrapadināydaneyā* (815th),
enṭunūra padin ēlaneya (817th)

¹⁵¹ CDG p 322, also COAJ p 183

¹⁵² In Tam *atatu* is added to form Ordinal Cf *irupattu mūn-āratu* (8th) — '23rd'

entunura padinenṣaneyā (818th), *enṣunūra paltombhattaneyā* (819th),
enṣunura ippattaneyā (820th)

- 10th. *eraḍaneyā* (2nd), *mūreneyā* (3rd), *emṣaneyā* (8th), *entunur-ayalṭe
radaneyā* (852nd), *entunūr enbhattanalkaneyā* (884th), *emṣunur en
bhatta aramṣāyā* (886th), *enṣunur enbhatt ṣṭaneyā* (887th), *enṣunura
tombhattamūreneyā* (893rd), *enṣunura tombhatt [e]ṣaneyā* (897th),
enṣunūra tombhatt ombhattaneyā (899th), *om[bhaṣ mū]ṣa padinenṣa
neyā* (918th)

Times of Number

m 1- added to the short forms

8th *ormme* 'once' from *ondu* (one), *mūme* 'thrice or three times' from
mūru (three)

The form *pannāsu* (50) found in the inscription of 8th cent. is according to FLEET, a Prakṛt LW. This word is in current use in almost all the North Indian languages. In inscriptional language, this word *pannāsu* seems to denote a kind of tax.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS

With the addition of the suffixes the verbal roots or nouns are converted into nouns which are declined like the primary nouns. In certain instances the verb and the noun are one and the same.¹⁵³

I Nouns from Verbal Roots

See 'Substantives from Verbal Roots under' Verbs below ¹⁵⁴

II Nouns formed from other Nouns

These denote residence, trade or occupation, sex and possession of a thing etc.¹⁵⁵

NW

8th¹⁵⁶ (i) masc. suffix *an* *Indabaṣṭiyalar* 'he of Indaballī'

(ii) *beṣṭi* 'silver, bracelet —that which possesses whiteness from *beṣ*
(< *veṣ*) 'white'

(iii) *mudimeyul* 'under the headmanship'—from *mudu* 'old' with the
suffix *me*

9th (i) masc. pl. suff. *ar u*, *Madengere y aru* 'they of Madengere'

LW

Masc. suffix *kāra*

8th. *Kaṇṣagara malagarara*

9th *kumbharara*

10th *baṣagāra*

¹⁵³ GOKI, p. 184

¹⁵⁴ See p. 96

¹⁵⁵ Cf. SMD 196-210; KVV 68-82; KBB 166-93

¹⁵⁶ For derivative nouns found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI pp. 184-5

COMPOSITION

* Compounds, formed from the declinable stems of LWs, are regarded as simple stems for the purposes of declension. Compounds of NWs and LWs are found. The proper so-called Kannada Compounds are not so lengthy as those of Skt.

A substantival adjective or a numeral whose suffixes and case-signs generally disappear forms the first member of a compound. A compound may become a member of another compound also. The gender and number of the compound are denoted by the suffixes and case-signs.

The nature of a compound as to whether it is a noun, adj. or adv. is to be determined by its meaning and context.¹⁵⁷

Composition of NWs and LWs

8th.¹⁵⁸ *Adityapa seṭṭiyu Ambī ācariyara, Alupendra, Indabaliyātan, uru bhāṭara Eranagana, osage utsahangaḷe, Kadambūram, Kirttannan, Kula mudda, Kodali seṭṭiyara Goundarasar, Gōvinda Podḍiya, Dāsanna Eṇeyar Duggamara Eṇeyappaṇ, Durvīṇita-Eṇe appor, Dēvēndra pēmmāḍi gaḷa, Nandi Gundarge, Padumanna, Pesarajjan, mahāprabhu Gōṭapayya, Rājādityarasar*

9th. *Kaliḡaḷḷan, Kulappayyam, Ganga Permmāḍi, Dēvannayyam, Tamma gavundam, Nāga pārvuru, Noḷamba doḍḍaru, Pīnāḍam, Ballavarasar, Mātamayyanu*

10th. *Ācapayyan Ādityavarimmarasar, Eṇe Jōgayyam, Kannarasa, Kirttyammam, Kōḷeyammam, Ganga Permmāḷiyam, Tailaparasar, Permmāḍi Bū tāryyam, Maruḷayyam, Murumayyam, Ruddapayyam, Sāmi Kaḷḷeyammam*

VERBS

There are three kinds of verbs found in the inscriptions studied—transitive, intransitive and causative. Three tenses—past present and future, and two numbers—singular and plural—are also found. There are three persons—first, second and third and five moods—indicative, imperative, optative, infinitive and negative. The gender is not distinguished in the first and second persons while the distinction of the three genders viz. masc. fem. and neut. exists in the third person.¹⁵⁹

Causative Verbs

I Formed by adding the suffix *-ppu*, *-pu-* to the verbal root.¹⁶⁰

7th. (p. 193) *muḍi pp i dār*

8th. *muḍi p-i*

9th. *muḍi p-i dār*

10th. *maḍi p i-dom, pratipāḷi pp ar (LW)*

¹⁵⁷ GOKI, p. 186

¹⁵⁸ For the composition of NWs and LWs found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI, p. 188

¹⁵⁹ GOKI, p. 193

¹⁶⁰ The traditional grammars do not mention this suffix. It seems that *-ppu* is earlier and *-pu* a later suffix.

II Formed by suffixing *-isu*¹⁸¹(a) *-isu* added to transitive roots7th (p 193) *biḍisidar*, *māḍisida*8th *ettisu* 'having caused to be raised' from *ettisu* from *ettu* 'to raise', *kaḥṣisu* (> *gaḥṣisu*), 'having bound, built' from *kaḥṣisu* from *kaḥṣu* 'to build, bind', *maḍisuvor* 'will cause to be made' from *māḍisu* from *māḍu* 'to make', *olisu* 'having caused to plough' from *olisu* from *olu* (< *ulu*) 'to plough'.9th *keysido* (> *-geysido*) 'he caused to be made' from *keysu* from *key* 'to do', *māḍisida*10th *kaḥṣisida*, *māḍisida*(b) *-isu* added to intransitive roots7th (p 193) *nirṣidom* 'caused to stand' from *nirṣisu* from *nir* 'to stand'.8th *uraḥṣisu* 'having caused to roll down' from *uraḥisu* from *ural(u)* 'to roll down'*ōḍisu* 'having caused to run' from *ōḍisu* from *ōḍu* 'to run'*kāḍise* 'when caused to be fought' from *kāḍisu* from *kāḍu* 'to fight'*kīḍisu* 'having caused to be destroyed' from *kīḍisu* from *kīḍu* (*keḍu*), 'to destroy'*beḥasuva* 'caused to be grown' from *beḥasu* from *beḥe* 'to grow'*saḥisuvonge* 'to him who causes to be carried' from *saḥisu* from *sal* 'to carry, to go'9th *nirṣisidar* 'caused to stand'*peḥisal* 'to cause to increase' from *peḥisu* from *peḥu* 'to increase'*biḥisu* 'having caused to fall' from *biḥisu* from *biḥ(u)* 'to fall'*saḥisu* 'having caused to be paid' from *sal* 'to be used or given'10th *enṣidom* 'caused to be said or called' from *enṣisu* from *en* 'to say'*nelasidar* 'caused to be settled' from *nelasu* from *nir* 'to stand'*naḍeyise* 'if caused to be furthered or carried' from *naḍeyisu* from *naḍe* 'to march, walk'(c) *-isu* added to Skt roots7th (p 194) *sādhisidom* from *sādhisu* from *sādh* + *isu* 'to accomplish', *palisidom* from *palisu* from *pāl* 'to protect'8th *irakṣiccāḍōn* from *irakṣiccu*, *irakṣisu* from *rakṣ* 'to protect' *palisuvor*9th *rakṣisal* (see *palisidom* above)10th *abhiwārṇṇisidom* from *abhiwārṇṇi* + *isu* 'to describe'*arccisi* from *arcc* + *isu* 'to worship'*dhikkāṇisal* from *dhikkar* + *isu* 'to decry'*nigrahisi* from *nigrah* + *isu* 'to restrict'*pratipalṣuvudu**pravartisutta* from *pravartti* + *isu* 'to continue'*rakṣisal**sādhisi*

- According to the Kannada traditional grammarians Sanskrit roots are converted into Kannada roots by suffixing *isu* to them. But these roots with the suffix *isu* were causatives originally and their present meaning is a late development.¹⁰²

TENSES

Verbs are generally analysed as (i) verbal root, (ii) the tense suffix and (iii) the pronominal termination. The tense suffix and the pronominal termination denote the tense and person respectively. The tense-suffixes for the past, present and future are *da*, *utta*, (*uta*) and *m* or *v* or *pp* respectively. By adding the tense-suffix to the root we get the adv. part. And a fully conjugated verb is obtained when the pronominal terminations are added to the root with the tense suffix.¹⁰³

PARTICIPLES

As noted above the participles are formed by adding tense suffix to the root. Adverbial and Declinable participles are found in the inscriptions studied.

The Past Adverbial Participle ¹⁰⁴

The past adverbial participle and the past declinable participle are formed in like manner except in regard to the roots ending in *u*. The adverbial participle of the roots ending in *u* with *da* form the declinable participle. *-i* and *-du* are the two kinds of suffixes employed to form the past adverbial participle. Roots ending in *u* and with the penultimate vowel long by position or nature take *i* to form past adverbial participle while roots in *a*, *-i* and *-e* as well as consonantal roots take *-du* suffix.¹⁰⁵

I *i* used to form adverbial participles

(a) *i* suffixed to roots of two or more syllables in *-u* and the penultimate vowel long by nature or position

7th (p 195) *āgi*,¹⁰⁶ *ikkī*, *ēti* ¹⁰⁷

8th *aydi*, *eragi*, *ottī*, *kādi*, *kūdi*, *kēti*, *nōdi*, *peḷci*, *pōgi*, *mādi*

9th *agi*, *ikkī*, *eydi*,¹⁰⁸ *oḍdi*, *kaṭti*, *kādi*, *kalci*, *toṭi*, *mādi*

10th *agi*, *ottī*, *ondī*, *oppī*, *kaṭti*, *kaḷci*, *kādi*, *t[a]ḷdi*, *tuṟgi*, *tūnti*, *mādi*

(b) *-i* suffixed to causative roots

7th (p 195) *muḍippi*, *salisi* *sādhisi*

8th *muḍipi*, *eltisi*, *uraḷisi* *āḍisi*, *kidi*, *kaṭṭisi* (> *-gaṭṭisi*), *tōhisi*

9th *paricchēḍisi* *biṭisi*, *maḍisi*, *salisi*

10th *arccisi*, *argghisi*, *aḷgisi*, *āṇisi*, *tanpi*, *enisi*, *nelasi*, *nigraḥisi*, *pratiṣṭhisi* *beḍamgisi*, *māḍisi*, *iayasi* (N. K. *bayasi*), *samanisi*, *sādhisi*

According to KITTEL this *i* is euphonic while CALDWELL says that it is from the root *i* 'to give'.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰² KVV 97, also GOKI, p 194

¹⁰³ GOKI, p 194

¹⁰⁴ This is also called *Absolute*

¹⁰⁵ GOKI, pp 195-6. In Tamil past adverbial participle in the indicative takes the endings *i* and *u* (K. P.)

¹⁰⁶ Tam. *āk* : *āy* : (7th.) from *āku* 'become' K. P.

¹⁰⁷ Tam. *er* : 'having ascended' K. P.

¹⁰⁸ Tam. *eyt* : 'having reached' K. P.

¹⁰⁹ KC, p 104 Section 168, CDG p 462 GOKI, p 195

II (a) *du (tu) added to form adv part*

Without any change

7th (p 196)

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kore du toṛe du naḍe du nere du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>agal du</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>adal du iḷ du pol du</i>

8th

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷ du</i> ¹⁷⁰ <i>iri du eri du pidi du (> biḍi du) maḍi du</i> <i>mum du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>aḷe du (> aḷadu) eḷe du (> eḷadu) naḍe du</i> <i>(> naḍadu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i> ¹⁷¹
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du</i> ¹⁷² <i>(> geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>gel du</i> ¹⁷³

9th

<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷi du iri du uḷi du uḷ-du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>toṛe du (> toradu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du (> geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>iḷ-du geḷ du (for gel du) biḷ du</i>

10 h

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du aḷi du aḷi du iri du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>ese du nene du (> nendu) paḍe du (> vadeḍu)</i> <i>neṛe du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en-du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>oy du key du (geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>ol du kaval du</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>iḷ du negal du</i>

(b) *du suffixed to roots in l*

With Change

7th (p 196)	<i>kondu</i> < <i>kol</i> + <i>du</i> < <i>kol</i> to kill <i>sandu</i> < <i>sal</i> + <i>du</i> < <i>sal</i> to go to become manifest
8th	<i>kondu</i>
9th	<i>nindu</i> < <i>nīl</i> + <i>du</i> < <i>nīl</i> to stand
10th	<i>komdu</i>

According to the traditional grammars in Kannaḍa *l* in *kol* and *sal* becomes *n* when followed by a consonantal suffix¹⁷⁴. This view is untenable for forms like *salge*

¹⁷⁰ Tam *aḷit u* having destroyed K P¹⁷¹ Tam *enr u* (*nt nr*) having said K, P¹⁷² Tam *ceyit u* (7th) *ceyt u* (8th) K P¹⁷³ Tam *vel* conquer *tenr u* (8th) having conquered K P¹⁷⁴ ABB 232 SMD 237 ASS 491 Cf also AG p 97

appear even in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. Primitive Kannada * *nɪ* > *-ntu* or *ndu* or *du* in adverbial participle. (Cf also Tam. *nr* and Kan. *-nd* from Pr. Dravidian * *nɪ*) Then *kondu* from *kol* + *ndu* where *l* is assimilated to the following *n* and *kon ndu* > *kondu* with the shortening of the long *nn*.

Similarly the form *konḍu* can be explained the *ḍ* being due to the preceding cerebral *ḷ* ¹⁷⁵

(c) *-du* added to roots in *ḷ*

With Change

7th (p. 197) *kol* + *ḍu* > *kol* + *ndu* > *kolṇdu* > *konḍu*

8th *idriggondu konḍu*

10th *kondu oḷa konḍu kai kondu*

(d) *du* suffixed to roots in *ṛ*

With Change

7th. (p. 198) *tar* + *ndu* > *tandu* *bar* + *ndu* > *bandu*

8th *bandu vandu*

9th *bandu vandu*

tandu bandu Kannada traditional grammars postulate the roots *tar* and *bar*. Generally the imperative second person singular is the same as the root. Here *ta* and *ba* are the imperative forms. CALDWELL and GUNDERT say that *tar ta* and *bar ba* are alternative roots. *tar* and *bar* might have become *tar* and *bar* (*ta* and *ba*) in the imperative second person sg. Yet the formation of forms like *tandu* and *bandu* is difficult to be explained. According to the Kannada grammarians the *ṛ* in *tar* and *bar* becomes *n* before *da* the tense-suffix ¹⁷⁶

III *tu* (*du*) suffixed to roots in *n* *ḷ* and *ḷ* preceded by long vowel

Without Change

7th (p. 199) *kḷ tu non tu*

9th *non tu aḷ du keḷ du*

10th *aḷ du taḷ du*

IV *tu* suffixed to roots in *ḍu*

With Change

7th. (p. 199) *koḷṭar viṭṭar*

8th. *kangeṭṭu* < *kangeḍu* < *kan keḍu* blindfold

koṭṭu < *koḍu* to give

poṭamaṭṭu < *poṭamaḍu* to set out start

biṭṭu < *biḍu* to leave

9th *iṭṭu* < *iḍu* to place ¹⁷⁷ *koṭṭu*

koṭṭu biṭṭu etc. *koḍu* < *kuḍu* to give. According to the Kannada traditional grammarians, the final sonant of the roots with the penultimate short vowel changes into the corresponding surd before *da* or *-dapa* ¹⁷⁸. Here the Primitive Kannada

¹⁷⁵ GOKI pp. 196-7

¹⁷⁶ SMD 237 ASS 492. ABB 227 CDG p. 217 also GOKI p. 199

¹⁷⁷ Tam. *iṭṭu* (7th.) having assigned K. P.

¹⁷⁸ SMD 239 2nd and 2nd. ABB 228 23rd 238. ASS 487 489

root might have been **kuḷ*. Thus **kuḷ* or **koḷ* + *ntu* might have given rise to *koḷ* + *ntu* > *koḷ* + *tu* > *koḷtu* by assimilation¹⁷⁹

V. -*du* (-*tu*) added to roots in -*gu* with a penultimate short vowel.

7th (p 200) *pokku* < *pogu*,¹⁸⁰ *mikku* < *migu*

9th. *pokku*

10th *mikku*

pokku mikku. Just as *koḍu* < *kuḍu*, *pugu* might have been the Pr Kannaḍa base of *pogu*. According to Kannaḍa traditional grammarians, the final soft consonant becomes hard before the suffix -*du* in words like *pogu*.¹⁸¹ But Primitive Kannaḍa root **puk* with the suffix *ntu* might have become *pukku*. Ordinarily *puk* + *tu* > *puttu*. But it is *pukka* (*pukku*) because *k* is fully exploded and -*t* is assimilated to *k*.¹⁸²

VI -*tu* (-*du*) added to roots in -*ī*, -*ā*, *n*

With Change.

8th *ī* *ittu* from *ī* 'to give'¹⁸³

ā *sattu* from *sā(y)* 'to die'

n *kanḍu* from *kān* 'to see'¹⁸⁴

9th -*a* *sattu*

n *kanḍu*

10th. *i* *ittu* *minḍu* from *mī* 'to bathe'

-*n* *kanḍu*

It may be noted that the adverbial past participle forms like *koḷtu*, *biḷtu*, *iḷtu* etc. are found (with suffix -*tu* or -*du*) only in the case of the roots with short penultimate vowel, while if the penultimate vowel is long they take the suffix *i* and generally there is no change in the roots e.g. *kūḍi*, *maḍi*.

The Present Adverbial Participle

This is formed by the addition of *uttu* (*utu*) to the roots. KITTEL says that this -*uttu* or *utu* is from *udu*. But just as the past participial suffix has been postulated to be **ntu*, here also -*utu* might be from *-*untu*.¹⁸⁵

7th (p 201) *aḷuttu*, *aḷutu*, from *āḷ* 'to rule'

8th *ikkuta* from *ikku* 'to abandon'

8th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*) from *key* 'to do'

puguttu from *pugu* 'to enter'

9th. *āḷuttu*, *keyyuttu* (> *geyyuttu*), *pravarattisuttu*, *salutu*

10th *aḷuttu*, *eyduṭtu* from *eydu* 'to attain, obtain'

eseyuttu, *eseyutu* from *ese* 'to appear, shine'

¹⁷⁹ GOKI, p 200

¹⁸⁰ Tam *puku* 'to enter' has the form *pukku* (8th.) formed in analogy with examples like *iḷḷu*, *naḷḷu* K. P

¹⁸¹ SMD 237 KSS 485

¹⁸² GOKI p 201

¹⁸³ Tam *ittu* (8th.) 'having given' K. P

¹⁸⁴ Tam *kanḷu* (8th.) 'having seen' K. P

¹⁸⁵ KG p. 109 Section 173 KVV, 94 KBB, 221-4 SMD 234, 236 KSS, 544,

Declinable Present-Future Participle.

There are no separate tense-suffixes for the present declinable participle, the suffixes of the declinable future participle being used for this purpose. Hence KITTEL terms it as present-future participle.¹⁹⁹ They are to be determined by the context and sense. The suffixes for the present-future participle are *-pp-*, *-pa-*, or *-v-*. Evidently *-va* < *-pa* < *-ppa-*. Traditional Kannaḍa grammars state that *-v-* becomes *-pa-* when it follows *-ṛ* *-ḷ*, *-ḷ*, *-ṇi* *-g*, *-s* and *ō* and this *-p-* becomes *-ppa-* optionally under the same circumstances where *-g* and *-s* are to be elided.²⁰⁰

Apparently roots in *-i* and *-u* took *-va* while those ending in consonants took *-ppa* in the forms found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent.²⁰¹ But in examples like *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va* found in the inscriptions of the 8th cent. *-va* is suffixed even to roots ending in consonants. Either

- (i) these forms can be analysed as *āl-va* and *uḷcikoḷ-va* like *en-va*, or
- (ii) these forms can be taken as the result of *Sithiladvittva* (or *Fleeting Double Consonant*), an epenthetic vowel *-u-* between *-l* and *v-* occurring first in colloquial speech of that period which has later influenced the literary speech also.²⁰²

- (a) Roots in *-i*, *-u* and *-e* with *-va* suffix :

7th. (p. 205) *āḷi-va*, *iru-va*, *mugi-va*.

8th. *kuḍu-va*.

10th. *ese-va*, *naḍe-va*, *ōḍu-va*, *migu-va*, *miḷuga-va*, *pāḷu-va*, *iṛppu-va*, *ūdu-va*, *eṇisu-va*, *eydu-va*, *āḍu-va*.

- (b) Roots in consonant with suffix *-va* :

8th. *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va*, *muttikoḷ-va*.

9th. *āl-va*, *sal-va*.

10th. *key-va* (> *geyva*) *pogaḷ-va*.

- (c) Roots with suffix *-ppa-* or *-pa-* :

7th. (p. 205) *appa* < **āy* (*āgu*) 'to become'.

8th. *appa*.

9th. *appa*.

10th. *appa*, *iṛppa*, *tōṛppa*, *kattalipa*.

According to CALDWELL the *-a* of the declinable participles is the original sign of the possessive while KITTEL thinks it to be the genitive singular of the adverbial past participle.²⁰³ However, the real significance of this *-a* is not yet correctly known.²⁰⁴

As noted above,²⁰⁵ these declinable participles are always used as adjectives and they do not change for gender or number. They function as adjectival substantives

¹⁹⁹ KC. p. 113, Section 180.

²⁰⁰ SMD. 232, KSS. 503-4. also GOKI. p. 205.

²⁰¹ GOKI. p. 205.

²⁰² The last alternative seems to be more probable. For a discussion on the phenomenon *Sithiladvittva* see GOKI, pp. 62, 93.

²⁰³ CDG. p. 523. KC. p. 112, Section 178.

²⁰⁴ GOKI. p. 206.

²⁰⁵ See p. 64.

and relative pronouns when the pronouns of the third person or the gender suffixes *-ōn*, *on*, *-ōm*, *-om* etc. are suffixed to them ²⁰⁶

The Negative Participle

There are adverbial and declinable negative participles and their sense is negation

The negative adverbial participles are formed by suffixing *-āde* or *-ade* to the roots ²⁰⁷ The form of the negative adverbial participle remains the same for all the three tenses—past, present and future,—where the finite verb denotes the tense of the negative participle. The suffix *āde* might have been earlier than *ade* ²⁰⁸ *a* is suffixed to the negative adverbial participle to form the negative declinable participle ²⁰⁹

I The Negative Adverbial Participle

7th	(p 208)	
	<i>āde</i>	<i>allāde, tappāde</i>
	<i>ade</i>	<i>tankade, lekkisad um</i>
8th.	<i>āde</i>	<i>illāde, nilalārade</i>
	<i>-ade</i>	<i>puṭṭade, muṭṭade</i>
9th	<i>ade</i>	<i>ikkade</i>
10th	<i>-ade</i>	<i>tappade</i>

KITTEL's suggestion that the negative participle is formed by suffixing *ade* to the short form of the infinitive, does not seem to be sound. A consistent principle is followed with regard to the formation of the adverbial participle in that a close relation exists between tense-suffix and the participial suffix, e.g.

	Tense-Suffix	Part Suffix
Past	<i>-da</i>	<i>du-</i>
Fut.	<i>va-</i>	<i>-ta-</i>

This sort of regularity exists also in the negative adverbial participle. *ā*, the negative suffix is added to the root and then the participial suffix *de* is added ²¹⁰

II Negative Declinable Participle

- 7th (p 208) *nullada* < *nullade* (neg adv p) < *nil* 'to stand'
 10th *āgade* < *āgade* (adv neg part) < *āgu* 'to become'
illada < *illade* (neg adv part) < *iḷ* 'not to be'
nerayada < *nerayade* (neg adv part) < *neṛe* 'to be or become full'
pugaḍa (> *bugaḍa*) < *pugade* (neg adv part) < *pugu* 'to enter'

²⁰⁶ GOKI p 206

²⁰⁷ Negative adverbial participle in Tamil is formed by adding *-ātu* to the verbal base.
 ex *iru* 'pay'—*ir-ātu* (8th.) 'without paying', *kurai* 'lesson' *kurai-ātu* 'without remain'
 der' K P

²⁰⁸ A supposition parallel to those referred to on pp 24 25 34 42 54 59

²⁰⁹ In Tamil *-ā* and *ata* are added to form Negative adjectival participle exs, *alku* 'fail'—8th *olk-ata* 'who never miss their aim' *eṇcu* 'decrease'—8th. *eṇc-āta* 'all', K.P
 See also GOKI p. 208.

²¹⁰ GOKI, p 208. For the enunciation of the contrary view that *-a* or *-ā* itself could not have indicated the negative, see C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH 'On the Definition of the Morpheme', *BDCRI*, 4.152.

MORPHOLOGY

CONJUGATION

As noted above the root + tense suffix + pronominal termination constitute the fully inflected verb *da* is the suffix for the past tense and *m* or *ppa* for the future ^{10a}

The personal terminations are ¹

(i) First Person

	sg	pl
7th (p 209)	<i>en</i>	
8th	<i>en</i>	
9th	<i>en</i>	
10th	<i>en e</i>	

(ii) Second Person

Root itself

(iii) Third Person

Masc

7th. (p 209)	<i>an an ani</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
8th	<i>an an -am ari am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
9th	<i>an am am om om</i>	<i>ar ar or</i>
	<i>on on</i>	
10th	<i>an ani om a</i>	<i>ar</i>

Fem

8th	<i>a| a|</i>	<i>ar</i>
-----	--------------	-----------

Neut

7th (p 180)		<i>avu</i>
8th		<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	
10 h	<i>adu</i>	

These personal terminations remain the same for all kinds of verbs and all tenses. The conjugated forms of the verb are obtained when these personal terminations are suffixed to the participial forms. Hence we can say that there is only one system of conjugation in Kannada ². There are five moods: Indicative Imperative Optative Infinitive and Negative.

(1) The Indicative Mood

Past Tense Personal terminations are suffixed to the verbal participles.

First and Second Person no examples

^{10a} See p 78 GOKI p 209 A11 87 ABB 196 SMD 221

² See p 70 A1V 85 89 ABB 195 198 205 SMD 217 220 6 ASS 442 453 454 Cf. Tam. Indicative First Person sg *en* First Person pl *om um* Masc Third Person

sg *an* Masc Third Person pl *-ar* Neut Third Person s *at u* K P

²² GOKI p 209

Third Person

Masc

		sg	pl
(a)		<i>an, ān</i>	<i>ar</i>
7th (p 210)	<i>Trans</i>	<i>eydīdān, erīd ān</i>	<i>eydī d ār, ērīd ār</i>
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>aydān, sandān,</i>	
	<i>Caus</i>		<i>muḍīppīdār,</i>
8th <i>Trans</i>		<i>māqīd ān, sērīd an</i>	<i>koṣṣ ar, keyd ār</i>
		<i>pāded am</i>	<i>(> geydar), mitt ār,</i>
			<i>pāded ar, biṣṣ ār</i>
9th <i>Trans</i>			<i>tiṣṣ ar</i>
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>nīnd ān</i>	
(b)		<i>an, an u, an</i>	<i>ar</i>
		<i>am (termination)</i>	
7th, (p 210)	<i>Trans</i>	<i>arī d am koṣṣam</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>		<i>īl-d ar</i>
	<i>Caus</i>		<i>muḍīppīdar, biḍīsīdar</i>
8th <i>Trans</i>		<i>ērī-d an, oḡe d an,</i>	<i>koṣṣar, viṣṣar, poydar</i>
		<i>koṣṣan, likītan, koṣṣam</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>adan, vīdan erdan u</i>	<i>ōḡīddar, kādar</i>
	<i>Caus</i>	<i>niṣāsīdan, nīrīsīdam</i>	
9th <i>Trans</i>		<i>pādedam, likhītam</i>	<i>koṣṣar</i>
	<i>Caus</i>		<i>nīrīsīdar, muḍīppīdar</i>
10th <i>Trans</i>		<i>keydan, koṣṣan geldan</i>	<i>arīdar, ālīdar, koṣṣar,</i>
		<i>baredan māqīdan, alī</i>	<i>talīedar</i>
		<i>dam, īlīdam, keydam,</i>	
		<i>kondam, pādedam, maī</i>	
		<i>dam, likhītam</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>puṣṣīdan, sattān, negāl</i>	<i>īrddar ādar negālīdar</i>
		<i>dam nelasīdan</i>	
	<i>Caus</i>	<i>agālīsīdam, abkī arnīsī</i>	
		<i>dam, enīsīdam</i>	
(c)		<i>ōn, on ōm, om</i>	<i>ōr, or</i>
		<i>(terminations)</i>	
8th <i>Trans</i>			<i>koṣṣōr</i>
	<i>Intrans</i>		<i>vīldōr</i>
9th <i>Trans</i>		<i>keydōn (> -geydon)</i>	<i>biṣṣor</i>
		<i>alīdōn, īldōm, bīsūlōm,</i>	
		<i>alīdōm, bī(bī)ṣṣom</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>sattōn, sattōm adom,</i>	
		<i>[k]ādōm</i>	
	<i>Caus</i>	<i>nīlī(ī)līdōm</i>	<i>nīrīsīdōr</i>
		<i>keysīdo(m)</i>	

sg

pl

10th Trans

iridon eydidom iṭom
iḷdom keydom
(> geydom)

Intrans

adon

Caus

madipdom

Fem

aḷ oḷ (terminations)

7th (p 210)

Trans

iḷ d aḷ

8th Trans

koṭṭaḷ

9th Caus

maḍisiḍoḷ

Neut

adu (uḍu) tu (du)
(terminations) ²¹³

avu

8th Trans

paḍed(u)vu

9th Trans

meccagoṭṭud(u)

Intrans

nindud(u)

puḍi(d) dudu

10th Intrans

aytu koṭṭudu

The Present Future Tense ²¹⁴

(a) First Person

7th (p 211)

aḷi m en

8th

eṇi v en rakṣisu v en

9th Trans

koḷ v en kuḍu v en

Intrans

kāḍu v em

(b) Second Person no examples

(c) Third Person

Masc

(1)

am am
(terminations)

ar ar

7th (p 211)

Intrans

appat appat appat
oḷat ²¹⁵

8th Intrans

appat appat

9th Trans

tamba v am

10th Trans

kapaḍu v ar koḷ v aru
tṛu v ar

²¹³ Cf KVV 90 KBB 207 SMD 226²¹⁴ In Tamil Aorist is formed by adding the suffix *p-* before the personal termination. The *p* remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plos *ve* (*koṭup-p-an*). After others it is changed into *v* K P²¹⁵ KBB 226 SMD 238 KSS 489 See also KG 130

	sg	pl
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>appam</i>	<i>ārppar, ippar, lōruvar,</i> <i>nīlar, sālar, ojar.</i>
<i>Caus</i>	..	<i>ābhjā[sisu a]r,</i> <i>pratipāṭippar</i>
(11)	-ōm, -on (terminations)	-ōr, -or. <i>appōr, kaletor.</i>
9th	<i>kā[īōhi], unbon</i>	
<i>Neut.</i>	-adu, udu (terminations)	..
8th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>mīpudu</i>	
9th. <i>Intrans</i>	<i>apudu</i>	
10th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>ippudu, ū(o)ppudu, .</i> <i>lōruudu, naḍevudu, .</i> <i>saludu</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>pratipāṭisudu</i>	

According to the traditional grammars the vowel *u* in forms like *kuḍu*, *pigu* becomes -o when followed by an affix with *d* ²¹⁶. But since there are forms like *koḍu* without any such affix it is difficult to take up that view. The verbs might have been originally formed without any tense suffix so that the same form was used for all tenses which were to be known by the context. The distinction of the tenses is of late origin and even here the *present tense* is later than past and future tenses ²¹⁷.

The following forms are used in the Present Future Tense with the suffix *kum* ²¹⁸

- 7th (p 212) *akkum (akum) pūgum*
- 8th. *akkum*
- 9th, *akkum*
- 10th *akkum, enkum, esegum, oppugum, torugum, paḍegam, pōkum.*

(1) Imperative Mood

Traditional grammars state that the imperative is used for blessing, advising, inducing to do ordering, begging, enacting and praying. Generally the root itself is the form of the Imperative Second Person singular ²¹⁹.

Imperative Second Person Singular

- 7th (p 213) *rōḍu kēḷo*
- 8th *kēḍu*

²¹⁶ KBB 226. SMD 238. KSS 489. See also KG 130.

²¹⁷ GOKI p 212

²¹⁸ KVV, 91. KBB, 209. SMD 227. KSS 463. KG, p 146

²¹⁹ KSS 465. SMD, 229. Also GOKI p 213. In Tamil, imperative is formed by the addition of *min* or *-ka* to the verbal base. exs. 8th *rai min* 'devote', *arai ka* 'assemble', *koḷ ka* 'receive', *kēḷ ka*, 'hear'.

(3) *Optative Mood*

* Optative is used to express a desire or wish with the suffix *ge* (*ke*) to roots in *i*, *-u*, *e* and *i* and there is no tense-suffix ²²⁰

7th. (p 213) *tan ge*, *pelcu ge*, *keḍu ge*, *sal ge*

8th *keḍuga* (for *keḍuge*)

10th *sal ge*,

(4) *Infinitive Mood*

The suffix *e* or *al* is used to form the infinitive for all kinds of verbs and they do not change for gender or number. The finite verb denotes the tense. This infinitive also serves the purpose of the *locative absolute* denoting the contemporaneous actions with the action of the principal verb ²²¹

7th (p 214) *appe*, *age*, *aḷe*, *oppe*

8th. *al e*, *aḷgey e*, *key e*, *geyy e*

9th. *e ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *irke ge y e* *naḍayis e* *pravarttis e* *say e*, *sal e*
al al i y-al, *ir y-al*, *koḷ al* (< *goḷal*), *noṛadīral(u)*, *pelcis al*, *rakṣis al*,
salis al,

10th *e aḷi y e*, *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *ud[d]yōtis e*, *en e*, *[e]yd e*, *ere y e*, *ē[r] e*
ont e (*onde*) *opp e* *kud e*, *key y e* (> *geyye*), *naḍ e*, *naḍeyis e*,
negaḷ e, *neṛe y-e*, *noḍ e*, *pade y e* (> *bade y e*), *bannis e*, *pug e*
(> *buge* in *hrdayambuge*), *maḍ e*, *pravarttis e*, *samanis e*, *sōr e*
al en al, *ese y al*, *opp-al*, *koḷ al*, *dhikkariṣ al*, *pogaḷ al*, *bāṇṇis al*
bare y-al, *bajis al*, *pug al* (> *-bugal*), *mig al*, *rakṣis al*, *virapṣ al*

(5) *Negative Mood*

The Negative verb constitutes the root and the terminations with the negative suffix in between ²²²

7th (p 214) First Person sg *meccen* 'I do not agree'

Third Person pl *nillavu* 'they do not remain'

10th First Person sg *anye* 'I do not know' *iyen* 'I cannot give'

A list of verbal roots used in the inscriptions studied ²²³

8th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷe</i>	—to measure
<i>aḷi</i> ²²⁴	—to destroy
<i>āḷi</i> ²²⁵	—to rule
<i>iḍirgoḷḷu</i>	—to receive.
<i>iḷi</i> ²²⁶	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷi</i> ²²⁷	—to give

²²⁰ GOKI, p 213

²²¹ KVV, 95 SMD 246 KSS 587 8 Also GOKI p 214

²²² GOKI p 214

²²³ For the list of the verbal roots used in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent See GOAI pp 216-7

²²⁴ Tam. *aḷi* (8th)—v b 'destroy' K. P

²²⁵ Tam. *aḷ* (8th.) 'rule' K. P

²²⁶ Tam. *erī* (8th)—v b 'conquer throw, attack, plough' K. P

²²⁷ Tam. *i* (8th)—v b 'give'. K. P

<i>uy</i>	—to perform
<i>uļu</i>	—to plough
<i>en</i> ²²⁸	—to say
<i>eļe</i>	—to pull, draw
<i>ellu</i>	—to lift
<i>eļi</i> (see <i>iļi</i>)	—to strike
<i>ēļu</i> ²²⁹	—to ascend
<i>oļe</i>	—to break.
<i>ollu</i>	—to press
<i>kaļļu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kān(u)</i> ²³⁰	—to see
<i>kīl(u)</i>	—to extract, take out
<i>kuḑu</i> ²³¹	—to give.
<i>kūḑu</i> ²³²	—to join
<i>key</i> ²³³	—to do
<i>kēl(u)</i> ²³⁴	—to hear
<i>koḑu</i> ²³⁵ (see <i>kuḑu</i>)	—to give
<i>kol</i> ²³⁶	—to kill,
<i>koļ</i> ²³⁷	—to take.
<i>gel</i>	—to win.
<i>tar</i> ²³⁸	—to bring
<i>nuḑi</i>	—to say,
<i>nōḑu</i> ²³⁹	—to see.
<i>pade</i>	—to obtain.
<i>piḑi</i>	—to hold catch
<i>peļcu</i>	—to increase.
<i>puḑu</i> ²⁴⁰	—to enter
<i>biḑu</i> ²⁴¹	—to leave to let go
<i>māḑu</i>	—to do
<i>muļļu</i>	—to reach, touch
<i>iare</i>	—to write

Intransitive

<i>aīļu</i> ²⁴²	—to be afraid
----------------------------	---------------

- ²²⁸ Tam *en* (8th) — v b 'say' K P
²²⁹ Tam *iļu* (8th) — v b 'ascend' K P
²³⁰ Tam. *kān* (7th, 8th) — v b 'see' K P
²³¹ Tam *kuḑu* (8th) — v b 'give' K P
²³² Tam *kūḑu* (7th 8th) — v b associate K P
²³³ Tam. *key* (8th) — v b 'do' K P
²³⁴ Tam. *kēl* (8th) — v b hear K P
²³⁵ Tam. *koḑu* (7th, 8th) — v b give K P
²³⁶ Tam. *kol* (8th) — v b murder' K P
²³⁷ Tam. *koļ* (7th 8th) — v b 'take seize buy control, celebrate' K P
²³⁸ Tam. *tā* (8th) — v b 'give, grant' K P
²³⁹ Tam *rōkku* (7th) — v b 'look' K P
²⁴⁰ Tam *puḑu* (7th, 8th) — enter' K P
²⁴¹ Tam *viḑu* (8th) leave, issue expand send away' K P
²⁴² Tam *ancu* (8th) 'fear' K P

<i>āgu</i> ²⁴³	—to become
<i>ir</i> ²⁴⁴	—to be
<i>il</i> ²⁴⁵	—not to be
<i>ural(u)</i>	—to roll on or down
<i>eragu</i>	—to bow
<i>ose</i>	—to be delighted
<i>ōḍu</i> ²⁴⁶	—to run
<i>kādu</i>	—to fight
<i>kangeḍu</i>	—to blindfold
<i>kiḍu</i> ²⁴⁷	—to be ruined
<i>keḍu</i> ²⁴⁷	—to perish
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>nil</i> ²⁴⁸	—to stand
<i>puḷḷu</i>	—to be born
<i>poṛamaḍu</i>	—to set out, start
<i>pōḡu</i> ²⁴⁹	—to go
<i>mun</i>	—to become angry
<i>bar</i>	—to come
<i>bil(u)</i> ²⁵⁰	—to fall down
<i>maḍi</i>	—to die
<i>saḷ</i> ²⁵¹	—to go, continue.
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sēru</i> ²⁵²	—to enter

Causative

<i>irakṣitecu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>uraḷisu</i>	—to cause to be rolled down.
<i>ettisu</i>	—to cause to be lifted
<i>olisu (< uḷisu)</i>	—to cause to be ploughed
<i>ōḍisu</i>	—to cause to run
<i>kaṭṭisu</i>	—to cause to be built, arranged
<i>kāḍisu</i>	—to cause to be fought
<i>kiḍisu</i>	—to cause to be ruined
<i>koḍisu</i>	—to cause to be given
<i>nṛisu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>nḷasu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>parāṇisu</i>	—to cause to be defeated
<i>pāḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected

²⁴³ Tam. *aku* (7th., 8th.) 'become' K P

²⁴⁴ Tam. *iru* (8th.) 'exist, sit' K P

²⁴⁵ Tam. *il* (8th.) neg particle 'less' K P

²⁴⁶ Tam. *ōḍu* (8th.) 'run' K P

²⁴⁷ Tam. *keḍu* (8th.) 'destroy' K P

²⁴⁸ Tam. *nil* (8th.) 'stand' K P

²⁴⁹ Tam. *pō* (8th.) 'go' K. P

²⁵⁰ Tam. *il* (8th.) 'issue out' K P

²⁵¹ Tam. *cel* (8th.) 8th.) 'make, go' K P

²⁵² Tam. *cer* (8th.) 'continue' K P

<i>bejasu</i>	—to cause to be grown.
<i>māḍisu</i>	—to cause to be made.
<i>mudīṣu</i>	—to cause to be ended
<i>raḷṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>rōḥisu</i>	—to cause to be confused
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be carried or continued

9th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷi</i>	—to destroy
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>ikkū</i>	—to levy
<i>iḍu</i> ²³³	—to place
<i>iṭi</i>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷ</i>	—to bestow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>kaṭṭu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kaḷe</i>	—to lose
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash.
<i>kāy</i> ²³⁴	—to protect.
<i>kān</i>	—to see.
<i>kuḍu</i>	—to give
<i>koḍu</i> (same as <i>kuḍu</i>)	
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>kēḷ</i>	—to hear
<i>kol</i>	—to kill
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>tar</i>	—to bring
<i>tin</i>	—to eat
<i>toṭe</i>	—to leave give up
<i>nōn</i>	—to practise penance.
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain
<i>biḍu</i>	—to leave let go
<i>bis iṣu</i>	—to throw
<i>māḍu</i>	—to make.
<i>meccaḡoḍu</i>	—to appreciate
<i>sal</i>	—to govern

Intransitive

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become
<i>iṭ</i>	to be
<i>uṭ</i> ²³⁵	—to eat
<i>uḷi</i>	—to remain
<i>ki d i</i>	—to fight

²³³ Tam *iṣu* (8th.) 'place assign' K P²³⁴ Tam *kā* (8 h) 'protect' K P²³⁵ Tam *uṭ* (8th) 'eat' K P

<i>tōr(u)</i>	—to appear
<i>nīl</i>	—to stand
<i>nere</i>	—to assemble
<i>pogu</i>	—to go
<i>bar²⁵⁶</i>	—to come
<i>bīl(u)</i>	—to fall
<i>sal</i>	—to continue to govern
<i>sa(y)</i>	—to die

Causative

<i>keysu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>nāḍayisu</i>	—to cause to be presided
<i>mīsu</i>	—to cause to stand erect.
<i>pancchēdisu</i>	—to cause to break through
<i>pelcisu</i>	—to cause to increas ^e .
<i>pravaratīsu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bīḷsu</i>	to cause to fall
<i>mādisu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>muḍippu</i>	—to cause to come to an end
<i>raḷḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be continued

10th Transitive

<i>aḷ</i>	—to destroy
<i>aḷ</i>	—to know
<i>ādu</i>	—to play
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>iḍu</i>	—to place.
<i>il</i>	—to bestow, place.
<i>iri</i>	—to pierce to strike.
<i>i</i>	—to give
<i>ūdu</i>	—to blow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>ese</i>	—to manifest.
<i>ēru</i>	—to ascend
<i>oḷḷu</i>	—to press
<i>ondu</i>	—to unite
<i>ol(du)</i>	—to entreat
<i>oḷakoḷ</i>	—to possess include.
<i>ōdu</i>	—to read
<i>kaḷḷu</i>	—to bind
<i>kai koḷ</i>	—to undertake, take
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash, lave
<i>kaḍu</i>	—to fight
<i>kān</i>	—to see
<i>kāpāḍu</i>	—to protect

<i>kāy</i>	—to protect.
<i>kūḍu</i>	—to join
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>koḍu</i>	—to give.
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>gel</i>	—to win, conquer
<i>lanipu</i>	—to satisfy
<i>tappu</i>	—to commit mistake.
<i>taḷe</i>	—to bear
<i>tāḷ</i>	—to bear
<i>lūntu</i>	—to push, drive
<i>nōḍu</i>	—to see
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>pugu</i>	—to enter
<i>pogaḷ</i> ²³⁷	—to praise.
<i>podaḷ</i>	—to extend
<i>baḍi</i>	—to beat, trouble
<i>baṣasu</i>	—to long for, desire.
<i>bare</i>	—to write
<i>biḍu</i>	—to desert, discharge
<i>manam goḷisu</i>	—to attract the mind
<i>māḍu</i>	—to do
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, govern

Intransitive .

<i>āgu</i>	—to become.
<i>ārppu</i>	—to be able.
<i>ir</i>	—to be.
<i>il</i>	—not to be.
<i>uḷ</i>	—to be.
<i>eḷe</i>	—to make supplication, to bow
<i>ese</i>	—to appear, shine.
<i>ēḷu</i>	—to mount to, ascend
<i>ondu</i>	—to be present, united
<i>oppu</i>	—to suit, shine.
<i>ol</i>	—to be pleased
<i>tōḷ(u)</i> ²³⁸	—to appear
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>neṇe</i>	—to become full, perfect, to congregate.
<i>negaḷ</i>	—to be or become famous, to shine.
<i>nil</i>	—to stand.
<i>nene</i>	—to get soaked to become wet
<i>pōḷu</i>	—to plunge, to fly
<i>puffu</i>	—to be born
<i>pōḷ(gu)</i>	—to go

²³⁷ Tam. *pukul* (8 h.) 'declare' K. P.²³⁸ Tam. *tōḷu* (8 h.) 'appear' 'spring' and *toḷu* (8 h.) show h. l'.

<i>madı</i>	—to die
<i>mıgu</i>	—to excel
<i>mırgu</i>	—to shine, glaze, glitter.
<i>mı</i>	—to bathe
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, to go
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sōru</i>	—to ooze out

Causative

<i>agalısu</i>	—to cause to be dug
<i>arccısu</i>	—to cause to be worshipped
<i>urgıısu</i>	—to cause to be offered oblations
<i>abııvarnısu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>algısu</i>	—to cause to be dissolved (?)
<i>abhyā[sısu]</i>	—to cause to be studied
<i>emısu</i>	—to cause to be felt.
<i>kaııısu</i>	—to cause to be built
<i>kangoıısu</i>	—to cause to shine, appear
<i>tamıpu</i>	—to cause to be satisfied
<i>dıııkkarısu</i>	—to cause to be decried
<i>nadeııısu</i>	—to cause to be carried out continued
<i>nıgrahısu</i>	—to cause to be restricted
<i>nelasu</i>	—to cause to be settled.
<i>pratıpalısu</i>	—to cause to be governed
<i>pravartııısu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bedangııısu</i>	—to cause to appear beautiful
<i>mađııpu</i>	—to cause to die
<i>mađıısu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>rakııısu</i>	—to cause to protect
<i>vannısu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>virajıısu</i>	—to cause to shine
<i>sādhıısu</i>	—to cause to be accomplished

SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBAL ROOTS ²⁵⁹*Abstract Nouns*

These are obtained by adding suffixes to the verbal roots

8th ²⁶⁰	1	<i>ke, ge</i>	<i>aıke</i> 'rule' from <i>aı</i> 'to rule'
			<i>osage</i> 'delight' from <i>ose</i> 'to be delighted'
	2	<i>-me</i>	<i>mudı me</i> 'headmanship' from <i>mudu</i> 'to advance in growth, ripen'
	3	<i>(a)vu</i>	<i>aııu</i> 'destruction' from <i>aıı</i> 'to destroy'
9th	1	<i>-pu</i>	<i>kāpu</i> 'protector' from <i>ka(y)</i> 'to protect'.

²⁵⁹ See p 75

²⁶⁰ For substantives derived from Verbal Roots found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent see GOKI, pp 217 B

The gender of the adverbs is in accordance with that of the verb which they qualify.²⁰¹

Adverbs of Place preceded by

I *Uninflected stem*

7th. (p 221) *adimēl, sikkī mel*

8th *kaṇi mēle, tale mēlo tale mēganavu*

9th *tore mēre, pola mēre, sisti mēle*

II *A Noun in the genitive case*

7th (p 221) *nalgiriya mel, bālāmēl*

8th *Gaṃgavadiya mēge, kalla mege, imūra mēlum, mūvottara keḷagum*

9th *dēvara mūḍa diseyoḷ manna mēge*

10th. *kereya eraḍu kaḍe, mūvattara oḷagana, degulada keḷagana*

CONJUNCTIONS

The following conjunctions are found

7th (p 223) *um, um, am, ānu, men*

8th *u, um, -am, anu*

9th *um, -am*

10th *um, am*

These conjunctive particles are added to the case-sign of nouns, pronouns and adjectival substantives. As already noted,²⁰² in the accusative case this conjunctive suffix comes in between the stem and the case sign. Participles and infinitives also take this conjunctive particle. All genders and both numbers take this conjunctive alike.²⁰³

I *Substantive with -ūm, u*

7th. (p 223) *sorkkagamundarūm, Edeyagāmundarūm*

8th *Pūḷiyū Kongiyū Kāḷiyammanū*

II *Substantives with um*

7th (p 224) *Āḷuarasarum Mahādeviyarum Citravāhanarum*

8th (i) *Siṃgadattanum Kumāra Eḷeganum*

(ii) *Eḷammanum ayvadimbarum nakaramum sēniyum*

(iii) *mahajanakkum nagarakkum padinenṭum prakṛtiḷaḷgum*

9th (i) *keyyum . nelanum*

(ii) *amātāseyum sūryyagrahanamum*

(iii) *sāsira kaṭiḷeyum brāhmanarumam Vāranāsiyumam*

10th. (i) *baḷpum kūrpṭṭum arppum*

(ii) *saraḷateyum*

(iii) *kundum kaḷamkamum*

²⁰¹ GOKI, p 220-1

²⁰² See p 42

²⁰³ GOKI, p. 223

III Pronouns with *um*7th (p 224) *avar um ar um*8th *avon an um tan-um*9th *ar um*IV Adj substantives with *um*7th (p. 224) *adan alivorum aliyal palcidorum*8th *idan kediporum kede balvonum sandonum*V *um* suffixed to acc between the stem and termination7th (p 225) *aputrakaporduman parvaruman*8th (1) *parvaruman* (2) *Sivavalliyuman* (3) *Varanasiyuman*9th (1) *brahmanaruman Varanasiyuman*10th (1) *intuman* (2) *sayiramumam* (3) *nunuruman* (4) *belliyumam*
(5) *Prayag-yuvam*VI *um* with Numerals8th *padinentum prakrtigalum aydum dharmada elum panavum*10th *nalkum badavumam eraḍum Visnudevargge**am* as the conjunctive suffix8th *jadalulam sthaladulam*9th *urrgam tirtthakkam*10th *kalakkam mahajanakkam Prayageyolan**anu**anu* is suffixed to substantives to denote either or whoever8th *avon anum* whoeverThis *anu* has been replaced by *adaru* or *agali* ²⁶⁴ in N K

WORD ORDER

Generally the word-order of the sentences is Subject-Object Verb. There are many sentences met with in the inscriptions studied which deviate from this general word order. These deviations might have been possibly due to the importance or stress the speaker wanted to place on a particular idea or thing in the course of his speech.

The substantives are preceded by the attributives the noun in apposition precedes the substantive and in strings of titles generally the proper noun precedes the substantives in apposition. An adjective qualifying a substantive precedes it but when used predicatively it follows the substantive. ²⁶⁵ An adverb or adverbial phrase is placed as near the verb or participle to which it is used as an attributive. Phrases used as absolutes come before the clause with the finite verb ²⁶⁶. Series of actions succeeding one another are expressed by adverbial participles.

Subject

(a) With transitive Verbs

7th (p 229) *Avar svarggagaman eridar* he ascended the high heaven²⁶⁴ GOKI p 226²⁶⁵ See p 64-above.²⁶⁶ GOKI p 227-8.

- 8th. (i) *Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra idan paḍedār*, 'Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra obtained this'
- (ii) *Baḍipoddiyemboḷ bhūṃdanamum ubhayamukhiyūṃ koṭṭaḷ*
'Bāḍipoddi gave the gift of land and elephant cow' (10-4 to 7)
- (iii) *Ranaśāgaran paṇyāram koṭṭan* 'Ranaśāgara gave free land' (19 5 to 6)
- 9th (i) *Gōyindara dattamān vittar* 'Goyindar gave the gift' (67 5, 12)
- (ii) *Elpunuseya naliadimbar mahajanamum Mōṇigoravarum āru tomtada nelanum sthanamuvam koṭṭar* 'The forty mahājanas of Elpunuse and Monigoravar gave land of six gardens and place' (71 7 14 and 17)
- 10th (i) *Ācapayyanum Samakalteyanmanum tomṭamam detaragge koṭṭar* Acapayyan and Samakalteyanman gave the garden to (the temple of) god (97 6 to 8)
- (ii) *Śantagāvundan gosahasram idan Śantagavunda* bestowed (or gave) thousand cows (103 13 15)

(b) *With intransitive Verbs*

- 7th (p 229) *Aluon pañcamahapatakan akkum* 'He who destroys will be come guilty of the five great sins'
- 8th (i) *Keḷeya Vāḷereyan nūtsida* 'Friend Vāḷereya set up' (15 13)
- (ii) *Śrīkama nūtsidan* 'Śrīkāma set up' (40 8)
- (iii) *Kīrttanian eridu viḷdār* 'Kīrttanān having struck, fell down' (55 3 to 4)
- 9th. (i) *Nāgādēvan gosṭhi adom* 'Nāgādēvan became judge' (71 22)
- (10) (i) *Goṇṇigadevam negaldam* 'Goṇṇigadeva became famous' (92 3)
- (ii) *Ereyan nelasidan* Ereyan settled' (92 32)

(c) *Without Verb*

- 7th (p 220) *Kuṭṭere yara nūtsidhiḡe*, 'The tomb (or epitaph) of Kuṭṭere' (Here the verb—'this is'—is understood)
- 8th *Iṭu tammutt irbbara kalgaḷ* 'These stones (or epitaph) of those two persons themselves' (21 5) Here the verb 'these are'—is understood
- 9th (i) *Poleyannama śilākarmma* 'Writing of Poleyanna' (70 26)
- (ii) *Arakuḷiyana Kallum kallu* 'The stone of Arakuḷi' Here the verb 'this is'—is understood
- 10th *Viṭṭayyana likhita Biṭṭōjana śilākarmma* 'Writing of Viṭṭayya and the inscription of Biṭṭōja (99 14 to 15) The verb—'this is'—is understood

(d) *Subject comes after the Verb*

- 7th (p 230) *koṭṭār Sēnaratasaṇṇam dharmmagaramaṇṇam* 'Sēnaratasa and the dharmmakaraṇika gave'
- 8th (i) *Idan taredon Kumbakamlār* 'Kumbakamalār wrote this' (34 8)
- (ii) *Idā paḍedor Susēnaratayā Sāraṇagōsāsī* 'Sāraṇagōsāsī of Susēnaratayā obtained this' (17-10 to 13)

- 9th (i) *dattu padedom Goleyabhaṭṭam* Goleyabhaṭṭam obtained the gift (69 22 to 27)
 (ii) *ṛ paddhāṭiyam sīlalekhe maḍi nṛisidarppanditabhaṭṭarar* 'Paṇḍita' bhaṭṭarar set up having inscribed this custom on the stone (71 20)
 10th *sasanamam baredon Senabōṭam Kacayyam* Senabova Kacayya wrote this order (94 35 to 36)

The following deviations from the general word order may be noted

8th (i) *Object-Subject Verb*

bhaṭṭarara gandharvargge nṛistda purvāmaryyadegaḷan Lokamahaderiyar gandharvargge nittar The queen bestowed the former honours on the singers—the honours that were conferred on the singers by the bhaṭṭarar (6 2 to 4)

(ii) *Subject in the sg and Verb in the pl*

Idan alivon paṁcamahapātaka samyuktar appar He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins. (16-15 to 17)

9th *Object Subject Verb*

ṛ kallam Kanvillam maḍido Kanvillam made (i.e. prepared) this stone (78 11)

10th *Subject Verb Object*

Nagam baredon ṛ ṣasanamam Nagam wrote this order (97 29)

Object-Subject Verb

Vyakaranam tarkam samagrar abhyastutar All study the grammar and logic (92 54 to 55)

Object

Object comes after the subject and precedes the verb or participle

7th (p 231) *aiar svarggagaraman eridar*

8th *Sri Duggamara idan paḍedar*

9th *Elp in useya nali aḍimbar—mmahajanam um Mongoratarum n-la num sṭhanamuiam Gokarniapandita bhaṭṭarargge koḷ far* (71 7 to 8 and 14 to 17)

10th. *Acapayyanum tomṣamam deiargge koḷṣar* (97 6 to 8)

Verb


Verb comes last in the sentence

7th (p 231) *alivon elaneya narakada pulu akum*

8th *alivon konda lokakke sandon akkum* (6 6 to 7)

Ṣṭetatanan eridu svarggalayakk eridon (12 12 to 17)

9th *Sri Śrīvanandī Bhaṭṭarar pala kalan tapamgeydu sanjāsanan nontu mudipidar* Śrī Śrīvanandī Bhaṭṭarar having practised meditation for some time and having practised penance ended his life (79 3 to 4)

(ii) *Masigara Cidanna gosasam iḍom* Masigara-Cidanna  the gift of thousand cows (80-5 to 7)

- 10th. *Samta Gavundam degulam maḍisi gōsahasram ildam* 'Santa Gāvūṇḍa, having got the temple built, gave the gift of thousand cows (103 13 to 15)
Kōṭeyammam bavīyuman agaliṣṭadam 'Koteyamma caused a well to be dug (99 12 to 14)

PARTICIPLES

Adverbial and declinable participles take objects which precede the participle

I Adverbial Participles

- 7th (p 232) *Jelugur aḷgeyan aḷuttu(m)*
 8th (i) *Bhaṭarar Kañciyan konḍu Rajasimghesvarada dhanaman kandu* (20 3 to 5)
Bhaṭarar having taken *Kañci* having seen the wealth
 (i) *Vinapotiḡaḷ ilīye hīranya garbham iduella danamu(m)a goṭṭu devana piṭhaman kīṣuvine katti beḷṭiya koḍeyan ēṟiṣi* *Vina poṭiḡaḷ* having given gold having given all gifts having built the altar of the god with copper (or rubies¹) having raised a silver umbrella (4 5 to 8)
 (ii) *tirttham olpam kandu* having seen a beautiful holy place' (67 10 to 11)
 (iii) *Beḷvola mūnuṟumar āḷuttum* 'while ruling Beḷvola Three hundred' (72 21 to 22)
 10th. (i) *kalam kalci* 'having laved the feet (91 43 to 44)
 (ii) *vṭṭiyar ittu* having given wages (92 16)
 (iii) *sōmayarṅaḷan arghṣi* 'having worshipped the priest's (92 24)

II Declinable Participles (transitive) take objects which precede the participles

- 7th (p 233) *nitta dharmaman kadora kulam*
 8th (i) *sasira kavileyum saṣṭibbar parvaruman konda lōkakke* 'to the world which is obtained by killing thousand cows and thousand brahmuns (3 6)
 (ii) *idan alidon paṇcamahapatakan akkuṁ* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins (94 9)
 9th (i) *idan alidon* 'He who destroys this (68 6)
 (ii) *Varanāṣṭyuman alida paṇcamahapatakan akkuṁ* will be guilty of the five great sins by destroying Varanasi' (72 29 to 30)

Substantives in Apposition

(They precede the proper noun)

- 7th (p 234) *Anesetiya aṭiya Basantakumara* Basantakumara son-in law of Aneseti'
 8th (i) *Pesadorā magan Revaḍibaddar* 'Revaḍibaddar, son of Pesador (3 2)
 (ii) *bhaṭararā pranaḷallabhe Vinapotiḡaḷ* 'Vinapotiḡaḷ the beloved of the revered one. (4 3)

- (iii) *Gōyundapoḍḍiya magaḷu Bādipoḍḍi*, 'Bādipoḍḍi daughter of Gōyundapoḍḍi' (10-4 to 5)
- (iv) *Prahārabhūsaṇaṇa magan Kāmakōḍan*, 'Kāmakōḍan, son of Praharabhūsaṇan' (12 3 to 5)
- 9th (i) *Śīrṣipuruṣaṇa maga Dēiāi*, 'Dēiāi, son of Śīrṣipuruṣan' (78 8 to 9)
- (ii) *Bhaḷarara śiṣyar Sarvvanandi Bhaḷārar* 'Sarvvanandi Bhaḷārar, disciple of Bhaḷārar' (79 2 to 3)
- (iii) *gamuṇḍa sāmigaḷa magan Naḡammayya* 'Nāḡammayya son of gamuṇḍ sāmigaḷ' (86 7 to 9)
- 10th (i) *LW ajasulan Atri Atriya sultan Śaśi* 'Atri, son of Aja and Śaśi, son of Atri' (94 4)
- (ii) *Jagatungana magan Amōghavarṣamahīṣam* 'King Amōghavarṣa son of Jagatunga' (94 10)
- (iii) *Indarana magan Devan*, 'Devan, son of Indaran' (94-11)
- (iv) *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti* 'Yayāti, son of Nahuṣa' (94 5 to 6)

In all these instances except the last one (underlined) the relation is expressed by the genitive while in the last example viz *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti*, the relation is expressed by dative. Therefore we might infer that the Dative of Kinship in Kañnaḍa goes as far back as 10th cent. A.D. at least.²⁸⁷

*Strings of Titles

(a) Attributes follow the noun

- 7th. (p 234) *Śrī Vinayāditya Rājāśraya Śrīprthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara bhaḷāra*
- 8th (i) *Vikramāditya Satyāśraya Śrīprthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaḷāra(r)* (3 1 to 2)
- (ii) *Śrī Vijayāditya Vikramāditya śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja bhaḷararā* (5-1 to 3)
- 9th. (i) *Amōghavarṣa prthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaḷārarā* (69 1 to 5)
- (ii) *Amōghavarṣa vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara(r) bhaḷarara* (78 1 to 2)
- 10th (i) *Amōghavarṣadeva śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara parama Bhaḷarakar* (94 1)
- (ii) *Akālavarṣadēva śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirājan* (97-1)

(b) Attributes precede the noun

- 7th (p 234) *Śrīmat prthivīvallabha Mangaiṣanā*
- 8th *dharma mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara śrīmat śrīpuruṣa-mahā rājar* (29 1 to 2)
- śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaḷāraka śrī-Gomdarasar* (60-1 to 2)

²⁸⁷ See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI, 'Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian', *BDCRI*, 21 2210

śrī pṛthuvibhallava śrī Jagatunga (61-1)

9th (i) *Śrī pṛthuvīvallabha maharajadhīraja paramaśvara Gōyindara* (67-4 to 5) •

(ii) *Pallavānvaya śrī pṛthuvīvallava Pallavakulatilaka śrīman Noḷam bhanaja Mahē(m)dra* (82 3 to 6)

10th. (i) *tat pada padmōpaṇivula nvāsi samadhigata paṃca mahā śabda mahā samanta Kannaram* (93 5 to 6)

(ii) *Samasta bhuvanasraya śrī pṛthuvīvallabham mahārājadhīrāja paramēśvara paramabha[ṭṭā]raka śrīmat Kanmarade[va]na* (96 1 to 2)

Attributives (= numeral—cardinal and ordinal— adjectives and nouns) precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) *periya osageyum, ēlanēya narakadā pulu*

8th *beḷṭiya koḍeyān aḍakeya pēringe veḷasina pēringe, Rājasi(m)ghē svarada dhanamān*

9th *elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā varṣa tuḷḷpada tereya, kalla basadiya*

10th. *kariya drammam, piriya kereya degulada keḷagana golḍeyum Muḍana maḷada Viṃṭala bhaṭarata kālam*

Declinable participles functioning as adjectives precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) (i) *konda pañcamahāpātakan*

(ii) *pēḷda Viḍhamadindu*

8th (i) *aḷḷda pañcamahā pātakan*

(ii) *biḷṭa sthitiyum*

(iii) *itta dharmma*

(iv) *sanda galige*

9th (i) *āḷṭa goravar*

(ii) *koḷṭa phalam*

(iii) *aḷḷda pāpam*

10th. (i) *māḍḍida śāsana*

(ii) *koḷṭa sthiti*

(iii) *biḷṭa galde*

(iv) *ūḍḍa lembelam*

(v) *rasangaḷan taḷeda paṅgoleyam*

The genitive case of substantives and pronouns precede the nouns like attributives.

7th (p 237) *narakada pulu, Maṃgaḷiśanā kalmanege*

8th (i) *dēṭana piḷhamān, 'the altar of the god' (4 7)*

(ii) *aiata magaḷu 'their (hon pl) daughter' (4 5)*

(iii) *Anantagunarū degulakke 'to the temple of Anantagunar' (1-3 to 4)*

(iv) *aṣṭamēdhada phalaḷprāpti 'the fruit of the horse-sacrifice' (16-14)*

- 9th (i) *bhaṭarara Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ* Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ of the revered (67 5)
 (ii) *Tumgabhadreṣa tadīyoḷ* On the bank of Tumgabhadra (67 8)
 (iii) *Poleyammaṇa sulakarmma* the inscription of Poleyamma (70 26)
 (iv) *Mulasthanada Mahadevar* Mahadevar of Mulasthana (71 8 to 9)
 10th. (i) *tanna mano nayana ṭallabheyar* his beloved (91 25 to 28)
 (ii) *Vimalamati bhaṭarara kalam kalci* Having laved (washed) the feet of the venerable Vimalamati (91 43 to 44)
 (iii) *bhaṭarara likhitam* the writing of the venerable one (103 16 to 17)

But in the following line from verse the genitive follows the noun

- (iv) *kopaṇprasadamam Gojjigana* the anger and favour of Gojjiga (92 11)

Adverbs

Adverbs or case-forms of substantives used as adverbial adjuncts precede the verb or the participle and are kept as near these as possible

- 7th (p 237) *Lakṣanavantiṭar entu enalu intu endu*
 8th. (i) *intu biṭṭa* which was left thus (20 6)
 (ii) *ante bandu* having come like that (59 23)
 (iii) *amt appa* which is thus (67 13)
 9th (i) *int appa* that is so (67 13)
 (ii) *bīdir ante agugum* will become like a bamboo (90 7)
 (iii) *salvante koṭṭar* gave so as to continue (82 17)
 10th (i) *intu Rona kadu* having fought in Rona thus (96 24)
 (ii) *int i sthitiyam tappa salla* this condition should be continued without fail in this manner (100-15)
 (iii) *ant eseṣa* appearing thus (92 35)
 (iv) *ant entida* which was felt like that (92 18)

But in the following sentences from verse the adverb follows the verb

- (v) *taḷeḍam int ar?* who bore this? (92 2)

Adverbial participles are used as adverbs and precede the verbs

- 7th (p 239) *nontu mudippidar*
 8th. *ṛidu ṭildan* (54 5)
 9th. *nontu mudippidar* (79 4)
 10th *ṛidu madippidar* (94 36 to 37)

Adverbial past participles not only express the actions or circumstances of the subject but also connect the action denoted by the finite verb

- 7th (p 240) *guruṇḍigaḷ nontu mudippidar*
 8th (i) *Vinapoṭṭigaḷ ṭiliye hiraṇya garbhamam ṭidu ella dana(ma)m goṭṭu devaṇa pṛṇhaman kisuṇe kaṭṭi aṣṭaṣaṭam kṣetram goṭṭoḷ* (4 5 to 9)

- (ii) *bhaṭarar Kancīyan konḍu Rajasunghēśvarada
konḍu maguḷḍu devargge biṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)
9th (i) *Ereyammam kaḍi satton* (81 3 to 6)
(iii) *Bhaṭarar ill iḷḍu upkarigaḷ agi palakalan tapam geydu sanya
sanān nontu muḍipidar* (94-39)
10th (i) *iridu negaḷdar 1 Raṣṭrakūṭanvayarkkaḷ* (94 39)
(ii) *kalam kalci tomṭamam devargge koṭṭar* (97 7 to 8)

The infinitive in an absolute construction not only expresses a contemporary action but also connects a series of actions like an adverbial past participle

- 7th. (p 241) *Śrī Vinayadīya Rajasīya pṛthivirājyam keye Śrīpogilī Sen
draka maharajar Nayarkhandamum Jelugur Algeyan aluttu Kandarbōr
adhikarigaḷ age periya osageyum aḷavanavum aputraka pouduman
viṭṭar*
8th. *Śrī Doram pṛthivirājyam keye Marakka arasar Banama(va)sī
paṇṇir charasunum aḷe Nareyamgalla sasiruvāra tūrupina puyyalōḷ
Dommarā kaḍavam saltu svargg (a)layakk eḷidan* (22 1 to 4)
9th *saṃvatsaram pravartise Putigere naḍam Kuppeyan aḷe nalvadim
bar koṭṭar* (71 5 to 6 7 to 8 and 17)
10th (i) *Kannaradevam pṛthivirājyam geyye Bappavvam Banavasī paṇṇir
chāsīrada paṭṭaman aḷe Śrī Biṭṭigam Jiddur āḷgeye Baḷi
gameya baḷige sahita nalgavunḍu geyye Gungitīyurggamunu
geyye* (99 3 to 8)
(ii) *mund idir age śaran buge manan oldudan eṭeye Phalgunam Dha
tram Karmnan enal* (92 10)

CONCLUSION

Kannāḍa in its Old phase as studied through the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A.D. presents the following features ²⁸⁸

- (1) The original voiceless stops become voiced in the intervocalic position (p 9)
- (2) The preconsantal nasal has disappeared in some instances and not in all. This shows that this phenomenon was not yet complete during this period. It is interesting to note that both forms (with and without nasal) *peringe* and *perige* are found in one and the same inscription. (p 10)
- (3) Although the glides *y* and *v* are used in a large number of words (probably for the sake of easy pronunciation) yet *hiatus* is also met with in many words and the frequency of its occurrence is less in later centuries (p 11)
- (4) Forms like *baḷikke baḷike* and *akke ake* are found which show that the process of shortening of long consonant was in a transitory stage during this period (p 13)

²⁸⁸ The language of the Inscriptional Kannāḍa of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. has been studied by A. N. NARASINHA in his book *Grammar of the Oldest Kannāḍa Inscriptions*

- (5) The phoneme *p* continues to exist unaffected during the 8th and 9th cent while the change of *p* to *h* (in initial position) is attested for the *first time* during the 10th cent cf *haduvonge* < *paduvonge* (p 13)
- (6) Forms with *b* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent This change of *v* to *b* seems to have been in a transitional stage in this period as attested by instances like *parubaruman* and *Sarvbanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent (pp 15 6)
- (7) The change of *r* to *ṛ* and of *l* to *ṛ* or *ḷ* has taken place during this period (p 16)
- (8) The sweeping generalisation of K V SUBBAYYA that *in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex* ²⁶⁹ is untenable in view of the fact that (so far as Kannada is concerned at any rate) animals are brought under the neuter gender (p 21)
- (9) Examples with *ar* and *ar* as the nominative plural suffixes are found in the 8th cent While there is only one instance with *ar* in the 9th cent, and in the inscriptions of the 10th cent, all the forms have *ar* as the suffix This can support the view that *ar* is earlier than *ar* ²⁷⁰ (pp 24 5)
- (10) The masculine honorific third person singular pronouns *ata* and *atam* used as gender suffixes are met with for the first time in the 9th and 10th cent. (p 34)
- (11) The gender suffixes *on om on* and *om* become less and less used in later centuries and it is probable that *on* and *om* are from *on* and *om* (p 34)
- (12) *an* and *an* the acc case terminations are used with more or less same frequency of occurrence in 7th and 8th cent while the frequency of occurrence in the case of *an* is greater than that of *an* in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent *-an* has been completely replaced by *an* This can support the view that *an* is earlier than *an* ²⁷¹ (p 42)
- (13) *a* and *a* the genitive case terminations are found used side by side in the 7th and 8th cent while forms with *a* increase in greater number in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent, all the forms have *a* only This strengthens the view that *a* is earlier than *a* (p 54)
- (14) As the forms with *ul* (the loc case termination) are greater in earlier centuries while those with *ol* in place of *ul* increase in number in later centuries the view that *ul* is earlier than *ol* ²⁷² is supported. (p 59)
- (15) The phenomenon of case-variation exists in this period (p 63)
- (16) Properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and the declinable participles (with the gender suffixes *an am on on om om ol ata* and *-atam*) are used to serve this purpose (p 70)
- (17) The Numeral system in Old Kannada is decimal No native word for the

²⁶⁹ A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages IA 40184

²⁷⁰ GOKI pp. 114 and 116

²⁷¹ GOKI p 135

²⁷² Ibid p 147

²⁷³ Ibid p 152

numeral thousand is found and the word used is *sastra* or *sayira* borrowed from Skt *sahasra* (p 71)

- (18) The causative suffix *ppu* seems to be earlier than *isu* since the later traditional grammarians mention only *isu* (p. 76 fn 160)
- (19) It is possible to assume that in forms like *ada* and *poda* **a(y)* and **po(y)* might have been the original roots and the *gu* in *agu* and *pogu* is of later origin (p 83)
- (20) In forms like *al va* an epenthetic vowel *u* (the phenomenon of *Sithladut va* or Fleeting Double Consonant) might have first occurred in the colloquial speech of that period (p 84)
- (21) Forms with both *ade* and *ade* (the neg adverbial participial suffixes) are found in the inscriptions of the 7th and 8th cent. But in the 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions forms with only *ade* are met with showing that *-ade* is probably earlier than *ade* (p 85)
- (22) The personal terminations of the masc 3 sg are *an am an* and *am*. Forms with *an am* become less in the 9th cent. and in the 10th cent. all the forms take the terminations *an* and *am*. Perhaps *an* and *am* are earlier than *an* and *am* (p 86)
- (23) Forms with the conjunctive suffix *um* are met with only in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. while it is replaced by *um* in the 8th 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions showing that *um* is perhaps earlier than *um* (p 98)
- (24) The Dative of relationship a characteristic phenomenon of Dravidian is met with in the inscriptions of the 10th cent. cf *Nahuṅange magan Yayati* (p 103)
- (25) The general word order of the sentences in the inscriptions studied is Subject Object Verb (p 99)

It is possible to make a generalization speaking from the linguistic point of view that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple structure* in the evolution of the Kannada language⁷⁴ if the following assumptions are tenable

- (i) the disappearance of the pre consonantal nasal
- (ii) the shortening of long consonants
- (iii) *ar* (nom. pl. suffix) > *ar*
- (iv) *on om* (the gender suffix) > *on om* respectively
- (v) *an* (the acc. case termination) > *an*
- (vi) *a* (the genitive case termination) > *a*

⁷⁴ See p 13. There are two hypotheses regarding the development of the language according to the natural hypothesis the PIE tongue was of a simple isolating structure, only superficially resembling the modern analytic type and some scholars believe that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the development of human speech

See C. D. BUCK, *Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin* p. 56. C. R. SANKARAN JMU (1936) 8.68-78. 9.200. Franz BOAS, *The Mind of the Primitive Man* (1938) p. 172. Franz BOAS, *Handbook of American Indian Languages* Bull. 40. Bureau of American Ethnology Washington, 1911.

- (vii) *-u!* (the loc. case-termination) > *-o!*
- (viii) *-āde* (the neg adverbial suffix) > *-ade*
- (ix) *-ām*, *-ām* (the personal terminations of masc sg) > *-an*, *-am* respectively, and
- (x) *ūm* (the conjunctive suffix) > *um*

Further, from the study of the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent, it is possible to say that, generally speaking, the condition of the language in the 8th cent is, more or less, the same as that to be found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. whereas some changes begin to appear in the 9th cent and when we come to the 10th cent we see that certain changes are definitely established. In other words, it can be said that the 9th cent forms an intermediary stage between one phase of the language and the other.

III

TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

(of 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)

8th Century A.D.

The Indian Antiquary, Vol VIII, p 285

No 1

A.D 709

At—Aihole, Bijapur Dist. (Bombay Province)

- 1 Svastī śrī Vijayaditya-Saty[a]sraya śrī pr̥thu(th)vivallabha mah(ā)
r(āj)-ādihuraja para)
- 2 meśvara bhatārara(r) trayodasa varṣamum mu(mū)ru timga| u| koṭṣare
Āsvayuja pñ(r)ṇamā
- 3 sadu| viśupadu| Eltugolugasaṇiya ittodu pūrava]agoesasigārā maṭu-
- 4 dharmma tusavanin = paḍed = eppaṭṭadu omdu ganadu| ondu somṭige
tē(tai)lam = age koṭṭ(a)ra(r) bhatārargge
- 5 Yā(?) dattiyān = kuḍipon = Vāraṇ(ā)sīyu| s(ā)sirvvar pparvvaru(m)
- * kaviley(u([ma*]n) = konda lokakke sandon akkum

Epigraphia Indica, Vol XIV, pp 190 1

No 2

About A.D 725

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province.

- 1 [ōm] Svastī śrī Vikramā
- 2 ditya Yuvarājar Pon
- 3 gereyā mahajanakkum na
- 4 garakkum padinenṭum prakṛtuga|gum
- 5 koṭṭa ācāra vyavasthī(sthe) | * rāja
- 6 puruṣar = mmanegalo| vīd = illāda
- 7 du raja dattam rājaśrāvitam saptra
- 8 me¹ maryyāde tāmbra śasanam bhukt ā
- 9 nubhōgam* *aydum dharmmadā ji
- 10 vithaṅga|ān kavodu | * idu mahajanakke
- 11 nagara maryyāde mane vīd = illadadu
- 12 ōr-ā|ke ormme Vauśikha masadu|
- 13 dēśādhipatiga| = apporgge kuḍuva
- 14 tere uttamam appa okkal mī
- 15 sam pattu paṇavum madhyamam = a[ppa]
- 16 okkal ē|um paṇavum kaṇṣa(ṣṭa)r = aydum
- 17 kaṇyasar mūgum = amtt appa osage
- 18 utsāhaṅga|ge ond = okkal = ondu puṭṭi
- 19 ge ma* cōra pōka-danḍa daś-āparā
- 20 dhamga| = appav = ellam pūrvv-ācāram a
- 21 [pu]tra-dhanam envodu tāne illi s[ē]ṇig[e] Kā

¹ Read sat prame-ed.

- 22 rtika masadu| — koḍuvadu guttam ruvamge Ma
 23 gha masadu| koḍuvadu Paṇḍi seṭṭi na| cha
 24 sīram tīrmesagaḍenakko poḷalan = āle ka
 25 ncagaṛa senige mane viḍ — illadadu utta
 26 mam appa okkal-olade ippattu palam
 27 madhyamam padinaydu kaṇṣṭha(ṣṭha)m pattu kaṇ
 28 yasam aydum amitt appa osage utsahanga
 29 lge samuham or ttole telliga senige
 30 mane viḍ — illadaḍu ku| — illadadu teṇeyum
 31 k(e)y ullar are-vaḍa keyy illadadu so-
 32 ge matt = appa osage utsahamga|ge ilti
 33 vayilamum pettavī vayilamum sovageya
 34 maryade ippatta ayi val|a ke
 35 yya viṭṭayan = keyi na * * [g]aṛa
 36 senige uttamam a * *
 37 madhyamam sāyira * * *
 38 * * sayira[m]kaṇṣṭha[m] kaṇ[yasam]
 39 43 illegible
 44 * * ra senige * * *
 45 aras a|ke * * *
 46 svastī sri Kupparmad aram
 47 ge koṭṭa keyum goḍi
 48 gaṛ oḍam munu(nu)rvvarum okka
 49 lum na| gamuṇḍanum ildu
 50 koṭṭor | * Idam ko|vom Vā
 51 raṇṣivamam a|
 52 dona lokakke sandon akkum
 53 sasirvvar parvarum sa
 54 (yira kavī) leyumam ko-
 55 (nda lokakke sa)n(d)on = akkum

IA VIII 286 (LVIII)

No 3

About A.D. 732 3

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist. Bombay Province.

- 1 Svastī Vikra(kra)māditya Satyasraya śri
 pri(pr)thivivallabha mahārāja-ādihuraja
 2 paramesvara bhaṭara(r*) pri(pr)thivirajyam geye Pesadora magan
 Revaḍibaddar — Aṭada
 3 A|ekomara Singana degulala Aditya bhaṭarage koṭṭuḍu [] Tamage
 sunkkam(kam) biḍalli
 4 ondu perige o(om) mānam bhaṇḍa ver ge aydu viṣavam ele verige
 ayyattu [] Initum raja(ja) śravitam
 5 mahajana mun naka(ga)ra sravitam || Idan salisuge āvon anum
 kiḍipon ulloḍe Varanasi(ya*) o(m)d(u)
 6 sasira kavileyum sasirba(rbar) = parvaruman konda lokakke
 sandon = akkum

IA X 103 (No XCIV)

No 4

Between AD 696 7 & 733-4 At—Badami (Mahakuṭa) Bijapur Dist Bombay Pr

- 1 Svasti Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri pṛthivī
- 2 vallabha maharaj-adhiraja paramēvara bhāṭa
- 3 rara prānavallabhe Vinapōṭigaḷ — envor = sule-
- 4 yar | Ivara mudutayvir = Revamancaḷaḷ = avara
- 5 magaldir = Kucipōṭigaḷ avara magalu Vinapo-
- 6 ṭigaḷa(ḷ) illiye hiranya garbham ildu ella dana
- 7 mu(ma)m goṭṭu devana pīṭhaman = kisuvine kaṭṭi beḷliya
- 8 koḍeyan — erise(ye) Mangaluḷle aṣṭa śatam kṛe
- 9 tra(m) goṭṭol Idan — alidon = panca maha patakan = akkum

IA X 160 (No ci)

No. 5

Not later than AD 733 4

At—Paṭṭadakal Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Vikramaditya
- 2 Śri pṛthu(thu)vīvallabha maharaj adhiraja
- 3 paramēvara bhāṭarara koṭṭa dattī A[na]
- 4 ntagunara degulakke koṭṭudu dattī
- 5 Anjanacarya bhagavantarā sṭha
- 6 naman — Devacarya bhagavantargge koṭṭu
- 7 Śri Lokapaleśvarakam paṇe baḷli (Sva)
- 8 Skt. verse.
- 9 Skt. verse
- 10 I dharmmakke a(hitam)
- 11 bevvon = Vāra(na)sīya eśi(r*)vva(r*) = pārvva(ṇum)
- 12 sasira kavileyum konda lokakke sa
- 13 n(do)n — akkum | I dharmmakke ahitam brvvon panca (ma)
- 14 ha patakan akkum

IA X 166 (No cii)

No 6

AD 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri pṛthu(thu)vī vallabha maha
- 2 raj-adhiraja paramēvara bhāṭarara gandharvvarge niri
- 3 sīda purvva maryyadegaḷan Śri Vikra(kra)maditya bhāṭa
- 4 rara Lokamaha(ha)deviyar gandharvvarge nittar ||
- 5 Idan — alivon Baṭṭasīya sasira kavile
- 6 yum sasirvvar paravvaruman konda lokakke sa
- 7 ndon — akkum || Ereyadi Śri Gppaduggadi Duggamara ida(n*)
- 8 paḍedar ||

IA X 167 (No cv)

No 7

A D 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.,

- 1 Svasti Vikra(kra)maditya pṛthu(thu)vi vallabha Lokamahadevi
 - 2 yara Lokesvaradā Nareyangalla pannāsu
 - 3 gaḷan = itta samayam — or mmattarge ir kkula
 - 4 jōlam kuduvudu || Tagapp-illa gosane illa
 - 5 rāja puruṣarge pugil illa | Ida(dā)n = aliḍo(n*) pā
 - 6 rrvan = akke mada vadī akke Barāṇa(nā)sivada sasira kavileyam
 - kondon akkum ||
-

IA X 164 5 (No c)

No 8

A D 733 46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti sri Vikramaditya
 - 2 bhaṭṭarar = mmūme Ka(Ka)mcīyan = mume para
 - 3 jūsidora śrī Lokamahādeviyara
 - 4 ī Lokēśvara māḍida sūtradharige
 - 5 mūme perjerepu geyda baḷikke i viṣa
 - 6 yada vinnanigalā baḷligavartteyan — uli
 - 7 pida ācariya pesar = ivan = arimū
 - 8 Svasti śrī Sarvvasiḍhu-acari sakala gun-āsraya
 - 9 aneka rapu(sc. pura) vastu Pītamahan sakala niṣkala sū
 - 10 kṣm-atibhaṭṭan va(va)stu prasada yan asana sa(sa)ya
 - 11 na manimakūṭa ratnacūḍamaṇi te(m*)kana dī
 - 12 ,seyā sutradharī ||
-

IA X 163 4 (No xcix)

No 9

A D 733-6

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti Vikramaditya sri
 - 2 pri(pr)thivīvallabha mahādevi
 - 3 yara degulamān ma(ma)ḍida sutradharī
 - 4 śrī-Guṇḍan anivārit-acari
 - 5 ge mume-perjerepu paṭṭamu Tribhuvanācari
 - 6 y = endu pesar = iṭṭu prasadan geydā pri(pr)dhī(thu)viyā
 - 7 binnānigala baḷligavartte illa dosiga
 - 8 na kavardd = uḷdorge parihā(ra*)m || Idān ali
 - 9 von = Varanāsiya sasira kavileyum sasirva
 - 10 r = ppārvvarumān kondona(ra) lokakke sandon = akku (m*) ||
-

IA XI 125 (No cxxii)

No 10

A D 778 9

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti Dhārāva(r*)ṣa śrī(śrī) pṛthu(thu)vīvallabha maharājadhurāja
- 2 paramēśvara bhaṭṭara śrī Kaliballahan pri(pr)(thu(thu))vī

- 3 rājya(m*) geye Lō(Lō)kamahādēviyara dēgu-
 4 lada sūle Gōyinda poḍḍiya magaḷu Bādī (²)ḷ)-
 5 poḍḍiy = emboḷ uttama gōsāsam ḷḷdoḷ a-
 6 śvaratha(m*) goṭṭoḷ = hastiratham ḷḷdoḷ
 7 bhūmi dānamum ubhayamukhiyūm = koṭṭāḷ ||
-

EI IX 17-8 (I)

No 11

A D 675 720

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Raṇa
 2 sāgarānā śam(sam)ka
 3 ṭaduḷ = Udeyapuram
 4 dhareg(i)śan = paḍe po-
 5 guvalli Viṇaṇa
 6 nāygarā magan = Kā
 7 ḷṭide Kadan aggha
 8 ḷi kāḷega kēsa-
 9 ri kariripu vikraman
 10 aniyu(i*) ḍāva
 11 ṇam = oḍḍuvon = sā-
 12 hasad = ari cakra-
 13 (vyū*) hamani = oḍedon
 14 (ā*) havad = oḍe(da)n pa-
 15 ra (ba)lad aṇi Ci-
 16 travahanarggāgi Ka-
 17 ḷi kantī eḷi-
 18 du svarggālayakk = ē-
 19 ridon [|| *]
-

EI IX 18 (II)

No 12

A D 710 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Raṇa(sa)-
 2 garana aḷu Viṇjan
 3 Pra(hā)rabhūṣa
 4 ṇanā magan Ka
 5 makoḍan tammuttu
 6 mūvara Pāsūpā(pa)tam
 7 namvrāṅg = ova(do)rā
 8 nalageyan ki(ki)-
 9 ḷpon Paṭṭi
 10 oḍeyong = oā (va)
 11 doran = paṭṭa aḷi pā-
 12 yvon śvētavāha
 13 nan Udayāpu
 14 ramān poguva-

- 15 lli eridu śva(śva)-
 16 rgga(rggā)layakk = ēri
 17. (don)
-

EI IX 19 (III)

No 13.

A D 720 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

1. Svasti śrī Pāndyavi-
 2 llarasarā maga-
 3 n = Dēvu sādu(dhu) priyan = a-
 4 sādu(dhu)jana-varjitan = śvē-
 5 tavāhanar = Udaya
 6 puramān = poguvallī
 7. eridu svarggālaya-
 8 kk = ēridon
-

EI IX 20 (IV).

No 14

A D 730 50.

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Pr-
 2. thivisāgara-
 3 n = paṭṭam gaṭṭi-
 4 sī Ud[e]ya-
 5 purmān po-
 6 gutappallī Na-
 7. ndavilmuḍiya-
 8 rā magan = Palī-
 9 paṇe eridu
 10 svarggālaya-
 11 kk = ēridon
-

EI IX. 20 (V)

No 15

A D 730 50

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Pr̥thu(thi)visāgara
 2 śrīmad-Ājupēndra duṣṭa bhaya
 3 nkarargge iṣṭa-bhṛtyan = appa Po-
 4 lokku Priyaelva [U]da[yā]-
 5 puraman pugutappa
 6 lli āha[pa](va) ra(nga)du[uru]
 7 bhāṭara [e]ridu Priyaḍe
 8 lva celva-śanpanna ka(kha)la
 9 [ja]na varjitan dhareḡi(gī)-
 10 [śa*]nge ōvadora pata-
 11 [t]iya aḥidu suralō-
-

- 12 kakke eṛidan[| *]Keleya
 * 13 Val[e]reyaṇ nūṛisida ||
-

EI IX 12 (VI)

No 16

A D 730 50

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist, Madras Province.

- 1 Svasti sū || Pṛdhu(thu)visagara
 2 śrīmad Alupendra Somavamśo
 3 dbhava Kulatilakan Udayaditya
 4 Uttama Pandya śrīmad Aluvara(sa)
 5 r = B(o)ygavarṇara natu mudimeyu(i)
 6 Udayapurada na(na)gara sahitam Pa
 7 tīya nagarakke jaladulam sthala(du)
 8 lam sumkam — ardha dana kadar | Udaya(pu)
 9 ranaygara magan = (S)imgadattanu(m) Ku(ma)
 10 ra Ereganum Raṇavikrama(natha)
 11 nu Sandavaradara Kaṇṇaciyyu(m) (I)
 12 du a(a)canciratha(ta)rakam nūpu(d - a)ke(kke) ||*]
 * 13 Idan — vakram — illade kadu salī(po)
 14 n = asvamedhada pa(pha)la prapti aku(kkum) ||*]
 15 Idan = alivon — Varāṇa(ṇa)siyum Si(sī)va
 16 valīyuman — alida pamca(ma)
 17 ha(ha)pataka-sam(sam)yuktar — appar
-

EI IX 22 (VII)

No 17

A D 750-70

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist Madras Province

- 1 [om] svasti śrī Viṇa(y)aditya Alu
 2 pendra paramesva(śva)ra adhur(a)
 3 jarajan Uttama Paṇḍyan = Śo(So)mavaśo
 4 dbhava śrī Maramm Alvarasar (U)
 5 Udayapurada naka(ga)ra-sahitam Pombu
 6 lcada naka(ga)rakke sunka kadudu sanku
 7 rakke (pu)ttige ondare maḷavege pa
 8 lti padinaṇṇu palam aḍakeya pe
 9 ṅinga(nge) mun(u)ṇu veḷasina peṅge
 10 padina(na)ṇu pala(m) | Ida paḍedor Su
 11 senavadiyara Svamṇagosasi Mutta
 12 varara Aḍiyapaṇṇiyyu Maṇḍukara
 13 Parasebyan Senavadiyara Nagakumaran
 14 Idu a(ā)ṇcandrataraka(m) nūpud — akke | Ida kado
 15 aṭṭaṅṇa asva(śva)meda(dha)da pa(pha)lam akke
 16 Idan alido B(a)raṇasiyyu Śivavalīyyu
 17 ma alida paṇicamaha(ha)patakaṇ = ak(u)(kkum) |
 18 Raṇadhāṇi lūkhita
-

EI IX. 23 (VIII)

No 18

A D 750-70

At—Udiyāvāra South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

First and Second Faces

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayādhi(dī)tyan
- 2 Ājupendra paramesva(śva)ra ā(a)
- 3 dhī(dhī)rājarājan Uttama
- 4 Pāṇḍyan = Śomavanśobhavan
- 5 Ājuvarasar Arakellarā
- 6 naṭu mudī(dī)meyu| Udayā
- 7 purada naka(ga)ra sahutam Ponvu|ca
- 8 da naka(ga)rakke sunkadā ardda(rddha) (dā)na
- 9 ka(daha) avargge aṭṭagaṇa
- 10 asva(śva)mēda(dha)da pa(pha)lam = akkum | Idā
- 11 (pa*)ḍedor Muttavurera Saruvigosasiga
- 12 Koḍalsetṭiyarā Madāmmān Vija(s)e-
- 13 ṭṭigarā Dharmmanaygan = Manugasā
- 14 ttavar Sarvvavandu Puleyarmman |

Third Face

- 15 I okkal = paḍed(u)
- 16 vu | Idā aḷivo
- 17 Sīvavāḷḷiyu Vā
- 18 rānāsiyuman
- 19 aḷida paṇicama
- 20 hāpātakan akkum ||

SII IX. 1 403 (No 392)

No 19

A D 710-20

At—Mangalur, S. Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Maṇadu ndra Vikramanibha Śrī Kayravamśādhipan
- 2 Eṇeddhān Paybayana samuhabalamā niśśeṣamā
- 3 yuddhadu| uṇakiliḥcidavambuva| palageyu| taṭṭuṭtuva
- 4 lpandipin Maṇumogīśvaran uḷḷe kaḍi taṇiḍa Nāgammanī
- 5 Śūdrakan permmakkī megire pattonḍiḍoḍa kādu Raṇasūgaran paṇiyā
- 6 ram koṭṭan.

EI III 360

No 20

A D 733 6

At—Conjeevaram Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Vikramāḍ(it)ya Satyāśraya-Śr(i)-
- 2 Prithuvi vallabha Mahārājādhi
- 3 rāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭār Ka
- 4 āciyān = konḍu Rājasi(m*)ghēśvara
- 5 da dhanamūn = kaṇḍu maguḷḍu dēva-
- 6 rgge biṭṭār | Intu biṭṭa bhaṭarara
- 7 dharmmeda sthūtyu(m*) Iy = akṣaramgaḷu

- 8 mǎn = aḷivār = iy = urā ghaṭṭineya maha
 9 janaman = kondāra lokakke sandār = appār
 10 Niravadya śrīmad A(ni)vāritapunya vallabhē
 11 na likhitam = 1(dam) Vallabhadurjjayar = adhikārādī(m) ||
-

EI VI 161 (No A)

No 21

A D 765

At—Hattī Mattur, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svastī Śrī Akalavarīṣa bhaṭṭararā pr
 2 thuvi rajyan geyē Surageyurā Dā
 3 samm Eṭṭeyar Maḷṭavurā ūr alivinoḷ
 4 1ṛidu sattū svargg-alayake ērid(or) ||
 5 Ivu tammutt 1rbbara kalgal
-

EI VI 163 (No B)

No 22

A D 780

At—Naregal Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Śrī Doram prthuvi rājyam keye Mara
 2 kka arasar Banamā(vā)sī pannir charasinum āḷe Nareyam
 3 galla sāsīrvvara turupina puyyalō
 4 Dommara Kāḍavam sattū svargg (ā)layakk-ēridan ||
-

EI VI, 166 (No C)

No 23

About A D 793

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (ōm)Svastī śrībālla
 2 ham prthuvi rajya
 3 n geyye Purigeṭṭeyā
 4 mūṇ keriya paṭṭa
 5 gāra seṇi(ni)ya
 6 n = itta dharmma nalvattu
 7 sām̐pinoḷ = ondu mūva
 8 ttaṅa keḷagum 1(nn)ū
 9 ṅa mālum are-sampu || Idu nī(1)u
 10 davu || Idān kiḍiśido(m) Bara
 11 ṅāsiya sāsira kavileya(m)
 12 kondona lōkakke sandon ak(k)u(m) ||
-

FC IV M₅ Ch 63

No. 24

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svastī Śrī Kongaḷi Muttarasa Śrīpuru
 2 sa mahāra(jā)dhu rāja paramēśvara
 3 bhaṭṭar prthuvi rājya keye Polmavinī
 4 tīśvararkkuṇ sarva pariharam koṭṭar manṇum mane
 5 yumtoṭṭakkam Dēvendra Perumadigala Suttēgana

- 6 rā³ gōṣṭi-dharmmam maḷtuvarum Dēvēndraru mē
 7 le koṇḍu vāṇiga toṭṭam tankaṇḍamum vada kaṇḍamum
 8 Vinūṭṣvarakkam poydorāmāmdā temnandārkkarum mī
 9 rāṭṭa tenandārkkarum āvara Kumbu poydappann ırvva-
 10 ra-ēlvara poyda-dharmmam idōn keḍisidon
 11 pañcamahāpa nappōn Devēndrarāmar kluḍe ra
 12 kṣisuvēn.

EC IV Mys Gu 86

No 25

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prithi
 2 vī rāṇya geye Vyekakajnaḍara Talgi
 3 yūr āḷa Avukka iyure
 4 paṇu pullu idakke sākṣi Ā
 5 maccar Telambayar Karāsar Ragga
 6 sar neccōr Dhareḷe Kandatambe

No 26

EC IV Mys Gu 87

c. 750 A.D

- 7 Svasti śrī Kongu
 8. raja Śrīpuruṣa pr
 9 rāṇya keye
 10 vinodī Maṇalevara Talıyūr-āḷva tı
 11 ja Mangalada Garaḷoja ara
 12 koṭṭame telge kalapuṇe-kalave
 13 ṅeka mbeya Bimaya gamdakkam koṭṭa
 14 aḷi te pañcamahāpātaka
 15 du aṭṭuvem pam
 16 . .

EC IV My Gu 88

No 27

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa pri [thi]
 2 vī rāṇya keye Ākka Kailūra makandir Mī
 3 dappanna(m) Anı urada Aggiraver perggadeta-
 4 na keya Anı ur ppann ırvvaru Toḷekkārāṭṭı u
 5 Paḷkaviya muṇol pōḷeyu Kūḍalūru ı
 6 nettumūr nerasāsanam āga Kudiyya Ko
 7 lu den ıldu itta mana Aḷalūrganā
 8 vaḷi Gūṇasīgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭadī

* Dēvēndra tammaḍiḷal Muddeganara—Rice.

- 9 indān aluttōn sāsīrvvar parvaru sāsira kavile
 10 sāsīrvva nīyām kondam mekkaḷam manē
 11 . prittelge rakṣimakkū
 12 koṭṭa palam akku

EC IV My Gu 89

No 28

c. 750 A D

- 13 Svasti śrī Ari ura pann-irvvarū mū
 14 yyuntalamoramun iṣiṣhe
 15 Kāreyaram poraḷ anvayarutesu
 16 Guṇasāgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭama
 17 anda pañcamahāpātakan akke

EC IV My Hg 4

No 29.

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Konganivarmma dharmma mahārājādū rājā paramē-
 2 śvara śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar pṛthuvirājyam ge-
 3 ye Kesuḷaṃ oḍeya Bināmmange Dhaṇṇagavāḍiyam
 4 brahmādēyam goṭṭar⁴ Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar bhaṭārara
 5 śrī nakṣatradoḷ pannirvva pārvvar uṇvōr⁵ timgalge ēkabhogamm idaṇṇā
 6 paḍeyam | Varṣakke pattu gadyānam-tere tasya sime mūdā-
 7 y pervvaḷḷame-Poṭevadiya simeyuḷ kūḍittu pa
 8 ḷuvay aḷarivadiyyerb-vaḷḷagāy-nōḍi naḷḷadu-
 9 du beṭṭu poḷāga mūdāy-nōḍi nadadu iḷḍuḷ go-
 10 lliye i dharmmaman aḷitom Vāraṇāsīyum sā
 11 sīram kavileyumam sāsīram pārvvarum konda pa
 12 ṇcamahāpātakan appom (Skt lines upto line 16)
 16 . . mudu-Kongunīyadiya
 17 rasar āridāḷke eḷpattu māmṭa-bhūmī vri-
 18 ttīyāḷuttam iḷḍu Śrīpuruṣa mahārājargge
 19 vijñāpana geydu Kesuḷaṃ = oḍeya -mahā-
 20 janakke Pervvaṭṭiyūrum Marddūrumam brahmāde
 21 yam poydar⁶ avarā paḍeyam Pervvaṭṭiyū-
 22 rundu tere perṇnandī eraḍu tērvvudu Marḍū-
 23 rā tere panṇeraḍu paṇam ponnu pannirkaṇḍugam
 24 bhattamum asya sīmāntaram Pervvaṭṭiyūra sime
 25 mūdāyṭṭiḷa Pervvaḷḷamē-temkaykargoṭṭigū-
 26 ḷiḷa paḷḷamē paḍuvāy pergolliye
 27 baḍagāy pervvaḷḷame sime Marḍūra sime
 28 mūdāy Beṭṭina poreyane baṇḍattu Ko

⁴ brahmādēyam goṭṭam—RICE⁵ uṇvōm—RICE.⁶ poydam—RICE.

- 29 sagavettinol kuḍe atte temkay
30 Maṇiyala kollīya paḷḷame paḍuvay perḡgoliye sime
Skt. lines
35 Kuntacarya likhitaṃ ||
36 Nandi Gundarge dānam goṭṭadu Kesugolada meli
37 nam onḍaḍuvu Marduroḷ

EC III My M1 87

No 30

c 740 A.D.

- 1 Śnpuruṣa maha
2 rāja prituvi ra
3 ja keye Kuḷasatti
4 arasavaḍaresadu
5 munuṇu voḷamudugontu
6 Singaḍi arasa pavagame
7 maḷdoḍiddar Attigalacavu
8 ttake kuṭṭipa Aṇḷaya de
9 varige kaṭṭi mekaṇikeṇe
10 koṭṭuvor pannuvāru 1 dama
11 van 7 aḷidom Varāṇasiyoḷ
12 kavileyum parvarum mara konda pa
13 pam akka idak-eḍavāḷdanum 1 papadū
14 abho don

EC III My My 55

No 31

C 740 A D

- 1 Svasti śri kongarā
2 maharajar Sini
3 puruṣar prthuvī ra
4 jyam kṛye Arattigal a
5 rasar Cottamman Ede-
6 ttogenaḍu sasiṛavum
7 m-aḷuttidu viṭṭadu ond a
8 di pānyem-ḷum o-
9 mātte-divasam paṭṭunga
10 I || tamasi mure (di)
11 vasam vesane i
12 re ulpaduvi
13 e puṭṭige
14 lekure
15 ūruḷ ikkapade
16 pōppandu ondu di

⁷ i dhamman—Rice.

- 17 vasam vapandu ondu diva
 18 sam uvvadu idon keḍisi
 19 don pañcamahapataka
 20 nakku tan-okkalu! po-
 21 tti makkaḷ puṭṭade ke
 22 ḍuga ||

EC III My My 6

No 32

c 750 A D

- 1 nereyaḍim erdanumune laliyuprabhunna
 2 vagvibilloruḡu ḍume eḍudave
 3 tamma kṣemak irad aḷi meccira talvadu paratreya
 4 pedevuderu mahaprabhu Govapayyanimti
 5 ḷḍapu samadhiyoḷe muḍiḷi taḷḍidamnitama
 6 rendra bhogamam || padedom Śrīpuruṣayyaḷ-ammu me
 7 ḍaloḷ kalnadamn andom baḷek edeyoḷ akkadu bhuṭi
 8 mutugano dota dhana dhukṣe sade paḍede
 9 pṭṭi ka
 10 ḷatra mitra janamam kavyanya taḷḍ appuḍi nuḍi
 11 yal velkume pempan-oppa gunate toḷam-ṇiḷḷa
 12 Gopayyanam ||

EC III My My 25

No 33

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīpuruṣa mahā
 2 pṛthuvī rājya keye a
 3 raṭṭi ra mmagandir Singam dīkṣe
 4 biḷadu Araṭṭitṭurar Kuḍalurada
 5 goṭṭe Maḍi Oḍeyambar-aḷivikaya
 (Other side)
 1 Nokkajarode āggadikaḍa koṭṭa
 2 nela Tenendhaka Kaḷeruku sakṣi Kuḍalu
 3 Pongularum Eḷamaḍiyarum Eḷiriyarum
 4 Madugarum Kagabbarum sakṣi aga koṭṭadu
 5 āḷ-āḷ kiḷiṣḍona Vāraṇasiya śasira kavile
 6 śasira parvar konda kole ākka keḷiṣḍonu
 7 kaduveḷiḷonuḍi tenne
 8 ḷidasvaconu
 9 Araṭṭiḷa Taḷara Kuḍaluravvatti

EC III My TN 113

No. 34

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī pṛthu
 2 puruṣa pṛthuvirājyam uroḷu

- 3 vippattogevitta nimura sasirada arayū
 4 tt eraḍu madhye Vadugura rakkarappa teṇa
 5 akka endu aka raḡi śrīmad Muttarasa
 6 nipponnendu Koḍagegagi alīdon Vāraṇasiyo-sa
 7 sirvva parvvarum sasira kavileyuman konda paṇca
 8 mahapatakan akku idan varedon Kumba Kamalarar

EC III My Nj 23

No 35

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Kongu mahara(ja)dhi rāja parama
 2 svara śrīpuruṣa prthavi rajyam keye adirillamdiḡalge
 3 keydakapo
 4 mapoṭakalla vevī
 5 Kasasoda
 6 sirvvarppa mahapatakan akkum
 7 sūṃkam viṭṭar ivurayellakkam

EC III My TN 53

No 36

c. 760 A D

- 1 śrī prthivi Koṅgaṇi Muttarasa
 2 Prthivi rajya yaḷu
 3 illaṇi sollage
 4 gumaṇṭṭa

FC IV Bn. Bn. 36

No 37

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrīpuruṣa maharajam prthivi ra
 2 jyam geyye Polettaḷvor enna Karika naḍa
 3 Bidirkallaḷda kukkara Pāḷikkare-naḍiyar turidu
 4 paḍeyuḷavar aṣṭa balamanna eṇṇu biḍu*
 5 śrī Amba-acariyara magan Naḡan maḍida

FC IX Bn. Bn. 55

No. 38.

c. 750 A D

- 1 śrīpuruṣa mahārajār arasu geḡe Kannara raḍu
 2 poṭbakaru āḷi Poṣa uraral goḡanu Mureyanu
 3 uruḷiṣi iḍu biḷda

EC VI Kd Kd 145

No 39

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti sri śrīpuruṣama
- 2 harāja Pṛthuvī rājyam geye a
- 3 varā⁹ magdanir (magandir) Vijayādityar 1 na
- 4 ōu ālvandu avar aḷ-Cannavūroḷe Eramma
- 5 n Āsandī āḷe ā Erammanum ayvadimbarum
- 6 nakaramum sēṇiyum baḷasuvittu geldo-
- 7 lli¹⁰ mūlavvediyakke orvalla ney nirasida
- 8 kēde beḷasuv-eḷdorum kiḷisidonu kkoṭi
- 9 Bāraṇāsiyūḷ sāsuvva pārvarum sa
- 10 vileyum konda kolev ayduge paṭica
- 11 kam geydona sanda gatige salvo

EC V Hn. Ak 176

No 40

About 750 A D

- 1 Śrīpa
- 2 Svasti śrīpuruṣa maha
- 3 duṅgaḷa Baṭcapaya eṇḍu viḷvodu
- 4 la kandan damman eṇḍu kam akku

EC IX Bn. Ht. 21

No 41

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śmat
- 2 Kongonī Muttarasa
- 3 r ayisade¹¹ Kādu
- 4 pattu¹² daṇḍ iṇḍu
- 5 Kadaḷaladuḷa¹³
- 6 eṇḍor Sī
- 7 ma Vallavarasa¹⁴
- 8 Śrī Kama nīlasidan¹⁵

EC X. KI KI 229

No 42

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣamahara
- 2 jadhu rāja paramēśvara bha-
- 3 ṭaru pṛthuvī rājyār geye Puttura
- 4 Jeṭṭamugoḷuttuḷdu Puttur Attarū
- 5 ge aydūmbu kaḷaniyum aydumbu totṭa

⁹ avara—RICE.¹¹ Muttarasara besade—RICE.¹³ Kovaḷaladuḷ—RICE.¹⁵ nīlasidan—RICE.¹⁰ gelvalli—RICE¹² Kāḍuvatti—RICE.¹⁴ Siya Vallavarasa—RICE.

- 6 ppaṭṭum koṭṭar idan aḷivor¹⁶ ppaṣicama
7 hāpātakar appar parihāra
-

EC X K1 K1 230

No 43

About A D 750

(Continued from the last)

- 8 Svasti Śrī Puttūroḷu Kaṇṇam
9 Nūlarasa¹⁷ KKaṇakākige mū
10 goḷam kaḷani Bhagavatige
11 koṭṭod aḷivo-ppaṣica mahā-
12 pātakan akkum ida salipage
13 dhammam¹⁸
-

EC X K1 Mb 255

No 44

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahā
2 rājādhu rāja parmēvara bhaṭa
3 ra pṛthuvī rājyam geḷe avarā ma
4 gander-Duggamāra Eḷeyappon Ko-
5 vaḷala nāḍu mūnūḷum Gangaru
6 sāsīramum-āḷuttire Kaṇṇpīḷige
7 paḍevōdallī Komālarā maga-
8 n Pāḷḷappa kāḷegaduḷ¹⁹ sattallī
9 avange Duggamārarā keyda prasā
10 dam appadu Sāntanūram Eḷeḍiyū
11 ruḷum vandu tūmba kaḷaniyum avara
12 māneyum vaḷḷaḷu prasādangeḍār
13 idu ślokaṃ svadattam etc (Skt. upto l 18 illegible)
-

EC X K1 Mr 74

No 45

About 750 A D

- 1
2 Koṅgaṇi pṛthuvī rājyam ge-
3 yuttire
4 koṭṭōr idan āvan-a
5 jītōm paṣica pātakan samyukta
6 n appōn kaṇṇi sāsīram aḷi
-

EC X K1 Mr 96

No 46

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat pṛthuvī Koṅgaṇi Muttarasar Śrīpuruṣa-
mahārājya kKaḷakkāḷharam akāḷakanna
-

¹⁶ aḷivōr—Rice.

¹⁸ dhammam—Rice.

¹⁷ Gūlarasa—Rice.

¹⁹ kāḷegaduḷ—Rice.

- 2 Kalikanran ırıdođısı Gaṇbe nādar kKalidoregalum Gombukki
arasarum paḍeduduvaļuvi yēvūra
- 3 ıdan alı-do pañca maha patakan akkum kaṇḍuga kaḷanı ıdān
vare ponna koṭṭa kelamepa
- 4 Kenettaccan magan eleyon Madattaccann ada Pesarajjan ıdhān
alıyal Kassakekka

EC XII Tm Mı 99

No 47

About 750 A D

- 1 Svastı śrı Komguṇı Śrīpuruṣa maharajar pṛthvi
- 2 rajyam geye Gaṅgavaḍiya mege Rattar ela
- 3 pı rarkkal samasta prabṛtiḡaḷge ke
- 4 ıı vandu Jadıya Muttarasaru śrı Rama nuḍıda ne
- 5 nadada Śrīnanda eṛpattum aydu baļu
- 6 maga ttan adara kalladum gasa mu
- 7 va ya la
- 8 svasāda ge
- 9 ydere

EC X Kı Kı 78

No 48

About 751 A D

- 1 Svastı Śrıman Komguṇı Muttarasarkku ıppatta
- 2 ārane varṣa du pulı nōdı āptada vākkı
- 3 luḷ sagu neḍa eḷadu vılda

EC X Kı Kı 6

No 49

A D 753

- 1 Svastı śrı Komguṇı maharaja Śrīpuruṣa pṛthuvı rājya
- 2 vijaya vatsara ıppada eṇṭaneyolu śivama
- 3 ra Kadamburam aḷe Kadamburkḥḍarammaḷayo
- 4 n Kaṛu kaṇṭesvaraku poyta malutte kaḷanı kaṇḍugam eltūdgha
- 5 paļu aytu mase monṇuttıḷı aṛıdantayo kaṇṭesva
- 6 rum aḷva arasanu maḍısuvar palısuvar ponnıla
- 7 nunṇı sırusuḷḷare kaṇıpodu antu maḍıyu poliye
- 8 koṇḍu dalıvutukuvondu talıkkatıka poruṭṭumanuvondumu
- 9 dal mūrkkāṇḍuga bhakta poliye koṇḍuṭṭuvon
- 10 ı-dharmmamann ırakṣıccıdonn aḍı en tale melo ı
- 11 dharmmamann alıvon pancamahā patakan akku
- 12 arḍda kkaṇḍuga ayupuda poytodu

EC X Kı Kı 8

No 50

About A D 753

- 1 Svastı śrı Ko
- 2 maharāja śrı

- 3 ʃara pṛthuvī . . .
- 4 keye Lōkāḍitya
- 5 arasar kKadamba . . .
- 6 ettisi datti-
- 7 yam idarkke koṭṭa-
- 8 vir kkaḷaṇi kaṇḍugam
- 9 kala kaṇḍuga mukka-
- 10 ṇḍugamicinira
- 11 rakotṭumanṇara

EC X. KI. KI 11.

No 51

About A.D. 753

- 1 Svasti sri Kōṃḡṇi-mahārāja Śrīpuruṣar pṛthu
- 2 vī-rājya geye Lōkāḍity-Eḷa arasa kKadambūrā-
- 3 ḷa Lōkāḡhyalarasa ttammā vaṣṇanakkāttiḡe Kapuḷi
- 4 kKuruḡḡki bhaṭṭārarkke poyda pon-nūṛu gadyāname Si-
- 5 kka bbānūra . . . nūra koṭṭai eṇṭara koṇḍa kaḷaṇi u-
- 6 ṇḍukarattu kaḷaṇi kabeṇḍi kaṇḍalu māḍi paḍinē-
- 7 ḷunṇu moppaṭṭiya . . . muḷḷarolpaḍitubu-Mo-
- 8 ṛaṣālūra²⁰ māḷṭiyuḷḷayḍūbu iṇtu tāḡe mūṛaḍi-
- 9 tūbu dēvabhōgam i kaḷaṇi phalamā koṇḍu beḷeṣi nā-
- 10 gommeyum sale uḷuvadu idarkke sāḡṣi Beḷatū
- 11 rā mahājanamūṇ Kaḍatūrā mahājanamūṇ Kadambū-
- 12 rā nāḷvaḍiṇvarum i artthamā²¹ koṇḍu salisuvom
- 13 ḡā pādam-enna tale-mēḡaṇavu idan aḷi-
- 14 don paṇcamahāpātakan akku rēḷu
- 15 . . . beḷugeydora . . .
- 16 koṭṭutoppa . . .

EC X. KI. KI 7.

No 52.

About A.D. 760

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa mahārāja
- 2 pṛthuvī rājyam geye Kūḍalūrppāḍi
- 3 oḍeya Nandikāḍavā²² Eranāḡanā vyava-
- 4 hārad aṇṭaram sālām iḷlam ekke sāḡṣi Lōkāḍitya-
- 5 Eḷa-arasar mmagandir-mMalladiyūṇ Kadambūrā nā-
- 6 ḷpaḍiṇbaru Viḍattūru nāmida paṇḍumu²³
- 7 aṛiya īreotṭarā paruḷṭuttuṛa kiḍi-
- 8 v-ittu

²⁰ Moṛaḡalūra—RICE.

²² Nandikāḍana—RICE.

²¹ dharmmamā—RICE.

²³ nāḷida paṇḍumu—RICE.

EC X. KI Mb 80

No 53.

• 42nd regnal year, according to Editor A.D 767

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrī rājya Vijaya sammatsaram nālva
- 2 tt-erāṇeyandu śrīpuruṣa mahārajadhurāja para-
- 3 mēśvara bhaṭāra prathuvī rājyam geḃe avarā magandir Du-
- 4 ggamār Eḃeappo Kuvaḃala nāḃu munūḃum Gamgaḃu sū-
- 5 siramum-āḃe avarā mahā-deḃi Kañci abbe Āgaḃi āḃe
- 6 Maḃureḃiḃā Vellasammamḃe koṭṭodu kaṇḃugad ayḃuḃa kaḃanyum
- 7 Canna kaḃani mēḃe toṭṭa paṭṭe²⁴ samanpāḃin meḃe eḃkaṇḃugam a
- 8 pūrvva pa(n)hāram-āḃe koṭṭōdu idake paḃeyam agḃiṣṭageyum
- 9 aḃava yum idan aḃidon Bāranā
- 10 varam sāḃira kavile

EC V Hn. Cn. 208

No 54

About 770 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahārājan
- 2 prṭhavi rājyam geḃe Nirggunda-
- 3 nāḃu mūnūḃuman Nirggundad arsarā
- 4 āḃe avar-āḃu Vīravūra Māḃivopotṭeyarā
- 5 Kuḃimuddan mēreyuḃi iḃidu viḃḃan

EC IX. Bn. Dv 74

No. 55

c. 780 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Ajjavamma Kā
- 2 sarūr-āḃigeḃe Pēḃūra
- 3 Paḃḃandūr²⁵ Kīrttaḃḃan
- 4 Gaḃḃapuraduḃ Duggamā-
- 5 ror ppadiyu tollagga-
6. ra eḃidu viḃḃōr

EC IX Bn. Dv 67

No. 56.

c. 780 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Bhuvomma Kū-
- 2 rāḃigada āḃarū
3. ḃe Koḃamuru Gangadu
- 4 raduḃa Duggamāḃara
- 5 paḃe-oṭṭa eḃidu biḃḃa

²⁴ kaḃani me toṭṭa paṭṭu—Rice.²⁵ Paḃḃandūr—Rice.

EC IV My Hg 93

No 57

c 780 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Dhārāvansa śrīvalla
- 2 thuvi rājya keye kambharasara tombhattarusāsī
- 3 diyarasara Toṇaṇṇayinurum na
- 4 ru aḷe Damatiḡaṭe perḡgaḷe
- 5 ṛeyum poḡevoḡeyu pā(m) ravanyum
- 6 lavidadonum koṭṭonum Koḷagurava
- 7 nāsī sa(sī)ra kavileyum sasirva mada
- 8 avan-okkaluḷ pottī makkaḷa pu
- 9 pondhuge

EC VIII Sh Sb 9

No 58

c 800 A D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavarṣa śrī Goindarasa pṛthuvī rājyam keye Eṛeya
- 2 mmarasar VVanavāsī nād āḷe Ma iḷeya gaman Aridara Poleyamma
- 3 gāmigar avarim baḷḷik avara magan rāja puli Kulamuddan gosahasra
- 4 pradārum padalum kanyadanamum alḡaḷiḷiyum kottu niri
- 5 sīdam-enṭu beḷe mattalu
- 6 Bādōvōja maḷida

EC IV My Sr (Appendix) 160

No 59

c 800 A D

- Skt lines from 1 to 10
- 11 śrī Marasing Ereyappa²⁶ anu
 - 12 matha(ta)duḷ SKt
 - 13 śrī Kali Nōḷambādhīraja-śrī Kolliyarasara tatputraḷ nija Ramanum
 - 15 Naḷadhīranum cdan iḷdu Tipperuran brahmadeyam Koṭṭam Ārppo
 - 16 le-oḷeya Kauśika gotram Ponnadige | idarge śākṣī Goyī
 - 17 ndayyanum Sandhigal Ajjavurada Kallīrvadiya mahajanamumm
 - 18 Muduguppeya Māra-siṇṇa Gīmunḍarum Eṛeganga Gāmunḍa
 - 19 rum Maravura Urkane gamunḍarum Bhūma Gāmunḍarum Beḷḷimazhiya
 - 20 śrīya Gīmunḍarum Kuppal Māḍavarum Perbbāḷa Uttama
 - 21 Gamunḍarum Kunda Gāmundarum Sangamada Pṛthuvī Gamunḍarum
 - 22 Ripurama Gamunḍanum enebbarum nara sakṣīy agē paḍedam ||
 - 23 sīmāntaram paḍuvāy Kānvaṛiye²⁷ Seṭṭiḡeṛe-e ante bandu
 - 24 beḷgal moḡade temkay nōḍim Koṇjari punuse-e^s Mudageṛe
 - 25 -e Boḷḷeḡeṛeṭṭa oḷamḡeṛe e Kūḍittu sime ||
 - 26 to 30 Skt verses

²⁶ Ereyappaṇā—RICE.

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavaṇṣa śrī Prathivī Vallabha maharajadhīraja
paramesvara bhaṭṭarīka śrī Goindarasar-ccatussamudra
- 2 nta vasudhēya dhavajaka-chatra-chāyēnd-aḷe | Banavasi
maṇḍalaman-a-samudrānta Rajadityarasar
- 3 aḷe | Aḷuvakheḍam aru saśiranuman Citravahanan aḷuttum bay
keḷaḍ ire munidu Kolli Palla
- 4 va Nalambam n Nalambar Adityanan vesasāl a Kakarasaruṇ eḷdu
Perggumṇiya koṭeyan rohiṣi biṭṭu
- 5 eraḍum baḷada vira bhaṭṭarkaḷ-oldu poramaṭṭu bil villaḷ
kudure kudureyoḷ kiṭṭi atī tumula
- 6 kaḷeḷa peḷci baḷada keyyam Citravahanan otti pugutt andu
kaḍise kaṇḍu Kulamudda nūn i kayya pokku kaḍ endu
- 7 besase prasadam end aydi kiṭṭi kaḍi maṭuvakkadavara mey
meyyam baḷe ecc-oḷisi a kayyam geldu
- 8 tanum palavum esuveḷḷu ey vodod appiḍappol kane paṇṇiaradol
eṇaḷi Bhūṣman vīḷdante nela muṭṭade
- 9 biḷḷ nan deva gaṇikkeyar argham biḷḷidu band iḍirggond uye
vira lokakke sandon || Arī badddagiyara Vadapulī maḷiḍan
- 10 Paṇṇeḷya Bandugiyar ī urge bandu Aṇḍarol chalamine
nalk eḷtina baḷana kiḷisi aḷ-eḷtu maḷi mattam nīḷa
- 11 laṇḍe oḷida | adan vaḷike Kulamudda gaṇiḷage ara-ar dḍaye
geydu purvavarada nalk eḷtinoḷ voḷisi gaḷḍeḷa
- 12 n aḷadu daye geydu biṭṭa Kundageseveya kaḷiyamma Beḷamaṇiya
Padumaṇṇan Kaḷbura Somadimūṭṭiseya Narasiṅgan
- 13 Simmanura Kiḷḷamman Aṇḍugiyā Rāṭṭiḷigan Bedemeṭṭiy Aḷamman
Baḷḷiḷḷamaya Gaṇuḷḍan Gunduḷḷeḷyasattu Gaṇuḷḍa
- 14 inn i enebbaru²⁹ śrīKaraṇa sahitam b ṭṭi r idan keḷiponum
keḷe baḷonum paṇcamahapatīka samyuktan akkum
- 15 Baraṇasiyoḷ saśira kavileḷan kondona lokakke sandonum akkum ||

EC VIII Sh Sb 22

No. 61

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti rī prīṭivibhallavar śrī Jagatūḷḷa prīṭivī rāḷyam
gēye rī Rajaditya rāja paramesvara
- 2 aḷ paṇṇi uḷcasira nāḷ-aḷe Peṇṇarāmana maṇeḷy r mutti
koḷva ur aḷivinoḷe
- 3 na maḷin Aṅgara Singa Peṇḍikkūṇam kkaḷi Uduḷḷeḷyan
uḷciḷkoḷvā prya
- 4 huta koḷḷamaḷe maṭuvakkada Jattu bhaṭṭarkaḷa paḷarumarh
konḍu tṇuka

Kavariye — RICE

²⁹ paṇṇeḷy e — RICE³⁰ inn i-enebbaru — RICE.

- 5 du tanme bhoḷ oppida Angara | andu kecaram sārccī tanda
vimanamam¹⁰ Indrana vesadī sura vaduarkkalu vandara Anga
6 naya nīne bhūmanaladoḷage vildandaman aṇiya turagaman
Angarabhaṇḍan anganadoḷag itti
7 vaḷasa eḷu Jambūdvīpa suriya bhimba panneradarolag eḷla
marggaran Āṅgaḷa Komarange
8 tūrtan Aṇḷjane-sutan anna andu Kēsinīya eladātan aṇnane
ondam nurmmasila virahu
9 r aḷuḷi veḷiyammbin eragi kaḷkade taltu maṇuvakkam-āda
nṇparkkaḷan Āngaran eṇiven-arada
10 Aravaḍḍagiyara vadar Pūliyar maḍiḍa silakarmma malagārara
Kundavāsiya magam Maramma vareḍa(e²) likitan
11 śrī Kundamma Śarabhina Pūliyu Kongiyū Kaliyammanu |
12 iḍu koṭṭar ā Singaṇi galdeya veḷgavaga Kodange ida
13 kedisidom pamoca mahapatakan

EC VIII Sh. Sb 542

No 62

c 800 A D

- avarā moriyam magan śrī Pogillī nūrisidan | kalla
1 Svastī prithuvī vallabha mahārajadhurāja paramēsvara śrī
Govindara vallahan prithuvī rājyam geye Meḍa Nagandana va
2 ra nāḍ-ale Bittiga Eṇega Golli naḍa naḷgaudigar Vasa
v ūruḷḷ-ā nāḍa nāḷgaviga Kalī
3 reye parivallī keḷeyar vvaḍugigalge kalbaḷa kuḍi
Kalīra gāḍiganu Indabaḷḷiyatan maṇuvakka dōri
4 āta. yasan boga sampannan dharmma parayanān satya vakyan
5 Vasavūra koṭeyan koṇḍu Kalī dōranān ōḍisi palarā
6 n iḍu kondu geludu tānu¹¹ maḍiḍu Kaliraṣ suralaya sēridan¹²

EC II SB 35 (24)

No 63

About A D 800

- 1 Svastī samadhugata paṇica mahā sabda padaḍakke
2 daḷi dhvaja samya mahā maha samantadhupati śrī Ballabha
3 ha rajadhuraja meśvara mahā rajara magandir
Raṇāvaḷoka śrī Kambayyan prithuvī rājyam geye
4 ba rasar kKaḷvappu la per gGaḷvappina poladin naḍadu
koṭṭadu
5 sena aḍigalge Manasiyara gana arasi bene etti mōnam
ujjamisuvallī koṭṭadu pola mereṇṇaṭtaggereya kuḷkere pogi
akṣara kalla mege allinda vassel
6 karggal maradu sallu periya ala vāri maraḷ puṇusa
peri toṇeyu alare mere duvetṭage nūru kallu kovallada
periya elavu allim kudittu ara

¹⁰ vimānamam—RICE.¹¹ tānum—RICE.¹² kaḷḷan suralayam eridan—RICE.

- 7 sara śrikaranamum gadiyara Dindiga gamundarum ennuvaru
 vāngaru Vallabha gamundarum Rundi Vāccaru Rundi Maramma
 num Kādajura śrī Vikrama gamundrum Kalidurgga gamundarum
 8 Agadipo yarara Raṇapara gamundarum Andamāsala Uttama
 gamundarum Navilura nalgamundarum Belgolada Govinda
 paḍiya u Ilamandum Belgolada vaḷi
 9 Govindapaḍige koṭṭadu (bahubhūrvvasudha etc
 Skt upto the end of line 10)

Mys Arch Report 1939 Inscription No 23 (p 121)

No. 64

c 740 A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 Vikramadityarāsara
 2 rasaru Kanciyan kkoḷvandu Kongu
 3 ṇi arasara aḷu eṇi
 4 du satton
 5 śrī Daśi
 6 amman
 7 Kanciyo-
 8 | paṇnorbbā
 9 ran eṇi
 10 du svarggi
 11 ādan
 12 bhūtalado-
 13 | elliyu
 14 svonnate pu,
 15 ge jatasya
 16 maraṇandruva
 17 menumeda ?
 18 kketu ?
 19 kka

Mys Arch Report 1939 Inscription No 22 (p 117)

No 65

Middle of 8th cent A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 katti arasara konguṇi a
 2 rāsara Bāge-uroḷe e
 3 ṇivandu konguṇi arasara
 4 āḷu e-
 5 ṇidu sa
 6 tton
 7 Bhānudi
 8. san
 9 Jayamu
 10 tran
 11 ūnara
 12 Vasi kan

- 13 Oḍivece
- 14 rāyilaṇṇi
- 15 ggoḷan Manu
- 16 jāgaran a
- 17 ṇṇanavatiga
- 18 n Antakang a
- 19 ṇjadon

Mys Arch Report, 1930, Inscription No 36 (p 176)

No 66

About 800 A.D

At -Dēvarahaḷḷi, in the hobaḷi of Hangaḷa

- 1 Svasti śrīmatu Konguṇi Mādhavaścaiva Vī
- 2 ṣṇugotṭamah Madhavoravīṇitaśca Durvvinī
- 3 (ti)Vikramaśca Duggaśca Sivamarastathaiva ca Kongonī
- 4 prṭhuvī rāyām keye Durvvinīt Eṇe appor Ko-
- 5 sarupulḷa irid idirupayd agid idid ir uda
- 6 yin Āmandādigaḷ Upagoḷatt elpadinvaru mara
- 7 mokaraman-odedode-ppaḍettadu Puṇisur ppola
- 8 nellu pāṇḍiyu vaḷevadu sarva paṇhara ttotṭapa
- 9 koḷipuvonu koḷonu paṇca mahā pātakanakke okka
- 10 l uḷid uṇḍu kāduvomg idu kan geṭtu tolḷkuttuva(kke)

TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

9th Century A.D

IA XI p 126

No 67

Saka 726 = A.D 804

AT—?

- 1 Svasti śaka rīpa kaḷ-āṭita samvatsaramgaḷ eḷnūr ī(ī)ppatt-ārane
- 2 yā Subhānu embhā(mba) vaṣaḍa Vaiśa(sa)kha māsa kṣṇa pa
- 3 kṣa pañcamē(mū) Brhaspatī(tī)vāram-āgī(gī)Svasti(stī) Prabhu
- 4 tavaṣa-ṣṇprthu(thī)vivallabha maharājadhī(dhī)rāja pa(ra)me
- 5 śvara Goyindara bhaṭārārā Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ mahadē
- 6 viyā(ya)r āgī(gī) rājyā(jye)pra(va)rddhamāna kaladol
- 7 Kanciyan-āḷva Dantiganame geḷdu kappā(m) goḷa
- 8 l bandallī Tungabhadreyā tadiyol taṇa bīduga
- 9 l = ildu Ramēsvara emba tīrthadā modaloḷ mepp-ī
- 10 kki porada paṇḍigaḷan - īṇiyal = bandallī(īlī) tīrtham-olpa
- 11 n=kaṇḍu Śivadhari emba goravarge mu (?mum)du(?)mbeya
- 12 manuntu Kīṭṭhū(rttī)vammō(rmma) rāja Parmēśvaradattaman vīṭṭā(r) | 1
- 13 idam keḷisidarol = a(a)r = appode int app-ūt
- 14 to 17 Svadattām etc. Skt lines
- 17 Pūrvva sthūti Ku
- 18 nā emba tore mēre
- 19 Skt line

Mys Arch Report 1927 No 44 (p 59)

No 68

Saka 777 = A.D. 855

At—Chikka Ingalja hobali of Birur

- 1 Svasti Śaka Kala 777
 - 2 Svasti Kṛṣṇa Ingalada Tamma
 - 3 gavundānu puliyan igitu
 - 4 sattoḍe Ganga Perumāḍi me
 - 5 cūgottudu aygala kaḷani 1
 - 6 dān alidon Varanasiya
 - 7 n alidon
-

SII XI : No. 8

No 69

Saka 784 A.D. 862

At—Huvina Hippargi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa
 - 2 Śrī pṛthuvī valla
 - 3 bham maharaja
 - 4 dhuraja(m) pa(ra)mesva
 - 5 ra bhāṣarara rajya
 - 6 bhi vṛddhi sale
 - 7 sakha nṛpa kaḷa
 - 8 tita samvatsaramga
 - 9 le(lu)ru enbatta nu
 - 10 lkaneya Citrabha
 - 11 nu emba varṣam
 - 12 pravartise Kannavu
 - 13 n vṛṣaye Si(mma)la
 - 14 ge purva digbhage
 - 15 kṛṣṇa bema-ottara pa
 - 16 the
 - 17 Basurikoḍu Imgalisara
 - 18 Bugevāḍi Samajavāḍige
 - 19 Oḍḍavodige madhyava(r)tti
 - 20 Pipparage nama gramo
 - 21 sarva b. dha parihara
 - 22 ṇa(m) dattu jote-a-akuna ni
 - 23 muttanguḷam ballahage pr
 - 24 tyā geḍu mahā-samantaru
 - 25 maṇḍalikarum aṇiye
 - 26 paḍedam Goleya bha
 - 27 tṭam ||
-

SII XI : No. 11

No. 70

Saka (7)86 = A.D. 863

At—Mavundi Dharmar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa Śrī pṛthuvivalla
- 2 bha mahārājādhurajam parama-ṣara bhāṣa(ra)

- 3 ka(r) prthuvī rajyam gēye svastī pracāṇḍa ma
4 ndalagra khaṇḍit-aratimāṇḍala pratapa³

Second Face

- 5 [su]da [gga] nūlīdom salesu(m)nduḥ [vo]m tandeya tayvira sa
6 ntanama(m)n ulīdu brīṣuṭom maruvarttegolīa(n)
7 bandiyum kaḷacumaṇa[di]yumagaḥ 1 dane kaḍi
8 tannan-aḷdata saye baḷanarttanna beḍido³
9 ḍe kuḍugum nūkuva to [mṭana] mane
10 nūntaṭi su(sṭhu)ra (līdo (n)
11 sampanna ḷadava van-o (rvva)
12 dhavaḷa saḍḡunaḷam di
13 Śrīmat Kuppeyarasara
14 magan Aṇḍuga Raṭṭiya(ṇṇa)
15 (sain)Beḷa(va)ḍica Meḷemaḍuvī
16 līdu iva(sa)na me(ye) karamambu(ḍa)m keḷdu
17 līa munde nūdu kuḷa toradu muvattu ḡavuda
18 devasadoḷ eydi arasanam jūmisi
19 nūrivuttīḷdudam kaṇḍu kīḷḡuṇṭeyīḡalku(ḍa)du da
20 mam kuḍuven-endu pīḍi khaṇḍa(m) ḡeḡḍu desevaliḡo-
21 ṇa poḷdu ka(ru)ḷa bo(nīḍi)ḡalloḷ iḷkī eḷḍi(ya)
22 mare pala(rmma)ḍi ḷḍityam geṭṭi ittaḷke me-
23 ḷḡella toṇi berandaḡiyisi to(tṭirḍḍu)tambu
24 suruḡuḷdu akīmarivecca (ḍe) rvi sakava
25 ṇa eḷbhatt aḷaneyā vaṣam poḷa (ba)ḷikke nūnduḍi kaḷḷu
26 Puṇḡereyīm banda Polevannana śīlakatṭmma
27 Ara ku ḷiyana kaḷḷum kaḷḷu

EI VII p 201

No 71

Śaka 787 = A D 865

At--Mantrawāḍi Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Amoghavarṣa śrīprthuvī vallabha mahā
2 raḷadhuraja paramesvara bhāṭararar(a)
3 (jy)-abhuvrddhuyol Śaka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samva
4 tsara-ṣatamgaḥ = eḷ nūṇ -- eḷbhatt-eḷaneyā Parthi
5 va samvatsaram pravarttise Puṇḡere nāḍa(m) Ku
6 ppeyan -- aḷe Vai-akha masada paumṇa
7 mase(sī)y and Eḷpunuseya nalyad mba
8 r mmahajanamu(?vu)m Moni goravarūḥ Mulastha
9 nada Mahadevar -- aḷv Elamvaḷiḷya śāsa(na)
10 mum = a devara muḍa vaḍḍava
11 ya pola mereye temka ḍevam geḷye mere
12 paḍuva nūḡu ḡal mere baḍaḡa Kaḷabe(?)ya pola
13 m(e)reyo mere maḍi eḷbhattay vattar kḷ(e)yyum = aru
14 tonṭada nelanum Aditya bhāṭarara sthānamu(?vu)van

³³ Some lines seem to have been lost after this

- 24 namum-agī Ku(lappa)yya(m) binnapa(m) g(e)yye Dēvanmayya(m)
Amoghavarṣa devaroj raja(?) ja)-śrā
25 vitam māḍi tad anuma(ta)dind = irvvorum mata(p)itr m
ā(r)tham (p)unyam ag(īy = a) grahanado(i)
26 nurggundada nūr irppadimkarum mahajanada ka(la)m kaḷci
tuppa deṛeya(m) sabhoga sāda(dha)
27 kam-āgi biṭto(r) || I dharmmama(m) k)ādom Varanasīyul suryya
grahaṇadoj sāsira kavile
28 yam vēda vidarkka| appa brahmanarkka|ge kc ṭa punya
phalaman a(?) eyduvon idan alid unṭ (a)vam
29 sāsira kavileyum sasi(r)vvar (bbr)ahmaṇarumam Varanā(s)ī
yuman alida pañca mahapaka
30 takan akkum ōm

Skt. upto lines 35

- 35 bhaṭṭara lkhutam i kallam Nagamuḍḍa(?)na (?)

LI VII p 205 07

No 73

Saka 788 = A.D 866

At—Sirur Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

1 to 5 Skt lines

- 6 Svasti samadhigarto(ta)pañca
7 ma(ma)hāsabda maharajādhirāja paramesvara bhaṭṭaraka catur
udadhī valaya va(?) va)layu(yi)ta-sakala dharatala
8 pratirajy aneka maṇḍalukarkka| kataka kā(ka)ṭis(u)tra
kuṇḍala keyura h(ā)rabharana|am lṛta gaṇika sahasra
ka|jaha śamkha pāḍdhvaj orukētu patāk-acchādita
9 camar andhakara vadiyya viyya māna svet ātapatra traya
10 digantar-ella sri(sr)ṣ(ṭi) sēnāpati puravara ta|avargga
daṇḍanāyaka samant adyanēka viṣaya vināmn-o
11 ttunga kṛiṭa makuṭa ghrṣṭa padaravinda yugma nurggita
vairi rīpu nivaha kala daṇḍa-duṣṭa mada bhajjana
12 na amogha Rama(m) paracakra pañc(a)nanam surāsura marḍdanam
vairi bhayakaram badde manoharam abhimana mandiram
13 Ratta vamsodbhava(m) Garuḍa lañca(cha)nam ṭivili paṇe ghōṣa
ṇam Lattalura pura paramesvaram sri Nṛpatunga
14 nam-āmkita Lakṣṇuvallabhēndram Candradityara kalam varegam
maha Viṣṇuva rajyam boi uttarottaram rājy abhi
15 vi(vr)ddhi salutt ire śaka nṛpa kal atīta samvatsaranga| =
e| nuṛ = enbhatt enṭaneyā Vyayam emba sa(m)vatsaram prava
16 rtuse śnmad Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga nam-ānkutā Viyaya
raja|y pravarḍda(rddha)māna samvatsaranga| ayyatt
17 eraḍum uttar-ōttaram rajyābhivṛddhi salutt ire Atiśaya
dhava|a narendra pras(ā)dadind Amoghavarṣa
18 deva pādapamkaja bhramara viśiṣṭa jan-āṣayan-appa śnmad
Dēvanmayya(m) Be|vola mūnūṛuma

- 19 n-āḷuttum Annugeṛeyaḷ ire Jēṣṭa māsad amaseyum Āḍitya-
vāra(mu)m-āge sūryya grahanad andu
20 Śrīvūrada Ravikayyam modal-āgi iṇūrvoorū mahājanada kālam
kaḷci tuppa-deṛeyam bi(bi)ttom
21 I sti(stu)tiyam kād ātā(ṭa)nge Vāranāsivadol s(ā)sira
kavileyam koṭṭa phalam akkum
22 (i)dan = aḷidu tuppam²⁴-uṇṭ-atā(ṭa)m Bāranāsīyu sāsira kavile
yu(m) sāsīrvvar pp(ā)rvvaruman aḷidon akkum
23 (Nī)mbiccara Bam(m)ayya besa geysido Mādhavayyana līkhi(khu)-
tam Nāg(ā)rjunam bhe(be)sa geydo
24 (Sī)ri gāvundana eṭtu-pudi(di)dudu

SHI XI : No 13

No 74

Śaka 791 = A D 869

At—Gāvaravād Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province.

Lines 1 and 2 erased

- 3 re Nṛpatunga(nāmām)kita paṭṭha gaṭṭhu
4 ttaralutt = ire Śaka nṛpa kal ātita sambatsara(satānga) = elu)nū-
5 ṛa tombbhatta-ondaney andu (Birōdhi)y-emba variṣam pravarttisutt ire Amo-
6 ghavarṣadēvara pāda pamkaja bra(mara sūṭha)jana-ṛaya sa-
7 (tya)śauca(ca)ntira sampannan appa śrī (Dēvanna)yyam Beḷola munuṛa-
8 (ma)n sukhadin-āḷuttum iḷda Śrīmam Baladēvanum Gōvaṇṇayya-
(num) (Ca)nnayya-
9 . . . tadiḷdu rāja-śrāvita(mgaḷ Vai)śakha māsa Śukla pakṣa punname-dina-
10 (Sō)ma grahana pa(rvvadol-Gā)vadivādada mahājana (a)
aiva(di)nba-
11 (kā)lam kaḷci tuppada (te)ṛeya Candra sūryya (vāre)dāna-
goṭṭa i dhamma(na)-
12 dātanga (kō)ṭi (pa)ṣumēthada phala idan āḷidāta Vāranāsī(yo)ḷ sāsī
13 rvvar pā(r)varum sāsira kavileyum konda patakan akku Svasti śrī o . .
14 ru manneya maṇṇya (dattu) (hu)thu seṭe geṭṭode anurbbaram iḷdu
15 ga(rasum)gamanu (khar)ta Narasimha amma . .
16 . . la thungaumarā Bittiga Gōnātha nā(guṭe)pōta Bamma . . .
17 yatenamgaḷin māḷeyā suṭuvā ba(ḍi)ga modalāg iḷdu Dēvanna . . .
18 . . leyavam modalāg iḷdu nīṭisi yanā
19 (i)du udātam Varanāsīyuma aḷidonā lokakke . . .
20 bahubhū . . . Skt. lines to 23
24 Svasti śrī Ma(nu Nā)gōjara līkitam

EC VII Sh HI 13

No 75

Śaka 792 = A D 870

- 1 . . . vallabhā mahārājādhirāja-parmēśvarā
2 . . . rasar Mārasatya pṛthuv. rājyam geyye Indaba
3 . . . netosipasā

²⁴ Read *tappum*—Ed.

- 4 mmatsarat satangole Saka varṣam elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā va
 5 rṣa pravarttise Madi ura Bī hala gonda tu
 6 rugoloḷ satṭu sarggam-e ida saleduvoge imma
 7 ttar maṇṇa koṭṭar irvagu mere svastī śrī int 1 dharmma
 raṣavana
 8 rgge raja mana pannir munattagaḷ

FC III Nj 75

No 76

Saka 792 — A D 870

- 1 Śrī-Śaka varṣam-elnura tombatt eradu ve
 2 tyā Vākya Kongaṇu varmma dharmma maharajadhī
 3 ja Kovaḷala puravaresvara Nandagin-natha sīma
 4 Rajamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ pṛthuvī rajyam geyē Bu
 5 tarasa Yuva raja pathaduḷ n ndu Kongaḷ nadu Pu naḍa
 6 man-aḷut iḷdu Permmāḍiya besaduḷ Butarasar mma
 7 ḷudirura koṭeyuḷ kadid andu da
 8 na magam Candiyaṇnanka
 9 kadī palaram

EI XIII p 185 (See also SII XI 1 No 16)

No 77

Saka 796 — A D 874

At—Roṇ Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 (Om) Svasty Amoghavarṣa śrī pṛtuvivallabha maha(rāja)
 2 dhīraja paramēśvara bha(ṭa)rara rajya(d) = u(tta)
 3 r ottharam abhivṛddhī(yoḷ) Sa(sa)ka nṛpa(ka)
 4 l atī(tī)ta sāmvasaranga(l - e)ḷ nula tomba(ttu)
 5 varṣamum āru va(rṣam)um pod andu Ja(ya)
 6 m = emba varṣada Śravana-masada su(su)ryya
 7 grahaṇadol Ballav arasar Ronada ma
 8 hajanake na pu(pu)jya(mam) koṭṭu ḷu
 9 tuppamum koṇamu ḷidor a(?)ddoge
 10 Idan = alida ka sa(sa)sī
 11 ra kavileyu(m sasirvvar pparvvaruma)n aḷi
 12 da ratī
 13 ppe ndam nīḷi(ḷi)sī
 14 dom

FC VIII Sb 85

No 78

Saka 799 — A D 876

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa vallabha maharajadhī
 2 raja paramēśva(ra) bhaṭaraka pṛthuvī rā
 3 jyan ge(ye) Banavasi paṇṇircasīramuman Inda
 4 ra-goḷe³⁵ Saka varṣam eḷ nura tombhat ombha

³⁵ Indarar aḷe—Rice.

- 5 teneya samvaṭsaram pravattise Kumbiseyam kaṭṭi
- 6 ng Indaranum Mararayyanu Kālasam
- 7 godol Rajamaram ay mattal keyyam
- 8 kōṭṭar ada maṇḍara Śiripuruṣana
- 9 maga Devaṭi paḍi salisiy unbo
- 10 n idam kadong aśvamedhada phalam kiḍi
- 11 sidonge brahmeti sarggu i kalam Kanvillam madido

Hyd Arch Series No 12 Kan Inscriptions of Kopbal p 7 No 2

No 79

Śaka 803 = A D 881

- 1 Svasti Śrī-Śaka varīṣa eṇṭu nura muṇaneya varīṣa
- 2 dandu Kundakund-anvayada Ēkacattugada Bhaṭarara śīṣyar
- 3 Śrī Sarvvanandī Bhaṭarar ilḷ iḷḍu (u)rggan - tirtthakkam = upaka
riḷaḷ aḷi
- 4 pala kalan tapamgeyḍu sanyasanan notntu muḍipidar

Lines 5 to 6 Skt verse

Śrī XI : No 20(12) (Also EI XXI p 208 A)

No 80

Śaka 805 A D 883

At—Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Akalavarīṣa pṛthuvī vallava mārajadī(rajā)
- 2 paramesvara śrīmat Kannara bhaṭarara rajy-abhi vṛddhi saluttum ire
- 3 śaka nṛpa kal-ātṭa sambatsaramaḷ eṇṭu nur-āydanē So
- 4 bhakṛt embha sambhatsaram pra(va)rttise Indapayya naḍan alutt i
- 5 re Purigere-nada Saraṭavurad-ayvadim(ba)rum = iḷḍu nadayise Ma
- 6 siḷara Cidanna gosa
- 7 sa(m)m = iḷdom
- 8 śtan abhivṛddhi
- 9 nama

SII XI : No 19 (p 12) (Also EI XXI p 208 B)

No 81

Śaka 805 - A D 883

At—Sirumja Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Aka(la)va(rīṣa) śrī pṛthuvī vallabha maharajadhīraja
parameśvara bhaṭara
- 2 r sakala (rī)jya(m) abhi vṛddhiḷe saluttum ire Śaka varīṣa eṇṭu nura
- 3 aydaneya varīṣam pravarttisutt ire Kīḷalegadh phannan Eṇṇe
yammam(Nī)vudī toruḷoḷ ka
- 4 dī satton i kalla śrī Butem(dra) gavunḍam (ko)mmaguṇeyammam
nīrī(sī)do(r)

SII IX : No 18 (p 8)

No 82

Śaka 805 = A D 883-4

At—Kambaduru Anantapur Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti sam adhi
- 2 gatha panca maha sabda

- 3 Pallav-anvaya śn prthuvī
- 4 vallava Pallava kulā tī
- 5 laka śman Noḷambharaja Ma
- 6 he(m)dra tribhuvana-dhuraṁ ra
- 7 jyam geyē Saka nṛpa kal-a
- 8 tita samvatsara(m)gaḷ - enṭu
- 9 nuṛ aydane varṣam-ā
- 10 ge sale Beḷdugondeya
- 11 gamunḍaru parvaru tamma
- 12 keṛeya maṇṇol īr kkaṇḍu
- 13 ga maṇṇum piḍi bhattamu
- 14 Kuragā
- 15 gñhakke Candra su
- 16 rya kalambharam sa
- 17 lvante koṭṭar maḍaḡi
- 18 na maṇṇa mege ondu
- 19 kolī mege orkka
- 20 nḍuga maṇṇu Kuraga
- 21 muṇḍar sarvvadhikari
- 22 Pergghedetana geyyu
- 23 ttum-aditygñyakke
- 24 koṭṭar ī mannu nurum
- 25 salippor
- 26 Ajja parvvara daṇḍiga(vu)
- 27 nḍaru Mayīla parva
- 28 ra Madengereyaru (No)
- 29 lambha doḍḍaru Naga(pa)
- 30 rvvaru Lopada pa(rvvaru ga)
- 31 muṇḍa samīyu (Nola)-
- 32 mbha ga(vu)ndaru ba
- 33 Aycannanu īva
- 34 ya sanmatade bhare
- 35 kke jana jaratam mu
- 36 Kaṇḍovaja īdakke bha
- 37 ppo Bharanasiyu pa
- 38 vu parvaru kereyu (po)
- 39 lamu arameyun a(ḷi)
- 40 da panca maha pa(ta)
- 41 kan akku

FC I No 2 (p 74) (Also IA VI p 102 No II)

No 83

Śaka 809 = A D 887

At—Bijur Coorg

- 1 bhadram astu Jina śasanaya Saka nṛp-a
- 2 tita kala samvatsaramgaḷ enṭu nur-ombattaneya varṣa
- 3 m pravarttisutt īre svastī Satyavakya koṃguṇivarmma dharmma ma
- 4 harajadhuraja Kovalāla puravaresvara Nadagiri natha śma

- 5 t Permmanadiya rajyābhīṣekam geyda padinenṭaneyā varṣad andu Pa
 6 lguṇa masada śrī-pancamey andu Śivanandi siddhantada bhāṭara
 7 ra śrī, yar sSarvbanandi devargge Penni³⁴ gaṇṇagada Satyavakya Jinala
 8 yakke Peddoregareya Bīlur ppannir ppaḷḷiyumam sarvba bada pari
 9 hara Permmanadi koṭṭo³⁷ tombhattaru sasirvbarum aysamantarum Beddo
 10 regareya elpadumbarum eṇṭ okkalum idakke sakṣi Male-sāsi
 11 rvbarum aymurvbarumm³⁸ ay damaragarum idakke kapu idan alidom
 12 Baranasīyumam sāsirvbar pparvbarumam sasira kavileyumam a
 13 lidom panca mahapatakan akkum Sejojana³⁹ likhittam
 14 Beḷluru enbattu gadyaṇa ponnum eṇtu nur batta
 15 mum taruvom⁴⁰

SII XI 1 No 21 (p 12 3)

No 81

Śaka 814 = A.D. 893

At—Betigeri Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akalavarṣa śrī prthvī vallībhām maharajadhīrajam paramesva
 2 ram parama bhāṭarakar uttarottarābhivṛddhī pravadamana
 3 vijaya kalyaṇa rajyabhyudaya (bhyu) daya
 4 m age sale saka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satanga (l = e) nṭu
 5 nuṛa padinalkaneyā Prabha (vadi) pa
 6 ravarttana samvarttita gha (ṭa) naghaṭṭiyamtram śrī Maṅgatora
 7 ṇan Pramadiyemba samvatsarad Ā (śaddha)
 8 suddha saptamī Ādityavarad andu Beḷvola naḍan-aḷdirke
 9 (Na) gadhoran embo Baṭṭekereya
 10 (dha) ḷige) Muriyavaḍa polana koḷven-endu band oḍḍi nundan
 11 emba matam keḷdu Koltuba
 12 (na) pola (mana) kaduvem-endu paricchedisi naḍavāḡgalde Baṭṭa
 13 gere neremme Kaligaḷḷan embo
 14 (ṛi) ya baḷen endu paricchedisi penḍiran uḷidoḍevuṭṭido
 15 rade degulake-vandu deva (rgge)
 16 rudrakṣamam baḷi koṇṭu kaṭṭi (ṛi) su (la) man iṭṭu koḷ
 17 tuba (na) neduḷci
 18 dīvakī kadī sattom polana koḷvem
 19 e (ndu) ndu beḷda Dhoram
 20 (ḷtege) kala
 21 yabbe maḍis doḷ Kaśyapagotra

SII IX 1 No 30 (p 31)

No 85

Śaka 815 = A.D. 893 94

At—Manchala Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasty Śaka nṛpa kaḷ atī
 2 ta samvatsara-ṣatanga-eṇṭu nuṛa padī
 3 naḷdaneyā Pramathiy-emba samvatsara

³⁴ Penni—the sign for subscript na is the same as for na as usual at this period—Ed

³⁷ koṭṭo—RICE.

³⁸ Sejojana—RICE.

³⁹ read aḷurībarum—Ed

⁴⁰ teruvom—RICE.

- 4 pravartu(se) svasty Akalavarīṣa śrī prītuvi
- 5 vallabha maharajadhīraja paramesvara
- 6 Subhatunga bhāṭarar prīthivi rājyam ge-
- 7 yutt ire tan mahasamantam svastī samasta gu
- 8 paśraya śrīmatu Kannam Sindevadī sa
- 9 yīramuman-aḷuttu Mamcaḷa koṭṭa stithi
- 10 avud end-oḍe baḷiyu sollageyuman uli
- 11 du baḷi Sivenayakamge ara manama
- 12 ppe kulge orbbalḷa ara(manam) suryya grahana
- 13 (do)ḷ koṭṭa stithi(y akku) svadattam Skt verse to line 15

EC III My Md 13

No 86

Saka 817 = A D 895

- 1 Svastī Saka nṛpa ka
- 2 l-atita sambatsaranga
- 3 l-enṭu nura paḍineḷane-
- 4 ya varīṣam pravaṭṭise
- 5 Noḷamadhīraja prīthu
- 6 vi rājyam geye Tairura
- 7 Kauṇḍilya gotrada Gamu
- 8 nḍa samuḷaḷa magan Na
- 9 gammayya kalla degu
- 10 lamam maḍīsidaḍe
- 11 salisal-endu koṭṭa
- 12 marṇu or kkanḍuga
- 13 aydu varīsakke
- 14 šote ikkade sva
- 15 naman aḷdoru
- 16 ḷsida nalva dī
- 17 ru paṭica maha
- 18 patakar appor

SII XI : No 23 (p 14)

No 87

Saka (8)18 - A D 896

At—Harlapur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Akalavarīṣa śrī prīthuvī vallabha maharajā
- 2 dhīraja paramesvara bhāṭṭara(ṛa) rājyam-uttar ottaram sa
- 3 lutt ire Śaka nṛpa kal-atita samvatsara (śata) (l enṭu nu)
- 4 ṛa paḍineṭtane (ya Nala samva)

(The inscription is completely worn out after this)

EC V Hn 28

No 88

Saka 818 = A.D 896

- 1 Śrī Svasṭī Śakha varīṣa kal alita samvatsaram
- 2 gaḷ-enṭu nura paḍineṭta varīṣa sale Satyavā

- 3 kya Permmadı ma pṛtīvī rajyam geytīre svastī sa
 4 dī guṇe gaṇājamkara
 5 tilaka
-

SII XI : No 24 (p 15)

No 89

Saka 819 = A.D. 897

At—Chūfchli Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

Lines 1 to 8 are in Skt

- 9 (Kanna)ran Akala varī
 10 śa pravarddhamana rajyabhivṛddhī salutt īre Saka nṛpa kal
 aṭita samvatsara śatamgaḥ eṇṇu
 11 nṛpa pattombhattaneya Pimgaḥan emba varṣam pravarttise
 tad varṣabhyantaradoḥ (śrī)
 12 Cīncila(da) ayvattaravarum mahajanam nerad iralu
 13 vurudamṇḍa(IḤolle)yara magāḥ Kaḥabbe
 14 yde bīḥṣi kallam nṛṣidor idam (ka)dorgge (sa)sīra kavile
 (yūm) suryya graha
 15 ṇaḍoḥ kurukṣetradoḥ koṭṭa phalam akk idam
 16 yūmam Varanāsiyūman aḥida papam
 17 (yvu) idam ārum ka(vom) svadattam etc (Skt verse)
 18 Koḥpokara Gī(rī) yyena līkhitam
-

EC VIII Sh Nr 60

No 90

Saka 820 = A.D. 897 (898)

- 1 Svasty anavadya-darsana mahogra ku
 2 la tilaka naya pratapa sampannam para
 3 cakra gaṇḍam goṇḍam ballatam karmmuka Rama śrī
 4 mat-Tolapurūṣa-Vikramāditya-Santaram Śaka varṣam e
 5 ṇṇu nṛp ippataneya varṣam pravarttisutt īre śrīmat
 6 Komḍakundanavayada Monisiddhantada bhātarargge kalla
 7 basadiya maḍisiy adakke Pombuḥcadambaḥḷaṇo-
 8 ḍege(r)eya keḷagaṇa kumbharara bayalam
 9 megaṇa piriya paravariya poṛago
 10 maha patakamumam geydon
 11 doḥ bīḍu baḥika pancavaṭadoḥ puḷuvagī name
 12 gum
 iṣṭan-orvvan adhīdevateg-end osad⁴¹ ittudam
 13 duṣṭan-orvvan adaga palamam⁴² tave tumbavam
 14 sūṣṭī mele paramātmāne band-oḍagavoḍam
 15 kaṣṭev⁴³īrda bīdirante kula kṣyam agugum
-

⁴¹ osed—RICE

⁴² phalavam—RICE

⁴³ kastav—RICE

TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

10th Century A D

EC XII S1 39

No 91

Saka 841 = A D 920

1. Svasti Sakha nṛpa-
- 2 kāl-ātita samvatsa-
- 3 raṃgaḷ = cūṭu nūra-nā-
- 4 lvatt ondaneya
- 5 Vikrama samvatsaram
- 6 pravarttise tad varṣā-
- 7 bhyāntara Kārttika mā
- 8 sada para pakṣada
- 9 Amāvāseyu
- 10 v-Ādityavārav-āge
- 11 svastī samadhuga
- 12 ta pañca-mahā-
- 13 śabda Pallavānya
- 14 ya śrī pṛthuvī-

(South face)

- 15 vallabha Pa-
- 16 llava kula-
- 17 tilakam Nannī
- 18 gāśrayam
- 19 śrīmad Ayya-
- 20 pa-Dēvam pr-
- 21 thuvī rājyam
- 22 geyuttam
- 23 sūryya gra
- 24 haṇad andu
- 25 tanna manō
- 26 nayana
- 27 vallabhe-
- 28 yar appa

(East face)

- 29 Nāgīyabbegam Hele-
- 30 yabega Baragura mū-
- 31 la sthānada eraḍu dē-
- 32 gulakk endu Nāgiya
- 33 bbeḡal abbe Nāraṇabbe
- 34 ya kaṭṭiśa Nārati-
- 35 bhāgada Muḷtada keṛe
- 36 ya eraḍu kade gōḍi
- 37 na nīppariya mēre-
- 38 y āḡi piriya keṛe-
- 39 ya dēḡulada keḷa-

- 40 gaṇa muvattu guḷa ga
 41 ldeyum oḷag-aḷi mu
 42 ḍana maṭada Vimaḷa
 43 maṭi bhaṭarara kalam ka
 44 lci Pemjeruvina panca ma
 45 ṭa sṭhanamum maha nakha
 46 rama sakī y aḷi Bara
 47 gura Mahendresvaradola
 48 g-endu koṭṭudu
 49 svadattam paradattam etc Skt lines upto line 63

FI XIII pp 329 33

No 92

Saka 851 - AD 930

At—Kaḷas Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Jayaty-aviṣkrtam Vi-nor varaham kṣobhit amṇavam [1*]
 dakṣin-onnata damṣṭr āgra vīramta bhuvanam vapuḥ || [1*]
 Mattebhavikṛditam || jagatī cakradoḷ = [e]
- 2 yde varttisida bhupa[r*] -- mmunnam -- int -- ar -- vvirodhigaḷam
 sadhūṣi vīramam taḷedar -- int = arvīrar = int = ar = ppogartte
 (lṭe)g = adarpp = ada maha mahar -- bbasevoḍ = emb = oḷpam
 nīraṇ maḍi
- 3 Gojjigadevam negaḷdam dharādhupa lal-umam raṣṭrakuṭ
 ottamam [2*] Page gond = aḍuva śatru bhupatigaḷam dor
 ggarvvaḍimḍ = eṇid = ugra gajemdrām be
- 4 ras = ovad -- Antakana bayoḷ tunti mattam śaran bugal = emḍ
 irpp = avanīvara pratatīyam ka-koḷḍu kad = eyde Gojjiga
 devam Nri(nṛ)patumgan emb = aḷavan = old -- am
- 5 gikṭtam maḍida [3*] Saran ayataran eyde munisum
 maṇantaram komdu berppa(lpa)ran = utsahadīn -- avagam
 taṇipī balpum kurppum -- a
- 6 rppum nīrantaram = oppal Rajatacaḷendra Hara has-akāṣa
 Gaṅga sudhakara sat kṛttīyan = appu keydan = adhikam
 śrī Vīra Narayana [4*]
- 7 Naga rajam dhairyyad -- old = elgeyan = avanītaḷam kṣantīy =
 ond = urvvan = ambhodhī gabhur-oddanīy = ond = unnatīyan =
 esevinam taḷdidatt = oḷpīnam Gojji
- 8 gadevam koṭṭu(tto)ḍ = end -- uttama vibudha janam tammad =
 ond = arka(lka)ṛimdam pogaḷal bapp -- appu keydam nṛpa
 guṇa ganamam Raṭṭa kandarppa devam [5*]
- 9 Ibha paṇṇate(tī)yoḷ = aman(u)ṣa vibhavadoḷ = audaryya vṛttīyoḷ
 sahasadoḷ subhaṭateyoḷ Gojjiga vallabhanam mīgaḷ = u
- 10 r(vvī) nṛparan = am kaṇḍ = aṇīye [6*] Munid = idir-age saran
 buge manam = oldudan = ereye Phalguṇa(na)m Dhatram
 Karṇan-enal Gojjiga bhupaḷanan = eyduva bhumuḷa-

- 11 [laka]r = kkelar = o|arē [7*] Besedod = osedaḍe kolal
rakṣisal = Antakarajan = Abjasambhavan = enal | vaśudha
tal|do| kopa prasadamam poga|al = arppar = ar = Gojjigana [8*]
- 12 [Svasti] Tat pāda padm-ōpajīvi || Kam || śatapatrabhav
ānvaya bhū nutar = enisida Revadasa Visottara Dikṣitara
guṇamga|an = enisuva matimantaran = ān = ad-elliyum
- 13 [kand a]rīye [9*] Vṛ || Guḍi śamkham cāmaram be| gode gha|ige
vicitr-ātapatra vrajam per vviḍi saudham citradandam
pa|iy = eseva jha|ambam ga|jēndram turamga|n nade mādam
daṇḍanath-ō
- 14 [tta]ma padavi mahā tūryyam = emb = int = iv = amtum paḍedam
celvunde Visottara vidita dharadēvan = iṣṭa prabhāva [10*]
Kam || Dharanusara karunyam dore-kondade ke ** r = urvvar = dda
- 15 nḍadhivara Rēvadasa Visottara dikṣitar = atipadasthar = atī
marggasthar [11*] Vṛ || Martina marttyar = ēnan = aridar
vvibudh-ā|ige vipra samku|akk = uttama darppaṇamga|an = apu
- 16 r[vva] suramga nav-āmbaramga|am vṛttīyan = ittu ya|jñamane
māḍe guṇ-agraṇi Rēvadasa Visottara somayā|iga|in = ūrjūtm =
āytu dharāmar-anvayam [12*]
- 17 Dharanīnātha prasadam samanīṣ-ire mahā ya|jñamam maḍi siṣṭ
ōtkarmam muṣṭ-annadin(d)am tanipi nija (ku)lakkam
vīṣiṣṭ-ottamam tā|ḍi ire ()ma|dam ke(re)yan = anati ()
- 18 (gu)n-āmbhodhi Visottara bhāttam vipra vamsa praba|a
rucimay-ānargghya mīnukya pa|ṭam [13*] Ant = enisida
Rēvadāsa Visottara somaya * * Svasti Sama
- 19 [sta ma]mga|l-ānuṣṭhana parāyanam | Vīra Nārāyanam | nija
bhūja vajra-paṇjar-āntarggata śaran-āgat-or urvvi
nṛpa|akam | sa nay-a * * lokana nava ram(ra)śmi (ja*)
|akam | (kana*)t kanaka = dhāra
- 20 [varam] | sa(m)bhāṣita sudhā rasa pravāha prakarṣam | nay
ānika prayukta maha mantra nicaya-camatkara maṭi vīcaka
bud(dh)y-ā|jīvi | pṛthivī rajūvam [1]
- 21 [gandarol] gaṇḍam | gaṇḍa mārttandam | vihamgaraja dhīvaj
ū(ō)ttumga(m) mada ga| aruḍa(dha) matamgam | Ratṭa
vidyadharam | kopa prasāda Gaṇgadharām śrīmad Gojjiga valla
- 22 [bham śa]lka varṣa 851neya Vīkṛta samvatsarada Māghada
purnamey = Ādityavāram = Aślēs(ā*) nakṣatrado| sōmagraha
ṇam samanise tu|ā pu
- 23 [ruṣam i]l|du tat samayadol bhūmi danam kalpa padapa
dānam āhāra danam bhāṣajya danam = emb = intumam maḍi
taḍ anantaram daṇḍadhipati Reva
- 24 dāsa Visottara-sōmayā|iga|an = argghis sarvva namaśya(sya)m =
ag irppud = emd Eṇeyana Kāḍiyūram * * * Bharata mahi
maḍa|akk(k) = abharanam Kūm

- 25 ta|a-dharata|am tad viṣayakk = eraḍi = aṟu = nūru la|ā|mam
Punkara janapadam = adakke nava pavī mukuram (14*)
Ā Puligere naḍ = o|ag(e) śrī pumjam dēvatā
- 26 nivasā vi|asa vyāpara kṛtam nega|da mahā paṭṭaṇam =
olpan = ā|da Puligerey = esegum (15*) Va || Ā Purikara
nagaradda paścima pradeśado| * Vṛ ||
- 27 Pora vo|alo| = poda|da nava nandana bṛndadīn = olpan ā|da
per ggeṛega|in = onde gāvarisut irppa mad-ā|iyin = eyde
pūda kikkūṇi nīmird irdda pādariyī
- 28 n = uduva temb elarīn beḍamgu vett = Ereyana Kaḍiyūr =
vvaṣa norppa(lpa)ra kaṇṇ = esed = oppi torugu(m*) || (16*)
Tuṟuḡi kavaldū kattalīpa cūta ku|am
- 29 [ga|]o| onḍi kampinō| = neṛedu rasamga|am ta|eda paṇ goleyam
gū| viṇḍu cumcuviṇḍ = ıṛıdaḍe sore soneyo|e dām guḍi
mīnd - esed irppuv = olpīnīnd = Eṛe-
- 30 [ya|]na Kaḍiyūra late va|liyum allīya nāga va|liyum || (17*)
Kam || (~ ~) nīra-pura * * * go|e nend = avagaham = i|du
pāṇuva hamsa (m)
- 31 [ga|]ey = esev = eṛamke vam ba| ma|eya vo| = ū(o)irppuvudu
Kaḍiyūr = ārameyō| || (18*) Vṛ || Per (~ ~ ~ ~) entu
nī(nō)na(-)ḍe pogartte(|te)g - a|umbam-or|pu(|pu)
- 32 vett Ereyan = a|urkkeyim nelasīdam nelas irddudaṛinde
Kaḍiyūr = Ereyana Kāḍiyūr = enisī rūḍiyin = āvagam =
appuḡ = āyud = āṛ = aṟıvaro baṇṇısa-
- 33 [1] bhuvana saram = enal nega|d agra|harama || (19*) Kula gıṛı
bhūṭıyinde mare-vokkaḍe koṇḍa| saroruh āḍharam nelasīdan =
Abjavāhanan = enal = dīnarā
- 34 [ja|] nivasam = ada bhūta|a(la) satıḡ = olpan - a|du nava mekha|ey =
emba samudrad = ante Koṇḍaligerey = oppi toruvud = ene bīnpinō| =
avaris-irdda
- 35 pempinō| || (20*) Kam || Vi|saruha nıvaseyum Kumuda sahāyanum
muḍiy- = ant = eseva * karokara ** su|ısıda *** irpparı = ā
- 36 Kaḍiyūra Koṇḍaligereya || (21*) Kalıdēva svamıya Sıva
nılayam vṛjın-āpaharaṇam = ārgg = abharanam *** no|e po
- 37 ga| = arıdu Sarası|abhavamgam = Ahurājamgam | (22*) Saka|a
ja|a-ḥaraman = o|a koṇḍu karam be| va|ıs = ıḍega|a
mūrtıy = a|ake ku|am[u]
- 38 m = oppal = atubhumbhukam - enisıda koṣṭha kōṭı vıdhadīnd =
esegu[m*] || (23*) Vṛ || Kramadın = a|urke vettu nıḍıḍ-onnatam =
aḡı beḍamḡıs = em catus-sa
- 39 mayada devata nılayam = oppugum = allıya pu|ye(je)y = allıy -
uttama munı nāthar = allıya mahā maha-sam|pa

- 40 dam = alliy = olpan = āld = esed = amardd(rđ) = ettalum mūlīrda kūtana
rāji karam virājisal || (24*) Baļasida devalayamum
ghaļigeyum = āhāra dhanīyum pra
- 41 peyum beļ valis = ūda sāstra dānamum = aļa vattavo Kādīyūrol =
ār = nnođuvade || (25*) Vaca || Mattam = allī badīvudum
biđuvudum cāpa vide
- 42 yol | kūtīrmamum = anīyamum – imdrajāladol | kadamguvudum **
isuvudum = abhra paļaladol | saraļateyum bađatanamum a
- 43 baļā madhyadol | nađukarum mārādīyum cūta mamjariyol | kumdam
kaļarīkamum harināmkanol | urkkumam kampa
- 44 mum mañdalagradol sereyum = erum nettam ađuvarol | lobhamum eļe-kone
eļe kone (y = o) | pinol nirodharmum niḥparigrahamum
- 45 tapo-vrttiyol | p rat = ond = eđeyol = ill = enisida Tarkṣya pakṣad =
ant = aikya pakṣa pāļaneyumam Makarakēṭad = ante maryyadeyumumum
- 46 Parvvatarājan = ante pratīpannateyuma | n = urvvarey = ante
kṣāntīyumam | Kavī rāja rāja vacah prabhāvad = ant =
aļamkaramuma
- 47 n = oļa koṇḍa janamgaļim – manam goļisuttam irppudu || Vr ||
Udadhi vrt-avanītaladol = el vode(?) valise Kadiyūran =
eydiđ apuve ma
- 48 ttin = ūr | vibudhar – allīdar – anvita sattva vīdhrar = allīdar =
abhudhunar = allīdar = udarigaļ = allīda {r = a} gama jnar =
allīdar = anavadya ta
- 49 t(t*)va vidha(da)r = allīdar = olīda(r) – ellam – allīdar || (26*)
Kam || Niravadya veda vidya parīnatar = ativīṣama sabda
vidy āgama sat pa
- 50 rinatar = enis irdd = imno(rnu)r = vvāra-caraṇa vipra =
kuļam vicitr-ābharanam || (27*) Śaradhi vyaveṣṭit
orvītaladol – eseyu
- 51 t irpp = agraharamgaļam dhikkarīsal = saldattu nana phaļa
māṣanadum Kādīyūr = alliy – imnūrvvara madyahhyasam =
imnūrvvara vidhi lasad ā
- 52 cara sampattiy = irppuvvara ḍan-odāriy = imnō(rnu)rvvāra
vimaļa yasah śri vicitram pavitra || (28*) Nereye
beđamgan = āvarīsī torppa maha padakakke Padma
- 53 jam mūguva ratnamam racane māḍida vol nađe
norppu(lpu)vargge kikkirg – ırı dontan = ondu muguv –
end = odak – otti virājisuttam irpp = Eṣeyana kādīyū
- 54 rum = esev – allīya viprarum = oppī tōrugum || (29*)
Vyākaranam = arthā śāstr anekam sahītya vidyey = itihāsam
muk Ekākṣara mu(mu)ni tarkkam tīkam bareyal sa
- 55 magrarabhyā [sisuva]r || (30*) Vedam pramānam – Agni mahī
day(dai)vam tamag = enal parīkṣā kṣama sad veda vidha(da)r =
akhiļa śāstra payoḍadhigaļ Kadiyura vipra vidagdhī

- 56 r || (31*) Vr || Arī (~ ~)bam = eyde hṛdayam bugaḍ = arttham
udatta vṛttuyo] = neṇeyada vēdam = ill = enuṣi mikk = ama]
agamad - oje mikkū torpp = aṇitad = aḷurkke
- 57 mikka kuḷa(~ ~)da negartte(ite) kūḍe mikk = Eṇeyana Kaḍiyura
Kamuḷordbhava vamsa jar = oppi toṇuvar || (32*) Piriyar = mMe
- 58 ruvinum dhara (~ ~ ~)dum varasiyām bīppinoḷ nīrahamkarateyoḷ
gabburateyoḷ - end = atyuttamar = vvaṇṇisutt ire perppam kṣameyam
- 59 s[th]irativman - udattam maḍi sat kirttiḡ-agaram - aḡ irdda
maha mahar - dḍivjaroḷ = olpam taḷdid = imnūrvvarum || (33*)
Jasamam teḷdid = iḷa
- 60 (ma)ra pracayam = atyutsāhadam geyd[u*] baṇṇise tamma = unnati
tamma satyad - esakam tamm = oje tamm - arppu tamma saḍ ācarate
- 61 tamma nīrmmālate tamm = aucitya sampattū tamma samagr aspadam -
oppe varttisutam irddar = ṇṇorppod = imnūrvvarum || (34*)
Niyamam tammoḷ = upa
- 62 srayam baḍeye ṣat karmma kramam tammoḷ = ojeyin = ud [d*] yotiṣe
pauruṣēya karaṇiyam tammoḷ = ant = onte(nde) nīrṇayam = aguttuna
kirtti ta
- 63 mmoḷ - eseyuttum beḷpu taḷp-oydu varddhiyan - eydutt ire
dhatriyoḷ - neḡaḷdar = int = olpūdam = imnūrvvarum || [35*]
Matumanta stutī nīrmmada
- 64 stutī kavūdr-ānuka nanāvidha stutī vipra stutī tamma[-]
guṇa maha ratna brajakk - eyde samgatī vett - oppida sutrad =
ant = esevinam sat kirttiyam t[ā]
- 65 ḷdi bhu nutar = adar kṛta kṛtyar or vvaḷak-odam mikk = olpin =
imnūrvvarum || [36*] Pratipannatvam - anunam = āytu kṛta kṛty
ācāra sampattū bhu nutam - ayt = anvita vēda śastra vīvidh
a[bh]ya[sa] kra
- 66 mam mikk = anī(dh)gatīy = āyt = āśrī(śrī)ta pakṣam = akṣaya guṇa
proddamam ayt = [e]ṇdu samtatam - anyar = ppogaḷal negart[t]e(ite)
vaḍed = iḷdar sīmad imnūrvvarum || [37*] Va || A[nt = enuṣid **
svadhyā
- 67 ya dhyāna-dharana mo(mau)n anuṣṭhana sampannarum veda śastra
vyutpannarum Śrī ramaṇī natha nābhī kup-odita [vara]
Kana [kagarbbha ja]rum * * * *
- 68 Kṛ(Krī)ya sadarttharum | pratipaḷita viśva dharmma saujanya
sīla samarttharum | śāntyarth-ādi maha guṇa sandoharum |
mamtr-artha siddhi mahā-maharu[m] * * mahā
- 69 janav = imnūrvvarum = eyde samacchayeyoḷ = iḷdu bharanaṇ
geyva tat samayadoḷ Brah(m)esvarapura * * r-aḡi
Koṇḍaligerege * * * * rjja
- 70 prayaścitta dakṣiṇey = amka vaṇam pasumbe vanam = emb =
unītaḡū(ro)ḷ mārdd = utpattiyam salisuve * *
sāviniyoḷ] = a]camdr-arkka sthāyi * * * * *

- 71 t* verehayya-dēvana pārāyanakke 12 gadyāna[m]bhātta
vṛttige 12 gadyāna | ghaḷigece [2] gadyanam int = ē[r]e
gadyā[nam*] 26* siddh ayaḍa(da) ponnu *** vā ****
- 72 * su pratipāḷisuvudu māṅgaḷa || Alipaḍ = idam pūrva
kramadoḷe naḍeyṛe ko[ṭi] kavileyam * śu***
Arghyatīrtthadoḷ pomgaḷin = arcisi dana *
- 73 * pa(pha)ḷamam paḍegum || Idan = ollaḍ = aḷipan = a tīrtthadoḷ =
ant = ā kōṭi kavileyam dvija ** koṭiyan = aḷidu narakama[m]
puruṣa ** ānanta papa phaḷamam paḍegum ||
- 74 Kavirājarāja vibudha pravaram 4ṛi Kaḍiyuran = aliye
Kamaḷodbhava vaṁśa prottamaram naṁina vaṁṇaneyin =
eseyal = abhivarnnisidam || Sva dattam para-dattām
- 75 vā yo harēta vaṣundharam | ṣaṣṭiṛ = vvaṛṣa sahasraṁ
viṣṭhayim jaḷyatē kri[m]i[h*] | Samanyo - yam
dharmma setur nṛpānam ka
- 76 lē kalē pālaniyo bhavadbhūh [1*] sarvvan - ētan bhaginah
pārthivēm [dran bhūyō bhuy]o yicatē Ramacamdraḷ ||
Māṅgaḷa maha śn

SII IX 1. No 60 (p 34)

No 93

Saka 852 = A.D 931

At—Doddimakala, Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Saka nṛpa kāl-āṭita samvatsara
2 saṅgaḷ enṭu nuṛ ayvatt eraḍaneya Kharam emba
3 samvatsarada Phāḷguṇa masa suddha pañcamī Śukaravaram
4 śrī Gōyindara ballahan = a śamudra paryya
5 nta śukhadin = āḷe tat pada padmopa jivita nivasī samadhigata
pañca
6 mahāśabda mahasamanta Kannaram Sindavadi sayiramu
7 man uttar-ottaram sukhadin = āḷe Muṛunuyyam Jñānasiva
bhaṭār[r] dDē[va*]bhogam = āḷe
8 Āycaṇa gavunḍan āge śrīmat vasya 'kūla' tūākam 'bāḷagara
mahoda
9 dhī Kuruḷa Kamaseṭṭiya Kamesvarada dharmma śasanada dattiyam
10 ereya keyya irpatt aydu Kīśukaḍu irpatt aydu antu raja
11 mana ayvattu mattaradarōḷage Kaṣigamge ere aru mattar
12 Kīśukaḍu āṇu mattar antu Koṇḍojarge pannir mmattar pāṇka
13 ṅange ere pannor mmattar haḍuvonge Kīśukāḍ-āṇu mattar
14 Iśana Śivamge ere pannir mmtta jotiśabha Cāyūṇḍayyange
15 nalku mattar tōṭṭiḷge nāḷku mattar nṛivedyakke nella
madu eraḍu ke
16 rege maḍi eraḍu naḷ gamunḍana Oḍaḷivana Āycaṇana
Puddhana
17 nad adhyakṣade māḍida śasana idan alidom Varanāsiya
18 karu kanran aṛidom māṅgaḷa | || *

LC XI Cd 76

Saka 879 = A D 937

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa-deva-srī prthivī vallabha maharajadhī
raja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakara
- 2 vijaya rajyam a-candrakka taram baram salutt irr Saka
nrpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satamga 859 ya
- 3 Hemalambī samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣabhyantara Bhadrapada
bahulaḍ amavasye-Bṛhaspati
- 4 varad andu Ratta bhupara vaṁśavali | Aja sutan Atri y
Atriya sutam Sasī Soma sutam Budham
- 5 Budhanvajan ajitam Pururavan udara Pururava nandanam jagad
vijita maha balan Nahuṣan a Nahuṣam
- 6 ge magam Yayatī bhubhujan amalām Yayatige magam Yadu Yadavar
atan anvajar || Yadava
- 7 kuladoḷ palarum medinīyam sukhadīn aldar avarim baḷiyam
srī Daytan Dantigan udit-oditam atani
- 8 ndarī akhila rajya srīyoḷ | Dantigana putraram rajyantaram
adandu Kannaram Kīriyammam santanadoḷ ilda
- 9 baḷik ant-atana tanayan oppe Nirupama Devam | a Nirupamange
puṭṭidan anata rīpu nrpa Kadambakam
- 10 Jagatumgam tan a Jagatumgana magan ī neladoḷ negaḷd Amogha
varṣa mahīsam | negaḷd ird Amoghavarṣana magan entum
Devan-enisid a Devana
- 11 per mmagan Indaran ātarī kaḷiyugadoḷ kaḷi cagī y-enisidam
vikramadim || Indarana magan Devan tandeya vo
- 12 ī negaḷda Deva raja sutam Gabhīndaran atamna magan abhīvandita
padan Iṇṇa Kannaram dharmma param
- 13 Manu marggam caritam dviṣat kuḷa haram sauryyam jagad vyapī
śasana baddham nuḍi kalpa vīkṣam-e
- 14 nīkum san mana danam śasamka nībham kīrtti samant ananta
guṇadind im Kannaram Dharmma nandananim Raghavanum
- 15 Dīḷpa nrpanim mamdhathanund aggaḷam || Svasty samadhigata
panca maha śabda maha samantadhi
- 16 patī raṇa ramga Bhurīramam Kayvora Javam pratī balad aggaḷi
rīpuge nīppasaram kaḷi yuga Ra
- 17 mam jayad uttarangan atiratha mallam pratī pak a Sudrakam
śmat Kannayyam Kadambaḷige sayira
- 18 mumam nīdhi nīdhana nīk-śepa sahasra dandamm modalage
duṣṭa nīgraha vī-śṭapratīpaḷaṇam
- 19 geḷd-aḷutt ire Kakambaḷa paṇca mātā śthanamum gavundam
Kambhayyanum Keṇeyur Ayyapa De
- 20 vanum Cimmacanura Maharajayyanum Modīyanura Devayyanum
Pampayyanum Kaḷḷabunū

- 21 seya Ponnavaṛa Gavunḍanum int mubarum adhyakṣado]
Goggiya dēgulaḍa Dharmmaraṣi
22 Bhaṭṭārara kālam karccī koṭṭa s'hiṭi y-āvud endode
Hedarigaṭṭavum Kārimgeṛeyum Siṛigeṛeyum
23 Itṭageyum amtu nalkum baḍavumam sarvva bādḥā pariḥāram
kṣudrōpadrava badhega] onduvam
24 geṛya salla akṣata-mātraman appoḍam koḷa salla i
maryādeyamn tappade naḍeyi
25 siḍā'am Sṛiparbbado] tapam geṛdom Vāraṇasiyol tuḷapuruṣam
iṛ(1?)dom Kurukṣētrado] danam
26 geṛdom Gayeyol pinnḍavan iṭṭem i lokado] uḷḷa dharmmam
ellamam geṛdom i maryyadeya
27 n aḷidu koṇḍātam Sṛiparbbatado] tapodhanaram Prayāgeyol
brāhmanaram Kurukṣētra
28 do] kavileyan ant mutuman aḷida patakan i lokado]
uḷḷa brahmatī y-ellamam
29 geṛdom anneyam endu pokkātamgam i sthitiye ||

Skt verses upto lines 34

- 35 Kannaran abhimathadoḷe ṣasanamam baredom Sēnabovam
36 Kācayyam i ṣasanam ā Candrarkka tāram baram salge
Paḷayaro] Dēvan-aṭand iṛidu
37 maḍipidom Pāṇḍyanan Dēva putramgaḷa kondam Viranam
Sṛipurado] iṛidon Indratmajam Pallavesarkkaḷa
38 n Indram geldan i Kannaran adhika balam Gamga
Permmaḷiyam kond-eḷeyam bhū vallabhamg iṭṭ i
39 iṛidu neggīdar i Raṣṭrakūtanvayarkka] ||

EC XI Cd 77

No 95

Saka 861 = A.D 940

Lines 1 and 2 are in Sanskrit

- 3 Svasty Amoghavarṣa deva śrī pṛthvī vallabha maharājadhī
rāja paramēśvara parama bhaṭṭāraka vi
4 jaya rajyam uttarottarābhivṛddhi pravarddhamanam ā
candrarkka tāram salutta
5 m ire tat-pāda padmōpaḷivī samadhigata pañca mahā-śabda
mahā sāmanta vīra lakṣmī kanta
6 raṇa ramga Bhūrisrama kāyvara Javam pratī balad aggaḷi
ripuge-nippasaram Kaliyuga Rava
7 jayad uttaramgan atiratha mallam pratī pakṣa-Sūdrakam
sṛiman maha samanta Kannarasa
8 Kadambaḷige-sayiramumam niḍhi niḍhana niḷṣēpa shaṣra
daṇḍam modalāge duṣṭa nigraha

- 9 viṣiṣṭa pratīpaṇadān ājutt ire Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita-
samvatsara śatamga 861 neya Vikārī samvatsaram pra-
varttise tad-va-
- 10 rṣābhyamtarad uttarāyaṇa samkramanad andu Kakambaḷa
Kamba Gavunḍana sannidhiyoḷ || Svasti Yama nīyama
- 11 svādhyaya dhyāna dhāraṇa mōṇānuṣṭhāna-japa samadhi-
sāmpannar appa śrīmad Bāḷacandra-Paṇḍita-Dēvara
kālam ka
- 12 rcci dharā pūrbhakam māḍi Bhōgēvara dēvara dēgulada
khaṇḍa sphuṭita-jṛṇnōddharanakkam maṭhadal ōduva vidyārtthi-
- 13 tapodhanarggam vidyārtthi māṇiyarggam biṭṭa galde
pīṇya keṇeya bayalalu mattar eraḍu munnūru baḷḷiya tōm-
14. ṭav ondu || Svadattam Skt

SII XI-1 No 36 (p 22)

No 96

Saka 864 = A D 942

At—Rōn, Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti | samasta bhuvanāśraya śrī prithuvi vallabha mähārājā-
2 dhirāja paramēsvara parama bha(ṭṭā)raka śrīmat Kanmara
dē(va)na rā-
3 jyōdayā kāladoḷ Kannara dēvana bhāvam mahāmaṇḍalika Permmā
4 ḍi Būtāryyam Gamgavādi tombhattaru-sāsīram Bēḷvola
mūnūruma(n ālu)

Second section

- 5 Puligeṇe mūnūrumaṇ ājutt ire Svasti Saka nṛpa kāl
akrānta samvatsaramga (8)64 ne
- 6 Subhakrit-samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣā(bhya)ntarada
Vaisākha suddha (6) Ādityavārad andu
- 7 (Ka)namam Pero(hiyambha)ṭayamānīyavēlkum-endu kīḍi-
d āgala Pampayyam
- 8 nān onḍakṣateyan appamdam iyen endu ṭaṭisālā mā(m)nya
diṭṭha mahājanamam nama
- 9 skāram ge
- 10 ydu rā
- 11 jābhu
- 12 mukha(m)
- 13 nāḡiḍu
- 14 Kaṭṭida
- 15 polala
- 16 lage (kka)
- 17 ṛke
- 18
- 19 vrtta || ṭaṭesandem(moḍe) Roṇamam kīḍisā Būtāryya Permmāḍi . ,

- 20 (rvva)ṛi suttirōḍe tanna nandiridu mēṇ utsahadim
Ronama(ṇmṇe) kādu
21 ve(ttū) sattan adhikam Pampayyan uddamasad gurukam
Vāṇi kuḷō-
22 (dayam) Budhanutam (Ko)ṇḍiḷya gotronnatam || kanda ||
dhare y ellam pogalvant ire
23 (Puri)gereyoḷ agurtu Roṇamam kad amareśvara puraman
eydidom (pesarum) kirtti
24 śrī patākan abhinutam Pampayyam || intu Roṇa kādu
sa(tture) suralo-
25 kam praptan-ādo(n) ||

IA XII p 257 ff (al-o SII XI : No 39)

No 97

Śaka 873 = A.D 951

At—Soraṣṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Presidency

- 1 Ōm Svasty Akāḷavarīṣadēva śrīprthu(thi)vivallabha
maharājādhirājan ānē veḍe(da)ṇgam
- 2 mada gaja mallam dhalake nallatam śrī Kānnaradēvana
rājyam = uttarō
- 3 ttaram salutt ire | Saraṣavuraman amgarakam śrī
Ruddapayyan ālutt ire
- 4 Sa(śa)ka ṇṇpa kāl akranta samvatsara sa(śa)taṅga(I)*
873 Virōdhi(kṛt*) samvatsarada Margga
- 5 sira māsada puṇṇameyum Ādityavaramum Rōhuni(ṇī)
nakṣatramum śo(sō)
- 6 ma grahaṇad andu | Ruddapayyana perggaḍe Ācapayyanum
gāmunda Sami
- 7 Kaḷteyammanum Bhūmaraśi bhāṭṭarara kalam karchi
sāyira baḷḷiya
- 8 tōmṭamam dēvargge koṭṭar Ayvadimbarum ekkad ire
grahaṇada tat kāla
- 9 cōḷ āyam taḷḷi-ele sose | Siddh ayam ellam devargge
barisakke
- 10 arasargge nibaddham mūvattu kariya dramma (ṇma) mam
goravar = tṭiruva
- 11 r = ī sthitiyam tappad antu ūroḍeya Pittayyam kalg
eṇeye ga
- 12 munda Sāmi Kaḷteyammanum Ācapayyanum kalam kalce mattam
- 13 maṭa(tha)kke vidyā-dāna(kka*)m pannir mmattar keyyam
koṭṭar kkeyi siddh a
- 14 yam barisakke āru kariya dramma(mma)mam tṭuvar
Ivaṇum mē
- 15 g alidu Ko(?ko)ḷal aḷi(?)d ayvadimbarum kāpū(pa)ḍuvar
Bhavāni setti pēru(o*) = o-

- 16 ndu panamam dūvargge maḍidan = Idan = tappade naḍeyisidātam
 17 sāsīram kavīleya koḍum koḷaga(gumam) ponnum bellīyumam kaṭṭi
 18 sāyi(s)rbbar ppārvvargge danam goṭṭa phalam ēl kōṭi
 tapōjanakkam
 19 Varanasīyoḷam Prayagryōḷam Gu(Ku) ruḷṣētradoḷam
 20 sahaśra(sra) bhojanam maḍida = phaḷam akkum | Idan
 aḷidatam Vāra
 21 nasīvoḷam Prayāgeyoḷam sēsīram kavīleyum sāsī
 22 rbbar brahmaṇaran eḷ koṭi tapōjana(mu*)man aḷida
 paṁcamaha
 23 pātakana poda lōkakke pokum || * Svadatt[ā*]m Skt
 upto lines 27
 27 Āroḷu vedam bāyisāl = app ant = akkarama
 28 n ayvadāmbara besadim Guḷigaveṇe Nagam dharey = u
 29 ||inegan negaḷe baredan = 1 sa(=a)ṣanama(m*) ||

EC XI Hk 135

No 98

Śaka 884 = A D 962

- 1 Śrīmat Saka nṛpa kāl-ūtīta samvatsara ṣa
 2 tamgaḷ = enṭu nūḷ-enbhatta nāḷkaneya Du
 3 rīdubhi sarhva Srāvaṇa māsada paṁca
 4 mī Bṛha vād andu Kaduvaṭṭi
 5 . Jaga
 6 tumge
 7 gavu
 8 nḍana
 9 tamma
 10 kādī sura
 11 lōka

Mys Arab Report 1929 No 78, (p 150)

No 99

Śaka 886 = A D 964

At-B-ḷagi in the Hobli of Kuppagaḍḍe

- 1 Svasty-Akṣilavarṣa śrī pṛthuvī valla
 2 bha mahārāj idhīrāja paramēśvara parama bha-
 3 ṭṭāraka śrī Kannaradūvam pṛthuvī rījyaṇ ge
 4 yye Bappavvam Banavasi paṇṇirecāsira
 5 dī paṭṭa(?)man āḷe śrī Bittigūṇ Māḷi Kōsiga
 6 r-āṇmam negarppin Aṇuvam Jiddū
 7 r-āḷge-y-ēḷpattarkkam Bāḷigūmeyā bāḷige sahuta
 8 nāḷgāvunḍu geyye Gungitī y ūr ggāṇṇṇḍu geyye sva
 9 stī Saka nṛpa kāl-ūtīta samvatsara satamgaḷ enṭu nūḷe-
 10 nḷatt-āṇaneya Raktākṣī samvatsara Pauṣya māsa bahula
 11 bīdigryuṇ Sukravāram Uttarāyaṇa sarhkrāntiya-
 12 ndu Kōsiga. Kōṭeyammam Gōśahasram ā(1?)Idam Elase

- 13 ya mahajanakke koṭṭa pom gadyanav ayvattaydu
 14 baviyuman agaḷisidam mangala Kalī Viṭṭayya
 15 na likhuta Bṛojana sila karmma mangala

SHI XI : No 40 (p 25)

No 100

Saka 886 = A D 965

At—Narsalgi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akajavarṣa deva śrī prthivī valla(bha) maharajadhu
 rajā paramesvara
 2 ma bhaṭṭara(karu)ttar ottar ābhivṛddhi pravarddhamana
 vijaya rajyodayam ā-ca(ndra)rkka(m)
 3 (sa)luttam ire tat pada admopajivī samadhugata pa(nca)
 maha śabda mahasamantadhi
 4 (pa)ti Caḷukya Raman Ahavama(lla) ma(ragha)vam Sa
 5 (tya)ṣraya kulatilaka (śrī)mat Tailaparasa(r)
 (Tardda)vaḍi
 6 (sa)siramuman anumgajivitam ajutta Saka varṣa
 88(6) neya Raktakṣī (samvatsa)ram pra
 7 (vartti)se tad varṣabhyantarada Phalguna masada suryya
 grhaṇadol śrīmat Tailapa
 8 vinirggata Khacara kula(lamala)
 9 dī vasta(vya śrīmanṇa) Murttaga muva (tta)ḷoḷagana
 10 lageya
 11 mam nalcaṭṭa ponga
 12 (dyaṇa)m aydu (perggade) gadyanamai kīru (dere
 da)ṇdayam embivu modalage (te)ṛa
 13 ma(mondu)m illada (va) rggamadu
 ruva(gadya)ṇa sahaṇi ka(ṭi) kuḷu
 14 tuppa manam ondu mosa raḍu devara
 vaṇige ya kuḷu
 15 (va)rjja int i sthitiyam ta(ppa) salla tappidata
 Varanasiyoḷ Uttarayāṇa sa
 16 (l) pannirbbar cau(ve)rarumam pe(ṇḍa)(ram)
 kavileyuman alida mahapatakama
 17 da(nte)yalte Pura(ṇa) svadattam etc. Skt upto lines 20

EC IV Ch 48

No 101

Saka 837 - A D 965

- 1 Svasti Śaka varṣant enṭa nura-e-
 2 ṇbhatt-ejaneya Krodhana sam
 3 vatsarada Marggaśira masa
 4 da Puṇname tale-divasam-a
 5 ge Satyavakhya Marasimgha
 6 devam prithivī rajyam geyyu
 7 tt ire Perggade Macayyam mam

- 8 galada Gavundagariya medd ildade
 9 baḷi sthuti kramam avud e
 10 ndhoḍe e arukiga baḷiya
 11 pu ppaṇṇaradu paḷḷigam i
 12 sthutiyoḷ salvudu Candraditya
 13 bara naḍevudu i sthutiya
 14 n aru tappal salla idan alivarum aḷi
 15 ye baldorum Varanasīyumam kavī
 16 leyuman aḷida paṁca maha pa
 17 takam appam ||

EC VIII Sb 465

No 102

Saka 890 = A.D 968

- 1 Svasti sri prthvi vallabha maḷ arajadhīraja
 2 Paramesvara parama bhāṭṭaraka śrīmaCCaṭṭigadevam pri
 thuvi ra
 3 jyam geyye svasti Kadamba kuḷa tijaḷa bhaskara
 nṛpa i makuṭa
 4 ghaṭṭita caraṇarvinda yugaḷam Banavasi vareśvaram
 vanara
 5 dhvaja śaṣavatsam ra
 6 ja ta sthapita lalaṭa locanana
 7 maṁḍaḷi kṛita kuḷaka na devanaḥita
 8 tta kadana marṭtaṇḍan arasamkaka śrīmanma
 9 paṇṇurechasiṁmuraṇ ekacchatracchayeyin aḷdu
 10 nurupita mahamatya guṇa sampannaṇ appa
 11 reka-cchayeyoḷ pergaḍ tana geyyuttam Mangaḷavu
 12 ḍis dan a devargge Śaka nṛpa kaḷ aṭita samvatsara śa
 13 tombhattaneya Vibhava samvatsaram pravartitutta
 14 Marggasirad amavaseyu Mangaḷavaramuṇ suryya
 15 vjāṭupatamum Uttarayāja samkrantiy andu Caṭṭayya dāva
 16 rada mahajanada kalam karcci Doraṇvaleyā devargge koṭṭan
 17 pu ippatta nalk agraharamu davagrameyumu Jaraguruvumu
 18 ba vaḷḷ yum Kantarojeyu Gosinnyum int iy agraharada bra
 (further portion broken)

SII XI No 44 (p 30)

No 103

Saka 893 = A.D 971

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 (Saka) kaḷ-āṭa
 2 samva sara(da)
 3 sa amgaḷ = enṭu
 4 ruṇa tom
 5 bhatta murene
 6 ya Prajāpati sa

- 7 mvatsaram pravartthuse śrīmat Ko
- 8 tṭiga-devam prithuvirajyam geyye
- 9 Pauṣya masada Suddham-eka
- 10 dasi
- 11 yo|
- 12
- 13 Śamta Gavunḍam degu
- 14 lam mmaḍisi gosa
- 15 haṣram ildam
- 16 Candramauli bha|arara
- 17 likhutam | mangala
- 18 mahasri ||

IA XII p 255 ff

No 104

Śaka 893 = A.D. 971

At—Adargunchi Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Om Svasti Nityavarṣa
- 2 deva śrī pṛthvī va
- 3 llabha mah(a)raja
- 4 dhuraja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakam raja
- 5 marttaṇḍam Raṭṭa Kanda
- 5A rppam citra veḍe(da)mga(m*) śrīmat koṭṭigadeva(m)
catu(h) samu
- 6 dra payya(ryya)ntam a candr arkka taram baram
raja-abhivṛddhige salu(tta)
- 7 y(m) ire | Sa(śa)ka nṛpa kal-a ita samvacch(tsa)ra
sa(śa)tanga| enṭu - nu
- 8 ra tombhatta muraneya Prajapati sa(m*)vachcha(tsa)ram
- 9 saluttam ire tad(d)va(va)ṣ abhyā(bhya)ntarad -
Āshva(śva)yuja
- 10 d = amavas Adityavara suryya grahana | Śrīma
- 11 t Pa(pe)rmmanaḍ Marasi(m*)ggha(gha)deva(m*)
Gangavadi tombhatta
- 12 ṛasasiramumam Purigere munuṇa(ru)mam Be|vala
- 13 munuṇumam sukhadaṇṇam aluttam ire | Śrīmat
- 14 Pañcaladeva(m*) Sebbi muvattam ālutta(m*)
enbhatta nalva
- 15 rggam kala(m*) ka|ci koṭṭa sthiti Rona(da*)
hannirvāṇu gadyaṇam
- 16 siddh-aye uppu tuppa kanam rasam vajjanīyum |
- 17 Enbhatta na(na)lvāra kayyal Malliga Gādayya(m*) Ma
- 18 lligavarakke kenḍu biṭṭa matṭar = āṇu aruvaṇṇam Rona
- 19 da pom dharāṇam | Bahubhir etc. Skt. upto line 23

EI VI p 259

No 105

Saka 897 = A D 975

At—Mulgund Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

1. [Om] Svasti Satyavakya Komguṇivarmma dharmma maharaja
dh(1)raja Kuvalala puravar-ēva
2. ra Nandagiri natham caladuttaramga jagadekavira
śnman Nola(m)bakuṇtakadeva padapa
3. dm-opajivi paḍe noḍe gaṇḍam gaṇḍara simghan —
asahaya sahasam Komaraka bīmam bīra
4. da sejevom Cālukya pancanana(m) śrīmat Pancala
devar = purvv-apara dakṣṇa arṇnav ava(dh)1
5. yī(m)peldore maryyadey — age nīrakuṇam aḷutt ire ||
Svasti Sa(sa)ka varṣam = eṇṭu nura tombhatt (e)
6. jāneya Yuva samvatsarada Bhadrapada bahuḷa bīdiye
Bṛhaspativaram Kanyā samkrantiyū(m)
7. (nagara) mahājana pramukham ayd(um)
baḷanuv = iḍ — eleya bhoja

CC X CB 45

No 106

Saka 899 = A D 977

1. Svasti Saka nṛpa kal-atita sa
2. mvatsaramga] = eṇṭu nuṇa tombha
3. ttombhattaneya Iśvara samva
4. tsara pravartise tad varṣana
5. bhyantarada Caitra suddha pancamī
6. Somavarad andu svasti sama
7. dhigata panca maha
8. Pallav anvaya śrī pṛthivi va
9. llabha Pallava kula tīlaka
10. śrīmad ma
11. jambadhuraja kesadamada
12. ya bamdaraṇa koṭane
13. keṇḍi batta
14. gadyanada
15. ge

ŚII IX : No 74 (p 45)

No 107

Saka 903 = A D 980

At—Kanchagara Belagallu Bellary Dist Madras Province

1. Svasti samasta bhuvaraśraya śrī pṛthivī vallabha mahara
jādhuraja
2. paramēvara parama bhāṭṭāralam Satyaśraya kuḷa tīlakarī
Cālukyabharanām
3. śrīmad = Ahavamalla dēvara vijayarājyam uttarottar
abhiyiddhi pravarddhamana

- 4 m = ā-candrārka tāram saluttam ire Saka varṣa 903 neya
Vikrama samvatsarada
- 5 Vaisākha suddha 5 Brīhaspativaram Agrahāram Kañcagara
Belgaliya
- 6 pūrvvada sthānamanyam mūrum Śivālayakke naḍeva piri
ya kola kariya
- 7 matta 13 Pamcikēsvarakke matta 6 Bhaḷange matta 6
Bhaṭṭageyi matta 6 Caṭṭa
- 8 geyi matta 6 Perggeḍegeyi matta 8 Ambigageyi matta 8
Tajārageyi ma
- 9 tta 12 amt inutunam svadharmmadim pratipalippar ||
Skt. verses upto l 12
- 13 Svasti samadhigata pañca maha śabda Pallav
ānvayam sri pṛthvī va
- 14 Ilabha Pallava kuḷa tūjak anēkavākyam Kānci purava
rēsvaram śrīman Vira No-
- 15 lamba Pallava Permanaḍi dēvara mahadēvi śrīmadu
Rēvala deviyar kKā
- 16 lapriya dēvargge biṭṭa matta 6 eraḍum Viṣṇu devargge
biṭṭa matta 12 ||

SII IX 1 No 77 (p 47)

No 108

Saka 914 = A D 992

At—Kogali Bellary Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti samasta bhuvanaśraya śrī pṛthvī vallabha mahā
rājadhīraja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭāraka Satyāśraya
kuḷa tūja
- 2 kam Caḷukyaabharanam śrīmad āhavamalladēvar corārimān
ḍamaropasarggamaḷam algisi nā
- 3 nā desadhusaram vasagata(m)mmaḍi duṣṭaram nigrasī
viśiṣṭaram pratipālisi mahādanam geydu Coḷiya
- 4 keyan olagisida nūr ayvatt aneyumam Roddada biḍinoḷ
konḍ uttarottar-abhivṛiddhi pravarddhamāna vijaya
- 5 rājyam ā-candrārka tāram saluttam ire tat pada padmopa
śvītam samadhigata pañca mahā-sabda mahā sūma
- 6 ntan-anekar praputonnata lalītanirīksanopalak ita
Kadamba kuḷacajoditadityam paramesvara makuṭa
- 7 ghaṭṭita caraṇāravindam śakha mṛga-dhvajan uttunga sinḡha
lanchanam mahūpaṭu paṭaharavapra pūṛṇa di
- 8 gantarāḷa virajamāna caturaśṛti nagaradhiṣṭham hima
vanta sakti sthāpitan appa daśasvamedhā dīkṣita kuḷa pra
- 9 sūtam Banavāsi puravaresvaram aniyamakkāra(m) naha(vādi)tyam
Sūhasabhīmam śauca vedamga guṇa pūṛṇa mūru

- 10 bhṛtya cintāmaṇi śrīmad Ādityavarmanasar Kōḷaḷiy-ay-nūruvam Sundavattu panneraduvaṇṇa aluttam ire ||
- 11 Saka nṛpa-kāḷ ātita samvatsara satamga 914 neya Namdana samvatsaram pravartuse tadvarṣabhyamtara Pauṣya bahuḷa bū-rasi Sukravāra-Uttarāyaṇa samkrānti-y-andu || samsāra-jaladhu jāla vaḷaya vēlā nupamakara kṣobhita va
- 13 rttāgattāntar(h)-patita bhavya-jīvōttaraṇa karaṇa sāmār-tthyōpētar appa śrīmat Kōḷaḷiya sthānādhipatigaḷ appa Gana-dharadēva bhaṭṭārakar-pramukham-āgi nālkum yugada poḷal-Kōḷaḷiya Kāḷaḷya seṭṭiya Kōṭi seṭṭi Ajavarmma seṭṭi Āyca-seṭṭi Baddiyamma seṭṭi Pōcayya seṭṭi Pācayya seṭṭi Kāḷi-seṭṭi int-ī seṭṭiyarggam Māḷimayyam Jōḷumayyam Māramayyam
- 16 Nagavarmmayyam Āytavarmmayyam Maruḷayyam Gōvīndayyam Nāḷumayyam int ī pannasigarggam Kaliyammam Caṭṭayya Kō-gaḷivārayya Eḍavaycayya Erejogayyam Baṇkayyam Kēkayyam Āyca gāvunḍa Kannayyam int ī gāvunḍuga-
- 17 ḷgam pañca maṭa sthānakham koṭṭa vyayasthey-ent-end eḍe eḷu nūṛ ayvattu mattar-ereyu mūnūṛayvattu mattar-kKisukāḍum antu baḷa-
- 19 kke sāyirada nūṛu mattar-āgi seṭṭiyargge mattar enchāsī-ram avargge mānyam mattar emṭu nūṛu tōmṭav emṭu amgaḍiy-emṭu pannasi(ga*)rgge
- 20 mattar enchāsīram avargge mānyam emṭu nūṛu tōmṭam-emṭu gāvunḍugaḷgam mattar-ppannir-ochāsīram avargge mānyam mattar-ssāsī-
- 21 rad iḷnūṛu tōmṭam panneradu ant avaravara baḷada pergaḍirgaḷge mūnyam mattar mūvattu tōmṭavandu Kuttamgiya gāvunḍugaḷa pāda-
- 22 mūlam basadiy-aḷivīnge munḍe nūvar | Ekkala gāvunḍan oḷav āgi panneradu gāvunḍara Nellavaḷgi gāvunḍama nīyamānasadum baḷike kēḷi-
- 23 yamam nōḍiyum kiḷ-okkal pasugege mūvattu mattarum-ondu tōmṭamum-āge baḷikke pattu mūvatt-eradu ante pattigaravaṇam
- 24 mūṛu gadyāṇam maḷta porisam biṭṭa maryāde | emṭaneyā śrāhege pattige mūṛu dharaṇam mūṛeneyā śrāhege teṛe ne-
- 25 ṛedu mūṛu gadyāṇam pattige tūruvar ellā kālakkam iḍuve maryāde paṇḍārasa varjṇitam seṭṭiyarggam pannasigarggam gā-
- 26 vunḍagaḷgam biṭṭu koṭṭaṇam biḍu besam poṛagu phala-vāda maṇge-y-āruvaṇam eḷeya baḷli 1000 ragge mūṛu
27. gadyāṇam karuvina tōmṭa mattarēnge gadyāṇa gāḷde mattarēnge dharaṇam kālkeyge mattarēnge paṇam | phalav-āḷada maṇge aruvaṇa

- 28 villa | Kṅgaḷiya caturāghāṭṭadoḷ āda maṇṇa nīra
samyakkam daṇḍa dōsam ella basadige seṭṭiyar
ppannasigar ggavu
- 29 ndagaḷ modalāgi manya karar mūru śrāhege paṇiyara
gadyaṇavan tiruvar avara kīḷ-okkaluṭta barisam peṭṭi ma
- 30 ryyade eraḍaneya srahege paḍinaydarave mureneya
śrāhege purbba sthitiyoḷkore basadige tīruvar
basadige taḷa vṛtti
- 31 sāyira mattar(m)m irppattu nalku mattaru galdeyum |
pattu tomṭavum | Nandanavanamum sarbba badha
parihāraṁ | pañca maṭha sthanavam
- 32 pūrvva maryyādeyoḷ pratipāḷisuvudu | mūru baravuv illa mu
rmmānevartegara mane pokkade panneradu gadyāna daṇḍa
haradarakka
- 33 namgadoḷ pāradaneya paccavam kondu padarigeṇa mūgan
aridu pādariganam kolvaru | poydamg emtu panam aṇeyam
mukkamge panne
- 34 raḍu paṇam mūṛidamge panneradu gadyaṇam daṇḍam paradan
ar bbandadav amgaḍiya pāṇikadumḍiḷṭan anyayadoḷ
paradhanam poydaḍe sa
- 35 vu salvar | nakarakkam | mahajanakkam gavurḍagaḷgam | pañca
maṭa sthānakkam biṭṭiy illa | baṭṭala tumbulam
baḍeva(m)nti maryyādey ella(m)m A
- 36 yta varmarasara māḍisid-eraḍum dēgulam Kogaḷiya prajev
erasi mūṛeneya dēgulam idan alidom Prayagevuvam
Kurukṣētra
- 37 vuvam | Baṇarasīyuvam Kalbappuvam sasira kavileyuvam
sāsīrbbarppārvvaruvam | sāsīrbbar rīṣiyaruvan aḷida
pāṭakanu
- 38 brahmātīkāraṇam akkum | svadattam etc

Skt verses to line 39

SII IX 1 No 78 (p 49)

No 109

Saka 918 = A D 996

At—Kudatūri Bellary Dist., Madras Province.

- 1 bhuvanaśraya
- 2 llabha mahārajadhira
- 3 rama bhāttāraḱam Satyā
- 4 ḷakam Caḷukyabharāṇam
- 5 havamalladevara rajyadoḷ
- 6 pañcamahasabda vrata
- 7 samyukta śri svami
- 8 ṭapovanadhīpaṭaḷ appa
- 9 viraḍigaḷa koṭṭi

- 10 sthana (d aydu) varggada sa bāla
 11 elpattara ga
 12 sannudhānado | Saka varṣa vom
 13 (bhai nū)ra padin eṇṇaneya Durmukhi
 14 tsarada Śravaṇa suddha pañcamī
 15 spativāra daḷavara Gamgaramna
 16 | lpaḍeda (to)mṭa bole sayaravu
 17 me Cīttayyana magam Karuka
 18 vāyavyada kona mai
 19 vana kereya mugguḍde ma
 20 tṭam || idan aḷidom kavilryam Varaṇa
 21 siyuman aḷidam || mangalam ||
-

INDEX VERBORUM

(The first number indicates the serial number of the inscription in the text, and the numbers after the dash () the lines. The raised number denotes the frequency of occurrence)

A

akkum (2 54 55 5-13 6 7 7 6 16 14 17 17 18 10 18 20 35 6 43 12 60-14 71 22 72-30 73 21 82 41 83 13 97 20 108 38) will become fut 3 sg m of *a(gu)* to become. Other forms *akkum* (1 5 4 9 5 14 9-10 23 12 46-3 16 15) *akku* (7 12 31 20 34 8 49 11 51 14 74 13 85 13 89 15)—here the *m* or *ti* of *akkum* seems to have disappeared
adv pp *agi* d pp *ada* past 3 m sg *adan adon adom* past 3 pl m *adar* past 3 sg n, *aytu* fut p *appa* fut 3 sg m, *appam* fut 3 pl m *appar appar appor* inf *age* opt *akke* neg dp *agada* [T *a agu* to become *akum* will become M *agu akaffe aka* will become Tu *agu Te agumu arionu* will become]
akke (16-12 17 14 66-9) may it become opt of *a(gu)* to become (see *akkum*)
Akalatārsa (99 1) s pr m sg nom *Akala tarṣadeta* (110-1) *Alakatarṣadeta* (97 1) *Akalatārsa Śrī pīṭhi vallabham* (84 1) *Akalavarā* the favourite of the world
akṣatamatraman (94 24)—even so much as a grain s.n.sg acc [SLW]
akṣayaḡuna proddarīam (92 66)—distinguished by unfading virtues adj s.n.sg nom. [SLW]
akṣara kalla (63 5)—inscribed stone *akṣara* [SLW] see *kalla* below
akṣaraṅgaḡuman (20-7 8) letters s.n.pl acc. [SLW]
akhaṇḡita brahmacarī (71 18)—he who keeps unbroken the vow of continence. adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW]
akḡiṣa rajyaśrīyol (91 8)—in all the wealth of the kingdom adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]
akḡiṣa sastra payodadhigol (92 55)—oceans of all lore adj s.m.pl nom. [SLW]
agaḡiṣadam (99-14)—excavated past 3 sg m of *agaḡisu* to cause to construct < *agaḡ* to dig (K.P) [T *agaḡ* M *agiḡ* Tu *agaḡ* agor Ok *agaḡ*—to separate (GOKI) cf also T *agarru* to separate remove, M *agaḡin(y)ar*]

Agni (92 55)—fire s.n.sg nom. [SLW]
agraharada (102 18)—of the Brahmin estate s.n.sg gen *agrahara*—villages or lands assigned to brahmins for their maintenance—KIT SLW acc sg *agraharāma* (92 33), acc pl *agraharāmaḡalam* (92 51)
acandratāraka(m) (17 16)—for *acandratāraka*—as long as the moon and the stars endure [SLW] Other form—*acandratāra* taka (16-12)
Ajjaparīvara (82 26)—of *Ajjaparīvar* s.pr.m.pl (hon) gen *Ajja* < *arya*—for *parīvar* see *parīvar* below cf *Ajjatamma* (55 1), *Ajjatammaseḡṭṭi* (108 14)
Ajjatamma (55 1)—s.pr.sg nom [SLW < *ijjavarmma* cf *Ajjatammaseḡṭṭi* (108 14) and *Ajjaparīvara* (82 26)]
Ajavarmmaseḡṭṭi (108-14)—s.pr.m.sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seḡṭṭi*) *arggam* [SLW] *Aja* in *Ajjatammaseḡṭṭi* < *Ajja* or may be *Aja* name of Indra Brahma etc See *ijjavarīvara* and *Ajjatamma* above *seḡṭṭi* < *śreṣṡṡṡin*—head of a merchant guild In Kan—a merchant Cf *Ariseṡṡṡa* (GOKI)
Ajasutan (91-4) *Aja* s son adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
ajitam (94 5)—unconquerable adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
anjadon (65-19)—one who does not fear adj s.n.sg from *anjala*—neg d rp of *anḡa*—to fear [T *anjadon* (T *anḡu*—8th—v b fear—K.P) M *arjadātan anjaton*]
Anjaḡacarya bhagāntara (54 5)—of the holy Anjanacarya s.pr.m.pl (hon) gen [SLW] The strong form *ant* is used here cf *lakṡanāntar* (GOKI)]
aḡḡaguna (17 15 18 9)—eight fold virtues < *aḡḡa* by assimilation [SLW] cf *aḡḡa balamanna* (37-4)
aḡakeya (17 8)—of areca nuts s.n.sg gen [M *aḡakya* T *aḡakkay*]
aḡi (31 7 8, 49 10)—foot s.n.sg nom In 31 7 8 foot is a measure one foot water [T *aḡi* (cl.) (T *aḡi*—8th.—foot—K.P) M *aḡi* Tel *aḡuḡa aḡi* is neuter in

anvita saltva vidhrar (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]

appa (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7, 91 28 95-11 97 27 102 10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17), past 3 m.pl *appar* (16 17 42 7) *appar* (20 9) *appor* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by NK *aguva*

appam (101 17)—will become v.b ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* MK *aham ahanu* replaced in NK by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*

appar (16-17 42 7)—will become v.b ft 3 m.pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* MK *appar apparu aharu* replaced in NK by *aaguaru* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appor* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akumar*]

appar (20-9)—same as *appar* See above *appukeydan* (92 6 8)—has obtained v.b past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume, to take upon one's self to accept (Kīr) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below

appor (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appor* rgge in *desadhipatigaḷapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*

apudu (71 18)—will become v.b ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkum appa*) < *appudu* by simpl

apuvva (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]

abbe (84 12 91 33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *alla* in words like *Godavira Gangavira Nagavira* etc *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kīr) [Te *avva*]

abalamadhyadoḷ (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s.n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]

Abjatananan (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]

Abjasar bhajan (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]

abhidhīsar (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.sg nom [SLW]

96-24)—famous, s.m.sg nom



abhin atadoḷe—
—by des re of
brimata

16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom [SLW]

abhivanditapadan (94 12)—with revered feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Permma naḍigal guruvadigaḷ aḍi bhagaratpadaiḥ puyyapadaḥ* (GOKI)]

abhivarnnisidam (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhivarnnisu*—to describe [SLW]

abhivṛddhiḡe (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.s dat [SLW] loc.

abhivṛddhi[yoḷ] (77-3)—in the increase (of reign)

abhrapaḷaḷadol (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s.n.sg (pl in sense) loc [SLW — *paḷaḷa* for *paḷala*]

amareśvara (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]

amāseṣum (73 19)—*amavaseṣum* (conjunctive suff.) See *amāseṣe amāseṣum* (91 9 to 10 10⁷ 14) *amavase* (104 10)

amaḷam (94 6)—pure s.n.sg nom [SLW *amalam*]

amaḷagamada (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amaḷam*

amanuṣa vibhavadol (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]

amāseṣe (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom [SLW] Other forms—*amāseṣe* (104 10) *amavaseṣum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseṣum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language

Amoghavarṣadeva (94 1 95-3)—proper name s.p.r.m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amogha varṣana* (94 10) gen (hon.) pl *Amogha varṣadevara* (74 5 to 6) loc. (hon.) pl —*Amoghavarṣadevaroḷ* (72 24)

Amoghavarṣa-Nṛpatunga namankitana (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of *Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga* adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]

Amoghararṣa mahisam (94 10)—King *Amoghavarṣa*, adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]

amkavanam (92 70)—a kind of tax s.n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruarām*

amgaḍi (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *arigaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Śilapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kīr) Tel *arigaḍi*—office-hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kīr) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *angadi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent A.D. and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- form and masc in sense in words like *Per mmanadi gurutadi* dat pl *adigalge* (27 8 28-16 63 5)]
- adigalge* (27 8 28-16 63 5)—to the revered s.n. (in form and masc in sense) pl dat See *adi* [T *adigalku* Tel *adugulaku*]
- Ammanavathigan* (65-16 to 18) s.pr.m.sg nom *anna*-elder brother (KIR)
- Annigereyol* (72 22)—in *Annigere* (name of a place Dharwar District Bombay Presidency) s.pr.n.sg loc other form *Annigere val* (73 19)
- Ani* (11 15)—array s.n.sg nom (in form acc in meaning) (Cf N K *ani*—arrangement T *ani* (cl) (T *ani*—8th—b ad orn—K P) M *ani*)
- Anuvam* (99-6) child s.pr.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Anūga Raṭṭiya[nna]* (70-14) *Raṭṭiya*anna of *Anūga* (a place) s.pr.m.sg nom cf *Anūgiya* (GOKI)
- aṭi tumula* (60-5) most exciting [SLW]
- aṭi padasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in rank adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- aṭi dhumbhukam* (92 38)—of exceeding magnificence adj.s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Atimargasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in career adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atiratha mallam* (95-7)—extraordinarily brave or strong adj.s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- atyullamar* (92 58)—most eminent people adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atynisal adim* (92 60)—with exceeding zeal adj.s.n.sg instr [SLW]
- Atri* (91-4)—s.pr.m.sg nom [SLW] gen *Atriya*—of *Atri*
- adakke* (92 25)—to that Pron 3 sg n dat of *adu* also Rem. dem *adakke* < *adarke* by assum and *adakke* > *adake* by s.mp see *adu*
- adanatike* (60-11)—thereafter *adan*—pron 3 n.sg acc See *adu* [T *adan* (T *atanai*—8th.—obj.—K P) See *talike* (< *talikke*) below NK *adababai ka*]
- adara* (47-6)—its. pron 3 sg n gen of *adu* it r for r [See *adu* T *adam* M *atunde* T *danai*]
- Adityagiriyaṭṭakke* (82 23)—to the *Aditya* temple *Griya* < *Grha*—house temple s.n.sg dat. [SLW]
- adu* (92 12)—it—pron 3 sg n nom. acc.—*adan* (60-11) dat.—*adakke* (92 25) gen. *adara* (47-6) for *adara* (T *atu*—8th.—dem pron neut it—K P)
- adhikam* (92-6 96-21)—in high measure s.n. %nom. [SLW]
- adhikabalam* (94 38)—of greater might s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- adhikaradi(m)* (20-10 11)—under the authority s.n.sg instr [SLW]
- adhidēvatege* (90-12)—to the presiding deity adj.s.f.sg dat [SLW]
- adhyakṣaḍaḥ* (94 21)—under the superintendence s.n.sg loc [SLW]—here *adhyakṣa* which denotes a person in Skt is used to denote the abstract noun *adhyakṣate*—superintendence
- Annigreyal* (73 19) see *Annigereyol* nn is written for nn
- anai adyata(i*)* 1a *vidhar* (92 48 49)—versed in faultless principles adj.s.m.pl nom. [SLW] *vidhar* for *vidar* Also 1i *dha* = manner method *vidhar*—1 king according to faultless tattvas
- anīyamum* (92 42)—transient shows adj.s.n.sg nom [SLW] *anīyam* + *um* (conjunctive suff.)
- anivart-acarige* (94 5) qualifying *Gundan*—*Gundan* whose (observance of) the established rules of conduct was unpunished s.m.sg dat [SLW] *acarī* < *acarya* See *acariya* below
- anī(dhi) gati* (92 66)—study s.n.sg nom [SLW]
- anuma[ta]dinda* (72 25)—with (his) approval s.n.sg instr [SLW] loc. *anumat hadu*—by permission
- anumat hadu* (59 12)—by permission See *anumatadinda*
- anunam* (92-65)—not deficient perfect adj.s.n.sg nom. [SLW]
- anekar* (108-6)—many s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- Antakange* (65-18 19)—to the God of Death s.m.sg dat [SLW] nom *Antakaraṇa* (92 11) gen *Antakana* (92-4)
- A(na)ṇṭagunara* (53 4)—of *Anantagunar* s.pr.m.pl (hon) gen [SLW]
- antu* (49 7 93 10 12 97 11 108-18)—in that manner adv Cf *ante* (59-23) [M *on nane* Tel *aṭṭu aṭṭulu aṭṭu aṭṭu* Other form *amtu* (94 23)]
- ante* (59-23 82 17 90-15 92 18 31 35 45 46 62 64 66 73 94 928 108-23)—in that manner like adv cf *antu* above
- andu* (61 5.8 83 5.6 84-5 91 21 94 18 95-10 96-6 97-6 98-4 99-11 to 12 102 15 106-6 108-12)—then adv cf time
- anyar* (92-66)—others s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- anyayadol* (108-31)—unjustly s.n.sg loc [SLW]
- anrayar* (94-6)—descendants s.m.pl nom. [SLW]

- anista sattva vidhar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7 91 28 90-11 97 27 102-10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17) past 3 m.pl *appar* (16-17 42 7), *appar* (20-9) *appor* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by Nk *aguvā*
- appam* (101 17)—will become vb ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* Mk *aham* *ahanu* replaced in Nk by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*
- appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become vb ft 3 m. pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* Mk *appar* *apparu* *aharu* replaced in Nk by *aaguvānu* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appor* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akutar*]
- appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above
- appukeydan* (92 68)—has obtained vb past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume to take upon ones self to accept (Kṛt) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below
- appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appo* 1gge in *desadhipatigaḷappor*gge (2 13) See also *akkum*
- apudu* (71 18)—will become vb ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *aklur* *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl
- apurva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]
- abbe* (84 12 91-33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aita* in words like *Godavīa Gangavīa Nagavva* etc. *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kṛt) [Te *avva*]
- abaḷamadhyadoḷ* (92 42 to 43)—in women s waists s n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]
- Abjavahanan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Abjan bhāran* (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.pl nom. [SLW]
- abhinutam* (96-24)—famous s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- abhimathadoḷe* (94 30)—for *abhimatadoḷe*—refers to Kannarana meaning—by des re of Kannara. s n.sg loc [SLW *abhimata*]
- a[bbh]mana man[d]iram* (72 15 to 16)—he who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom. [SLW]
- abhvanditapadan* (94 12)—with revered feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Permma naḍigaḷ guruvadigaḷ adi bhagavatpadaiḥ puṣyapadah* (GOKI)]
- abhivarnusidam* (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhivarnisu*—to describe [SLW]
- abhiyḍdhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.sdat [SLW] loc
- abhiyḍdhi[yoḷ]* (77 3)—in the increase (of reign)
- abhrapaḷadoḷ* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s n.sg (pl in sense) loc. [SLW—*paḷala* for *paḷala*]
- amareṣṭara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]
- amataseyum* (73 19)—*amataseyum* (conjunctive suff) See *amavasye amataseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavase* (104 10)
- amaḷam* (94 6)—pure s.n.sg *nom [SLW *amalam*]
- amagamada* (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amaḷam*
- amamuṣa vibhavadōḷ* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s n.sg loc [SLW]
- amavasye* (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom. [SLW] Other forms—*amatasey* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language
- Amoghavarṣadeta* (94 1 90-3)—proper name spr m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amoghavarṣana* (94 10) gen. (hon.) pl *Amoghavarṣadevata* (74-5 to 6) loc (hon.) pl —*Amoghavarṣadevaroḷ* (72 24)
- Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga namankṣṭana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]
- Amoghavarṣa mahisari* (94 10)—king Amoghavarṣa adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruvanam*
- amgaḍi* (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *amgaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Ślapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kṛt) Tel *agad*—office hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kṛt) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *an gaḍi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent A.D. and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- ing 7th to 10th cent. A.D.—ASP, Vol 27, Issue 1 p 7 of *Granthatimarsel*
- amgarakam* (97-3)—body guard s.m.sg nom [SLW *angarakam* = *angarakṣ*]
- anitu* (91 23)—same as *antu* See above
- aribhodhi* (92 7)—ocean. s.n.sg nom [SLW *ambodhi*]
- Ayyapadetanum* (91 19 to 20) s.p.m.sg nom *Ayyappa* > *Ayyapa* by simpl *Ayya* < *arya* *appa* < *atma* (GOKI) *Ayyapade tam* (91 19 20)
- aynurum* (57-3)—five-hundred. s.n.sg acc *aynurum* > *aymurum* by adding an epenthetic vowel *i* for *ay* see *aydu* for *aymurum* see below Cf also *aymattal* (78-7) *aydu* becomes *ayi* in compounds. acc *aynurum* *ayi* (108 10)
- aymattal* (78-7)—5 matters s.n.sg nom See *mattal*
- Aycannanu* (82 32 to 33) s.p.m.sg nom < *Aycanna* < *Adityanna*?
- aydi* (60-7)—having accepted (or obtained) adv pp of *aydu*—to obtain, reach (KIT)
- *cf *eydi*—adv pp of *eydu* (also *aydu*)—to get to go (GOKI) *ayduon* (72 28), adj s.m.sg nom
- aydu* (86-13 100-12 109 10)—five *aydum* (2 9 16 28 24 3-4 47 5 49 5 51 8 105 7) *aydu* + *um* (*um* conj suff) [T *eindu anju* M *anju* Tel *aidu* Tu *aidu*]
- a(ʔe)*yduon* (72 28)—he who gets or obtains. adj s.m.sg nom *ayduia*—ft p of *aydu* (also *eydu*)—to get obtain See *aydi* above
- aymurutam* (108-10)—five hundred s.n.sg acc. *ay* + *nur* + *um* + *am* (*m* > *t*) See *aymurum* above
- ayattaydu* (99 13)—fifty five num adj
- ayattatutatum* (89 12)—56 people refers to *mahajaram* num adj \h *ayattataram* *mandi* or *janatu*
- ayattaraḍu* (73 16 to 17)—fifty two *ayia* [it *eradam*] (72 20)
- ayattalu* (3 4 93 11)—fifty [T *aimbadu* Te *imbhadi*]
- ayadimbara* (97 28)—of the fifty (*mahajanas*)—Appellative noun of ro nom *ayadimbaram* (97 8 15)—50 people
- aritadaḥurkke* (92 56)—fulness of knowledge *aritada*—gen sg of *arita*—knowledge \bl noun < *ari*—to know past 3 m. pl—*aridar* (92 15) pres. 1 sg neg—*ariye* (92 13) [T *ariru* (< *ari* to know) M *ariru* Te *aruka*—knowledge *aritada*—N.h. *arakeya*] *aridar* (92 15)—have known. past 3 m. pl of *ari* to know \h *aritaru* *aritukondaru* (*itiduakondaru* *gottun adhondaru*) [T *arindar* M *arinnar* See *aritadaḥurkke* above]
- ariye* (92 10 13)—I do not know or see neg. 1st sg m of *ari*—to know See *aritadaḥurkke* [T *ariyen* M *araya*]
- Araku* [iyana (70-27) of *Arakuli* s.p.m.sg gen
- Arakellara* (18 5) of *Arakellar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen.
- Arattigal arasar* (31 4 to 5)—chief of *Arattigal* s.p.m.sg nom for *arasar* See *arasa* below
- Arabaddagiyara* (60 9)—of *Arabaddagiyar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen Cf *Aravaddagiyara* (61 10) *v* > *b* in *Arabaddagiyara*
- arasa* (30-4 6)—king s.m.sg nom other forms *arasanu* (49 6) nom pl—*arasar* (22 2 31 4 to 5) acc sg—*arasanam* (70-18) dat pl *arasargge* (97 10) gen sg—*arasana* (70-16) gen pl *arasara* (57-3) *arasara* (13 1 to 2) fem *arasi* (63 5) T *aracan*—7th—s.n. king—K P CALDWELL and KITTEL derive *arasa* from skt *raja*. NARASIMHA treats it as a NW (GOKI) It may be suggested that since *ara* means 'virtue righteousness, dharma' (T *aram* Cf *han aravarige*), *arasa* may mean one who has or protects virtue or dharma i.e. a king [T *arasan arasan* M *araca* Te *arasu* Tu *arasu* See KLISI EI VII App p 1 (GOKI)]
- arasana* (70-16)—of the king s.m.sg gen See *arasa*
- arasanam* (70-18)—king s.m.sg See *arasa*
- arasanu* (49-6) *arasan* + *u* Same as *arasan* See above
- arasar* (22 2 31-4 to 5)—king s.m. pl (hon) nom See *arasa* [T *arasar ararar*]
- arasara* (57 3 61 1 3 65 1.22) of the king s.m. pl (hon.) gen See *arasa*
- arasara* (13 1 to 2 54 3 59 14 63 6 to 7) same as *arasara*
- arasargge* (97 10)—to the king s.m. pl (hon.) dat See *arasa*
- arasi* (63 5)—queen s.f.sg nom. [According to KIT *arasi* is from Skt *rajni* T *arasi*]
- Arurada* (27-3)—of *Arura* s.p.m.sg gen. hiatus is retained here
- aridu* (92 30 to 37 108-33)—having cut adv pp of *ari*—to cut [\h *haridu* T *aridu* M *ari*—to cut. (*aridaf*—weapon for reaping corn)]
- arulanam* (108-27, 104 18)—a kind of tax

- s.n.sg.nom *arupanam* (6 *paṇas*?) cf *amka*
tanam above
- arkarimadam* (92-8)—with love s.n.sg instr
 < *alkarimadam* [Nk. *akkareyinda pritiyin*
da M. *aruma*—affection. Te *akkara* af-
 fection, love. T *akkara*]
- argghisu* (92-24)—having performed *arghya*
 adv pp of *argghisu* to perform *arghya* Cf
Argghyatirthadoḥ (92-72)
- Argghyatirthadoḥ* (92-72) at the holy place
 where *arghya* is given later restricted to
 the place Prayaga only s.n.sg.loc [SLW
tiṭṭha for *tiṭṭha* in GOKI]
- arcisi* (92-72)—having worshipped. adv pp.
 of *arcisi*—to worship [SLW *arc*—to wor-
 ship T *arccanai seydu arcikka* (GOKI)
 M *arccicu* Te *arcicu* (GOKI)]
- arītham* (92-56)—subject s.n.sg.nom
 [SLW]
- arītha śāstrāṇekam* (92-54)—series of works
 on polity s.n.sg.acc. [SLW]
- ardda kkaṇḍuga* (49-12)—half *kaṇḍuga* s.n.
 sg.nom [SLW *ardha kaṇḍuga* *kk* is
 probably due to the accent on the preced-
 ing syllable]
- allī* (92-41)—there adv of place also when
 did in (67-8) *band allī* when he had
 come, where it is a loc. past position. (Cf
besageyalli in GOKI) loc. inst. *allinda*
 (63-5) *allim* (63-6) loc. gen. *alliya* (92-
 30) emphasis *allīye* (92-74)
- allinda* (63-5)—from there. adv of place
 instr of *allī* See *allī*
- allim* (63-6)—same as *allinda*
- alliya* (92-30 39 40 51 54)—of that place
 adv of place gen of *allī* See *allī*
- allīye* (92-74)—there only *allīye* (empha-
 tic) See *allī*
- avagaham* (92-30)—dive s.n.sg.acc. [SLW
 plunging or diving into bathing (KIT)]
- arange* (44-9)—to him pron 3 m.sg dat of
avan—he also Rem Dem Pron. [M K
atage NK *avange* (collq *avaga*) See
avan T *avanukku* (T *atan*—8th— he —
 K.P) M *atanna* Te *vaniki*]
- avantaḥam* (92-7)—earth s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- avansvara* (92-4)—of rulers adj.s.m.pl.gen
 [SLW]
- avara* (39-4 44-11 54-4 58-3)—his pron 3
 pl (hon.) m.gen of *avar*—they *avara*—
 their in (108-29) Other form *avara* (4-4)
 distributive—*avaratara* (108-21) instr
avarim (58-3) dat *aragge* (18-9) [T
avarudaiya avaradu (T *avar*—8th.—hon.
 sg K.P) M *avarude* Te *vari*]
- avaravara* (108-21)—theirs respectively, of
 their own distributive pron 3 pl m.gen
 See *avara*
- avara* (4-4 5 39-2 to 3 44-3 53-35)—same
 as *avara* See above
- avarim* (58-3 94-7)—after him pron 3 pl
 (hon.) m instr of *avar* See *avara* [T
avaral M *avaral* Te *varice variceta*]
- aragge* (18-9 108-19,20)—to them pron 3
 pl m dat of *avar* See *avara* [Nk. *ava*
rige T *avarukku* M *avarukku* T *variki*
vandiraku]
- asvamedhada* (16-14 17-15 71-21 78-10)—
 of horse-sacrifice. s.n.sg.gen. Other form—
asvamedada (18-10) [SLW]
- asvaratham* (10-5 to 6)—horse chariot. s.n.
 sg.acc. [SLW]
- aṣṭabalamanna* (37-4)—eight fold force s.n.
 sg.acc. Cf *aṣṭaguna* (17-15)—above where
aṣṭa > *aṣṭa*
- aṣṭa satam* (4-8)—eight hundred num adj
 qualifying *kṣetram*
- asahayasahasam* (105-3)—he who is dar-
 ing even without companions. adj.s.m.sg
 nom [SLW]
- asamedada* (18-10)—same as *asamedhada*
 See above.
- ahitam* (5-13)—harm s.n.sg nom (or acc.?)
 [SLW]
- Ahrajamgam* (92-37)—for snake king s.m.sg
 dat. [SLW]
- alittom* (27-9)—he who destroys. adj.s.m.sg
 from *alitta*—pres p of *al-*—to destroy
 Other forms—*alitom* (29-10) *alittom* (40-4
 to 5) *alidatam* (97-20) *alidunṭavam* (72-
 28) *alidukundatam* (94-27) *alidon* (4-9)
alidom (93-17) *alidon* (68-7) pl *alivarum*
 (101-14) *alivar* (20-8) *alivon* (6-5) *al-*
vor (42-6) *alivon* (49-11) adv pp—*alidu*
 (15-11) d pp *alida* (16-16) past 3 sg
 m *alidam* (109-21) *alidom* (83-12 to 13)
 inf—*ahjal* (71-21) *alīye* (101-14 to 15)
 [T and M *al-*—to destroy (T *al-*—8th
 —v.b destroy—K.P) vbl noun—*alivu*
 in *urahimol* (21-3)]
- alitom* (29-10)—same as *alittom* Possibly
alittom > *alitom* > *alittom*
- alittom* (45-4 to 5) (< *alittom*) same as
aliton
- alida* (16-16 17-17 18-19 72-29 77-10 11-12
 82-39 to 40 89-16 94-28 97-22 100-16
 101-16 108-37)—that which is destroyed
 d pp of *al-*—to destroy See *alittom* above.
 [T *alinda* M. *alinnal*]
- alidam* (109-21)—destroyed. past 3 m.sg of
al-—to destroy See *alittom* [T *alittam* M
alinnan]

- alidatar* (97 20)—he who destroys, adj s m.sg.nom See *alittōn*.
- alidu* (15 11 73 22 97 15)—having destroy ed, adv pp of *ali*—to destroy See *alittōn* [T *alitu* (cl) M *alinnu*]
- alidun*[*alitar*] (72 28)—whosoever enjoys by destroying adj s m.sg.nom of *alidun*—*alidu* + *un* to enjoy by destroying *alidu* —adv pp *un* to eat or enjoy See *alittōn*.
- alidukonḍatam* (94 27)—he who destroys i.e. destroyer adj s.m.sg nom from *aliduko* —(*alidu*—adv pp) *ko*—to take (see below) See *alittōn*.
- alidon* (4 9 7 5 30 11 34-6 61 13 to 14 53 9 68-6)—destroyer adj s m.sg nom. from *alida*—pp of *ali*—to destroy Probably *alittōn* > *aliton* > *alidon* See *alittōn* gen sg *alidona* (2 51 to 52) *alidona* (74 19) [T *alidon*]
- alidon* (73 22)—destroyed, past 3 m.sg of *ali* to destroy Same as *alidam* (109-21)
- Other form *alidom* (83-12 to 13) See *alittōn*
- alidona* (2 51 to 52)—of the destroyer adj s m.sg gen of *alidon* See *alidon* *alittōn*
- alidona* (74 19)—same as *alidona*
- alidori* (83 11 12 to 13)—same as *alidon* (73 22)
- alidom* (93-17, 108-36 109-20)—destroyer adj s same as *alidon* (4 9)
- alidon* (68-7)—same as *alidon* (4 9) Probably *alittōn* > *aliton* > *alidon*
- aliyal* (71 21)—to destroy inf of *ali*—to destroy See *alittōn*
- aliye* (101 14 to 15)—to destroy inf of *ali* —to destroy See *alittōn* *aliyal* T *aliya* M *aliyale aliye*
- alitarum* (101 14)—*alitar* + *um* (conj) suff) —the destroyers, adj s.m.pl nom. from *alita*—ft p of *ali*—to destroy See *alittōn* Probably *alitar* (20-8) is ancient > *alitar* *alitar* (20-8) same as *alitar* T *alippar* Possibly *alippar* > *alipar* > *alitar*
- aliton* (6-5 9-8 to 9 16-5)—destroyer adj s m.sg nom from *alita*—ft p. of *ali*—to destroy See *alittōn*
- alitor* (42-6)—same as *alitar* T *alipparar* (ancient)
- aliton* (49-11) same as *aliton* (6-5) prob earlier form
- algū* (108-2)—having put down adv pp. of *algu*—to put down, *algu*—to be dissolved, to decay (KIT)
- aladu* (60-12)—having measured, adv pp. of *aje*—to measure. Cf *ajatan* vb noun. (92-4) T *alandu* (*ajai u*—8th—s.n. counting—h.p.) M *alanu*
- alamkaramuman* (92 46 to 47)—elegance s n sg acc [SLW *alankara alarikaram + um + an*]
- ajatan* (92 4)—the measure (of greatness superiority) s n sg acc vb noun from *aje* —to measure. See *aladu* (60-12) [T *ajatai* M *alavu* Te *alavu*—strength also *lavu* (KIT)]
- alidu* (92 93)—having destroyed, for *alidu* | for |
- alipade* (92 72)—without causing to destroy neg adv p of *alipu*—to cause to destroy < *ali*—to destroy
- A
- a (39-5 60-4 7 61 12 62 2 71 10 72 25 92 25 26.35 73 94 5 9 10 95 8 102 2)—that adj denoting remoteness being a substitute for *adu*—*at* (GOKI)
- Akkakailura* (27 2)—of *Akkakailur* s pr m.sg gen
- aga* (33-4)—then, adv of time [M *appol* Te *appuḍu*]
- agada* (108-27)—that which does not become neg pp of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agada* M *agada*]
- agamajnar* (92 48)—learned in the *Agamas* adj s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- agaram* (92-59)—home s n.sg.nom. [T *agaram* M *akara* Cf Skt *akara*]
- Agali* (53 5)—name of a place s pr n sg nom. (in form acc. in meaning)
- agi* (67-3 6 72 24 25.27 73-20 79-3 90-11 91 38.41 46 92 24 38.59 69 108-14 19 22-29)—having become adv pp of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agi* (T *aki* *ayi*—7th.—from *aku* become—KP) M *ayi*]
- age* (73-19 82-9 to 10 84 3 91 10 92 10 93 8 94 18 95-8 100-12 101-4 to 5 105-5 108-23)—when became inf of *agu*—to become (acc. to GOKI adv pp of *agu* + *e*) See *akkum* [T M *aga* (also M *agate age*)]
- Angaja komarange* (61 7)—to *Angaja komara* s pr m.sg dat [SLW *komara* < *kumara* < *kumara* (here *u* > *o*)]
- Angaran* (61 9)—s.pr.sg.m.acc.
- Angara singa* (61-3)—s.pr.m.sg nom [SLW *singa* < *singha* < *simha*]
- Acapayyanum* (97-6 12)—s.pr.m.sg nom Possibly *Acca* + *appa* + *ayya* or *Aca* may be from *Ayca* See *Ayca garunda* *Aycana garunda*.
- acara iyavasthi* (2-5)—social constitution.

- sgsg.nom [SLW] *vṛatasth* for *vṛatas* the
- ācārya* (8-7)—of the *Ācārya* s.m.sg.gen. [SLW Skt. *ācārya* Pkt *acaria*—a guru, a title of the learned men a conductor of religious ceremonies. Now the surname of the followers of Mādhvacārya and Rāmānujacārya in South India (See Palla vacarī in GOKI)]
- adūa* (92 3)—calumniating ft. p of *adu*—to abuse calumniate (Kīr) *adu* means also to play adj s.m.pl.loc. *adūataroḥ* (92 44) [T *adukīra* M *aḍum*]
- adūataroḥ* (92 44)—among players (of dice) adj s.m.pl.loc. from *adutar* < *aḍuta*—ft.p. of *aḍu*—to play See *aḍuta* (92-3) [T *adu*—to play to dance M *aḍakar*—dancers Te *aḍutari*]
- aneyam* (108-33)—order s.n.sg. acc. *ane*—tbh. of *āne* command (Kīr) > *āna* T *ana*—order M *ana*—oath. Te. *ana*]
- Āṇḍuḡya* (60-13)—of *Āṇḍuḡ* (name of place) s.pr.n.sg. gen cf *Āṇḍuḡya* in GOKI
- ata* (67 13 70-8)—he. pro 3 sg (hon.) m nom. also rem dem. pron Other form *atam* (94 11) [Te. *ataḍu atanḍu*] instr *atanḍan* (94 7 to 8) dat—*atange* (74-12) gen *atama* (72-22)
- atange* (74 12)—to him pron 3 sg (hon) m. dat of *ata*
- atana* (72 22 94 69) *atamna* (94 12)—his. pron 3 sg. (hon) m. gen of *ata* See *ata* [Te *atani*]
- atanḍan* (94 7 to 8)—by him. pron 3 sg (hon) m instr of *ata* [See *ata*]
- atam* (94 11)—same as *ata* [See above]
- ada* (61 9 92 234 94 8 108-26 28) that had become dpp of *a(gu)*—to become See *akkum* [T *ana* M *aya* Te *ayina* (Tam *ahiya*—8th—h P)]
- adan* (64 11)—became past 3 msg of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *anan* M *ayan* Te *ayyenu*]
- adar* (92-65)—became. past 3 mpl of *agu*—to become. See *akkum* [T *anar* M *āyar*]
- Āḍitya bhaṣaraḡe* (3 3)—to the revered *Āḍitya* s.m.sg.dat. [SLW *bhaṣara* < *bhaṣara*]
- Āḍitya armarasar* (108-11)—king *Āḍitya* varma s.pr.m.pl (hon) nom LW for *ara* sar see *arasa* Probably *Āḍitya arma* < *Āḍityavarma* by simpl
- Āḍityavara(mu)m* (73 19)—*Āḍitya aram* + *um* *Āḍitya iaram* (91 10 92 2 97-5 104-10) —Sunday s.n.sg.nom [SLW] synonyms—
- Ravivara, Bhanuvāra. N.h. Coll *Āyṭvāra* (slang—*Āyṭara*) *Āḍitya aradandu* (96-6), —on Sunday
- ado[n]* (96-25)—became. past 3 msg of *agu*—to become. See *akkum*
- adom* (71 22)—same as *adon*.
- aneyumam* (108-4) elephant. s.n.sg (pl in sense) acc. *ane* + *y* + *um* + *am*
- ane teḍa(da)ngam* (97 1)—for *ane teḍamgam* a very marvel in controlling elephants s.n.sg.nom. *teḍengam*—marvel *teḍangu* [N.h. *bedagu* Te *bedagu* *Bedagulanamu*]
- an* (92 12)—I pron. 1 sg nom oblique *en* used also as gen [N.h. *nanu* T *jan nan* M *nan yan* (GOKI) Te. *nenu enu*]
- aptada* (48-2)—(?)
- abharanam* (92 24 50)—ornament s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- abhya[siṣuva]r* (92-55)—they practise vb ft 3 pl m of *abhyasisu* < *abhyasa*—practice [SLW]
- am* (92 10)—same as *an*
- Āmacar* (25-4 to 5)? s.pr.m.pl (hon) nom < *amatyar*?
- aya* (siddh) (104-16) *ayam* (siddh) (97 9 13 to 14) (fixed) contribution s.n.sg. nom
- ayataran* (*saran*) (92 5)—those that come for (protection) adj.s.m.pl.acc. [SLW]
- Āyca-gaunda Kannayyam* (108-17) s.pr.m.sg.nom. *gavunda* O.K. *Gamunda* > *Gauṇḍa* > *gavunda* > *gavuda* > *gaṇḍa* [N K *gaṇḍa*—the headman of a village or chief officer T *Kaundar*—life takers *Kaundar*—a caste. Tu. *gaṇḍa*—the chief officer of a village a good caste of peasants. T *Kaundikar*—workers in skins as shoemakers Skt *Kaunṣṭikah*—one whose business is to catch the birds etc.—a butcher Mar—*gamaḍa* probably *gama unda*—the en joyer of a village *gamunda* seems to be a contamination between the earlier *kaun'ar* and the later *gaṇḍa* In N.h. *gaṇḍa* is used also in the sense of an idiot and a fool (It comes from *Gramaiḍḍha* > *Gamaḍa* > *Gamaunda* > *Gamunda* It may also be a LW of Pkt. *gamaḍa gama ḍa*—the head of the village (*gamaḍa*—small village) (prakṛta śabda mahānava p 367) It is also possible to derive the word from Skt *grama kuṣa*] nom.m.pl—*gaṇḍugaḷ* (108-23 to 29) gen. pl—*gavundugaḷa* (108-21) *gavundara* (108-22) see *gamunda* (97-6) below (See GOKI Index—*Edeyaganundarum*) *Kannayyam* may be from *kṛṣṇayyam* Skt. *Kṛṣṇa* Pkt

kanha Cf. *Kannaiyalāl*, etc. T. *Kannan*, see *Kannaran* below. *Ayca-* cf. *Ācappayya*.
Aycana gāvunda (93-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]. *Aycana* > *Aycana*—for *gāvunda*, see *Ayca-gāvunda* *Kannayyam* above gen. *Aycanana* (93-16).
Aycanana (93-16)—of *Aycana* s pr, m sg gen.
Ayca-seṭṭi (108-14 to 15) s pr m sg nom. (qualifies *seṭṭiyargam*) [SLW] *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of merchant guild In Kan—*a merchant* Cf. *Aneseṭṭiya* in *GOKI*
Aytarmayyam (108-16)—s pr m sg nom
āytu (92-16 65 66)—has become past 3 n sg of *ā(gu)*—to become, see *akkum* [T. *āyirru*, M. *āyirru*, *āyi*]
āru (60-11, 71-13, 93-11 12 13, 97-14, 104-18)—six num adj becomes *aru* in compound words. *Gangerusāsāram* (53-4 to 5) *tombhattarusāsāram*, *āruvanam* (108-26)—six *panas*?
Āralūra (27-7)—of *Āralur* s pr n sg gen
āraṇeyā (67-1 to 2)—sixth num. adj < *āru* *—six. r > r.
ārameya (92-31)—in the grove s n g sg loc [SLW (Skt *ārāmam*) *ārame*—a grove in the outskirts of a town (KIT)].
āru (101-14)—whosoever *āru* inter. pron. m pl nom *ār um* (89-17), loc. *ār oḷu* (97-27), nom *ār* (67-13), dat. *ārgge* (92-36) N K. *yāru*, base—*ā*? Cf. *āvan*, *āvudu* [T. *yār*, *ār* (GOKI), M. *ār*, *evār*, Te. *evvaru*, *etaru*, *evīāru*, *evāru*, Tu. *eru*]
ār oḷu (97-27)—in whom inter. pron 3 m pl loc. of *ār*—who See *āru*
ār (67-13, 92-2 11 32 41, 108-34)—who inter. pron 3 m pl nom See *āru* m sg—*āvan* (45-4), n sg—*āvudu* (85-10).
ārgge (92-26)—to whom inter. pron 3 m pl dat See *āru* [T. *yārukku*, M. *ārkkku*, *etarkku*, Te. *evārkki*].
āradhiyim (105-4 to 5)—from the limits s n sg (pl. sense). instr. [SLW].
ārppar (92-11)—are able, vb ft 3 m, pl of *ārppu*—to be able (see *Smd.*) see *ārppu*—ability vb noun below. [T. *ārpu*—to be able, *āḷḷal*—strength].
ārppu (92-60)—ability, strength vb noun from *ārppu*—to be able See *ārppar*, *ārppu*—might, force (KIT).
āragam (92-5, 32)—ever adv. of time N. K. *yāi āgalā*. [OK. *ā N. K. yā*, cf. *āru*—*yāru*, *āvan*—*yāvanu*, *āvudu*—*yāvudu* etc. Te. *epudun*]
āran (45-4)—who inter. pron. 3 m sg nom See *āru*, *ār*. N K. *yāranu*, see *āragam* n sg

—*āvudu*. [T. *yāvan*, M. *evan*, Te. *evaḍu*, *evvaḍu*, *evvanḍu*, *evandu*].
āranṭaḷadol (92-47)—on the surface of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]—*tala* for *tala*.
āvāris (92-34 52)—having surrounded or overcast. adv pp of *āvansu* to surround, to cover, join closely (KIT).
āvudu (85-10, 94-22, 101-9)—which what. inter. pron n sg nom see *āru*, *ār*, *āvan*, *āvagam*. [N K. *yāvadu*, T. *yāvadu*, *yādu*, M. *endu*, Te. *ēdu* *ēdi*, *ēddi*]
āvon ānum (3-5)—whoever, inter. pron 3 m sg nom [T. *yāvan-ānum* N K. *yāvanāda rū* In the Mysore colloquial language in the parts bordering Telugu districts, the form '*yāranā*' is still used in the sense of 'whoever']
āsamudrapparyanta (93-4 to 5)—as far as the ocean adv of place.
Āṣvayujāda (104-9 to 10) of *Āṣvayuja* (month) s n sg gen [SLW].
Āsandī (39-5)—name of a place. s pr n sg. nom (in form acc in sense).
āsamudrānta (60-2)—as far as the sea adv. of place. see *āsamudrapparyanta* above
Āhavamallādēvara (107-3)—of *Āhavamallā dēvar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen nom *Āhavamallādēvar* (108-2) [SLW].
āha[pa](ta)ra(nga)du (15-6)—on the stage of battle s n sg loc [SLW].
ākārādānam (92-23)—gift of food s n sg acc [SLW]
āhārā-dhāniyum (92-40)—a reflectory, s n sg nom [SLW] *-dhāni* 'a receptacle (KIT) cf. *Attardāni*, *pannirdāni* (*gulābādāni*) etc.
āḷḷāla (74-12) for *āḷḷāta*—destroyer. See *āḷḷān*
āḷke (2-12)—for *āḷke* (f—mistake for f)—rule vb noun from *āḷ*—to rule See *āḷut-tu*, *āḷke* below. [T. *āḷukai*, M. *āḷuke*, Te. *āḷka*—ruler (< *āḷu*—to rule)].
āḷdam (99-12)—ruled past. 3 m sg of *āḷ*—to rule. f mistake for f [T. M. *āḷḷḍḍan* see *āḷuttu* below].
āḷa (51-2 to 3)—while was ruling Same as *āḷe* below.
āḷigeyē (55-2)—while ... ruling inf of *āḷi-ke*—to rule. See *āḷuttu*, *āḷe*, *āḷa*
āḷu (12-2, 54-4, 64-3, 65-6)—*āḷ-u* See *āḷ* below.
āḷuttu (44-6, 72-23, 80-4, 85-9, 91-19, 95-9, 96-5 97-3, 105-5)—while ruling pres. adv. p. of *āḷ*—to rule. Other forms—*āḷutu* (76-6), *āḷuttam* (104-13 14, 108-10), *āḷuttum* (60-3, 72-22, 73-19, 74-8). inf—*āḷe* (2-24).

- ajgeye* (55 2) *aḷa* (51 2 to 3) adv pp—
aḷdu (84 5) d pp.—*aḷda* (70-8) past 3
 m sg.—*aḷdam* (99-12) pl.—*aḷdar* (94 7)
 vb noun.—*alke* (2 12) adj p.m.sg.—*aḷdata*
 (70-8) ft. p.—*aḷa* (49 6) [T *al* (8th)
 rule.—K P M Tu. *al*—to rule Te *elu*
 —to rule (GOKI)]
ajutu (76-6)—same as *aluttu*—*tt* > *t*
Ālupendra paramesvara adhirajarajan (18-2
 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Ālurakkeḍam aru sastranuman (60-3)—*Āluva*
kheda six thousand s n sg acc [NW +
 LW]
Āluvarasar (18-5)—s pr m plu (hon)
 nom Cf *Aluvarasar* in GOKI
ale (2-24 22 2 39-5 51-3 53 5 54 4 57 4
 58-2 60-2 61 2 62 2 71 6 93-5 7 99 5)—
 while was ruling inf of *al*—to rule
 See *aluttu* [M *alaye* Te *elan*]
al (39-4)—servant See *alu* [T *al* Te. *alu*
 —woman]
al al (33 5)—who ever inter (rel) pron
 3 m. sg nom Cf *avonḷanam*—above
alke (2-45)—rule vb noun of *al*—to rule See
ajuttu alke
alda (70 8 92 26 27)—that was ruled. d pp
 of *al*—to rule See *aluttu* [T M *anda*]
aldar (94 7)—ruled. past 3 m pl of *al*—
 to rule See *aluttu* [T M *andar*]
aldu (84-5 92 34.40 102 9)—having ruled
 adv pp of *al*—to rule See *ajuttu* [N
 K *ali* T M *anḍu*]
aḷdata (70-8)—ruler adj s m sg nom from
aḷda—d pt of *al* to rule See *ajuttu*
aḷva (49 6 71 9 19)—ruling ft p of *al*—to
 rule See *ajuttu* [T *alum* M *alum* Te
elu]
aḷandu (39-4)—at the time of ruling *aḷa*
andu See *ajuttu* (N K *aḷuṭaga*)

I

- i* (35 7 74 11 82 24)—this pron adj denot-
 ing proximity T
ikkade (86-14)—without laying down, neg
 inf of *ikkū*—to lay down also to ahan
 don (GOKI) [O K *irku* N K *ikkū* T
irakkade irakku—to let down to put Tu
irku—to abandon adv pp *irku* (67 9 10)
 See *irku* in GOKI]
ikkī (mepp-) (67 9 to 10)—having approved
 adv pp of *ikkū*
iffu (89 9)—having placed. adv pp of *idu*
 —to place orig *id + tu* (adv pp suff) >
if + tu > *if + fu* > *iffu* past 3 m sg
 —*iffom* (94 26) [Tam *iffu* (7th)—

- having assigned—K P Cf *kodu koffu*
bidu biḷḷu suḍu suḷḷu etc T M *iffu*]
iffom (94-26)—placed. past 3 m sg *id*
id(u)—to place See *iffu*
idegaḷa (92-37)—of forms? s n pl gen [T
idaikal—hips M *ida*—the space between]
itta (7-3 23-6)—that which was given d pp
 of *i*—to give. adv pp —*ittu* (9-6) adj
 s n sg acc —*ittudam* (90-12) *itta*—re
 placed in N K by *koffa* neg pres 1 m
 sg *iyen* (96-8) [T *inda* (*inla* *iyuṭa*
 (8th)—K P) *itta* Te *iccina*]
ittu (9-6 92 16 94 38)—having given adv
 pp of *i*—to give See *itta* N K *koffu*
 [T *indu* (*ittu* (8th) having given K P)
 Te. *icci*]
ittudam (90-12)—the gift. adj s n sg acc
 from *ittudu* < *itta*—pp of *i*—to give. See
itta See also *ittodan ittodu* in GOKI re
 placed in N K by *koffaddannu* [T in
dadu]
ida (17 14 43 12 61 12 75 6)—this prox
 dem. pron. 3 n sg acc of *idu*—this prob-
 ably n of *idan* (< *idan*) might have dis-
 appeared Other forms *ida* (17 10) *idan*
 (16 13) *idam* (2 50) *idan* (3 5) *idon*
 (24 10) *idon* (30-18) nom sg —*idu*
 (2 10) dat sg —*idarkke* (50-7) *idakke*
 (25-4) *idarge* (59 16) *idake* (53-8) gen
 sg.—*idara* (29-5) instr pl —*ivarim* (97
 14) nom pl *ivu* (21-5) See *idu* below
idarkke (50-7 51 10)—to ths prox dem
 pron n sg dat of *idu*—this Other forms
idakke (25-4 82-36 83 10 11) < *idarkke*
idarge (59-16) < *idarke* < *idarkke* *idake*
 (53-8) < *idakke* See *ida* [T *idarkke*
idarkku M *ittunnu* Te. *ḍiniki* See *idake*
 in GOKI]
idan (16-13 15 17 16 42 6 45-4 51 13 53 9
 60-14 72-28 73 22 74 12 77 10 83 11
 92 73 93 17 97 16 101 14 108-36 109-20)
 —this prox. dem pron 3 sg n acc. See
ida
idan (2 50 89 17 15 14 78-10 92 17)—same
 as *idan*
idara (29-5)—of this, its. prox dem pron
 n.sg gen of *idu*—tu See *ida idu* [N K
idara T *idan* gen.]
ida (17 10 18-10 16)—this prox dem pron
 n sg acc poss bly from *idan* with the na-
 sal dropped. See *ida*
idan (3-5 4 9 6-5 7 7 5 9-8 23 10 34-8
 46-3 4 68-5 to 6)—same as *idan* See *ida*
 [T *idan*]
idirggonḍu (60-9)—having come forth to
 meet adv pp of *idirggoḷ*—to come forth

- to meet receive *idir koḷ* (*k > g*) *idir*—
infront. *edir* (NK, *eduru*) cf *iri > eri*
• *kidu > kedu* See *edircci* (84 9) for *Koḷ*
see below The use of this word *idirggoḷ*
is now restricted to ceremonial occasions
where one party receives another So in
terms of Semantics, there is counteraction
See *idir* in *idir-age* (92-10) [T *edirggon*
du M *edirēffu* Te *edurkon*]
- idir* (92-10)—in front adv of place See
idirggondu
- idu* (2 10 16-11 12 17 14 23 9 44-13 66-10)
—this prox dem pron n sg nom See
ida [T *idu* M *idu* Te *idi*]
- iduve* (108-25) this itself *idu v e* (empha-
tic) See *ida* [Cf *aduve*]
- idon* (30 18)—thus prox dem pron n sg
acc see *ida*
- idon* (24-10)—same as *idon*
- i(n)uṛa* (23 8 to 9)—two-hundred. num
adj s n sg gen qualifying *melum* < *ir*
nura by assimilation Cf *innurvatatum*
(92 59) N K *innuru eraḍu nuru* [T
innuru]
- intaru(ṛo)*—?
- intum* (3 4)—this much adv of quantity
Cf *imbarum* (94 21) *intu* (20-6) *antu*
(49-7) [Te. *inta*—this much]
- imbarum* (94 21)—of these s m pl gen *in-*
bara + um (conj suff) < *imbar* Cf *sa*
sirvatar N K *iṣṣu janata mandiya* See
intum (3-4)
- Indaballiyatan* (62-3)—he of *Indaballi* s m
sg nom
- Indara* (78 3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW
Indra > Indara with an epenthetic vowel
a Cf *Indrana Indaran* below]
- intu* (20-6 32-4 to 5 51 8 67 13 75-7 92 2
14 63 71 94 21 96-24 100-15 102 18 108-
15 16 17)—in this manner adv of manner
See *intum* (3 4) Cf *antu* (49 7) above
N K *hige higa* (colloq) [M *innane* Te.
iṣṣu iṣṣu iṣṣu]
- Indrana* (61 5)—of *Indra* s pr m sg gen
SLW Cf nom *Indara* (78-3 to 4) *In-*
daran (94 11) *Indaranaum* (78-6) *Indam*
(94-38) Other form with the epenthetic
vowel—*Indarana* (94 11)
- Indaran* (94 11)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
Indran See *Indara Indrana Indaran +*
um (conj suff) (78-6)
- Indran* (94 38)—same as *Indaran*
- Indratmajam* (94-37)—Indra's son. adj s m
sg nom [SLW]
- ippatta arane* (48-2)—twenty sixth. num
adj n sg *ippatta* < *ippatta arane* < *ara*
ne—ordinal from *aru*—six [T *irupatt arā*
adu irupatt-aram]
- ibhapparnateyoḷ* (92 9)—(in the) wealth of
elephants. adj s n sg loc [SLW *pariṇa*
ti]
- Ingalisara* (69 17)—Ingalisar s pr n sg nom.
(dat. in sense) *isara* < *isara* < *isvara*
[Pkt *isara issara*]
- indrajaladoḷ* (92 42)—in jugglery s n sg
loc [SLW]
- iridu* (21 4 46 2 54 5 62-6 68 3 94 38 to
39)—having struck or perced adv pp of
iri—to pierce past 3 m sg —*iridon*
(94-37) inf *iryal* (67 10) *iri > eri* in
eridu (11 17 to 19) *eriven* (61 9) [T
erindu T *eri* (8th)—vb conquer throw
attack, plough —K P]
- iridon* (94 37)—pierced. past 3 m sg of
iri—to pierce See *iridu* (21 4)
- iriva kannaram* (94 12) s pr sg nom [LW
(Kannaram)]
- irida* (*negald*) (94 10)—(who) was d pp
of *ir*—to be adv pp —*irdu*
- irdu* (80-5)—having been adv pp of *ir*—
to be. *i* for *r* See *ire* below [T *irundu*
M *irannu*]
- iryal* (67 10)—to spear inf of *iri*—to strike
See *iridu* above < *iryal* by syncope
of *i* NK *iriyuvadake* Colloquial
iryoke [T *eriyā*]
- irakṣiccidon* (49-10)—he who protects. adj
s m sg nom [SLW *irakṣiccida*—pp of
irakṣicu < *irakṣicu rakṣisu*—to protect. T
irakṣittavan irakṣittavan M. *irakṣidava* Te.
irakṣicu—to protect]
- ire* (72-18.22 73 15 17 19 74 5 80-2 to 5
81 2.3 83 3 85-7 87 3 88-3 89 10 90-5
92 17.58.63 84-2 19 95-5 9 96 5 22 97-3 8
100-3 101 7 104 7 9 13 105-5 107-4 108-
5 10)—while was inf of *ir*—to be.
pp —*irida* (94-10) *irdda* (92 27) adv pp
irdu (80-5) past 3 m pl *irddar* (92 61)
ft p *irpā* (92 6) vb ft m pl —*irppar*
(92 35) vb ft 3 n sg —*irppudu* (92-47)
ft p —*irpputa* (92 29) absolute form *irke*
(84 5) N K *irale*
- irke* (84-5)—while was absolute constr
See *ire* Cf *akke* [T *irukka* M *irkke*
irikkate]
- innurvatatum* (92-59 61 63 65 66 69)—the
two-hundred people. s m pl appellative
noun of number assimilation is not yet
full here, later it > *innurvatatum* See *in-*
nura (23-8 to 9) *nn* is possibly on ac-
count of the *r* or it might be a variant on
in pronunciation. gen. *irpottavara* (92 50)

- irnoruvāra* (92-50.51 52)—of the two-hundred people Appellative noun of no s.m. pl gen of *irnoruvār* < *irṇuruvār* < *irṇurvār* See *irṇurvatum* (92 59) N.K. *irṇuru* or *eradu nuru janata*
- irdda* (92 27 34 50 59)—that was d. pp of *ir*—to be See *ire* [T *irunda* M *irunna*]
- irddar* (92-61)—were past, 3 m pl of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irundar* M *irunnar*]
- irppa* (92 4.27 51.53)—that has been ft p of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irukkam* M *irikkim* OK *irppa* M K *irppa iruva* N.K. *iruva* (< *iru*) See *iruva* in GOKI]
- irppattianalk(u)* (102 17) twenty four num. adj qualifying *agrabara* N.K. *irppatta nalku* *irppattu* > *irppattu* by assimilation
- irppattaydu* (93 10)—twenty five. [T *irupattayindu* (7th) 25 K P]
- irppatta ayi cālla* (2 34)—25 ballas (measures) [T *irpatt ayindu*]
- irppattu* (2 26)—20 num. adj to *paḥam* [T *irupatu* (7th) 20 two-tens—K P T *irupadu*]
- irppattunalku* (108-31)—see *irppatta nalku* (102 17)
- irppada enṇaneyolu* (49-2)—in the 28th. s.n. sg loc from the ordinal *irppada enṇane*
- irppada* > *irppata* < *irppatta* See *irpatta ayi cālla*
- irppar* (92-35)—are vb pres ft 3 m pl of *ir*—to be See *ire*
- irppudu* (92 24 47)—is vb ft nsg of *ir*—to be See *ire* N.K. *iruvadu* T *irupadu* M *irppadu* *iriyunnadu*
- irppuva* (92 29)—that are ft p of *ir*—to be See *ire* N.K. *iruva* (see *irppa* also) [T *irukkam* *irukkam* M *irikkim*]
- irbbara* (21 5)—of two persons. s.mpl gen. of the appellative. num *irbbar* num *eradu* —two [OK. *irvīar* > *irvīar* > *irbbar* N.K. *irbbar* (by assimilation) T *irvīar* Cf *irnoruvāra* (92-50)]
- illa* (7 45 9-7)—is not neg pr part of *il*—not to be. *illam* (52-4) neg adv p—*illade* (16-13) neg d pp—*illada* (100-13 ?) [T *il illar*] Cf *nanil*—shameless *paṭṭil*—without teeth etc.
- illada* (100-13)—that which is not neg d pp of *il*—not to be See *illa* [T *illada* M *illada illatta*]
- illade* (16-13)—without being or having been neg adv p. of *il*—not to be See *illa* Cf for—*ade tappade* [T *illade* M *illade* Te *leka*]
- illam* (52-4)—? same as *illa* ? [T *illam*]
- illi* (2 21 79-3)—here adv of place p c bably the loc of the prox dem pron base *il* y-e (emphatic) (4 6) base : [T *inge* M *itide* Te *indu*]
- illiye* (4 6)—here only See *il* [T *inge*]
- ivan* (8-7)—of this man prox dem pron 3 m. sg gen.
- ivarim* (97-4)—by these pron npl instr (prox dem.) See *ivu*
- ivara* (4 4)—of her prox. dem pron fpl (hon) gen. of *ivar*—she [T *ivaradu* *ivarudaya* M *ivarude* Te *ivir* nom m pl (hon) —*ivar* e (71 15) See *ivu*]
- ivare* (71 15)—he alone prox dem pron 3 m.pl (hon) nom of *ivar*—he See *ivara* (4-4) See *ivu* below [T M *ivar* (*ivar* —8th— these men —K P) Te *iviru*]
- ivu* (21 5 92 14 100-12)—these prox dem pron 3 n pl nom n pl acc —*ivan* (8 7) n pl instr —*ivarim* (97 4) m pl nom —*ivar* e (71 15) pl gen —*ivara* (4-4) base : [T *ivar* (*ivar*—8th— these things —K P) M *iva idukaḥ arakaḥ* Te *ivi*]
- Iṣṭara* (106-3) for *Iṣṭara* s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭan* (90-12)—beloved adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭaprabhava* (92-14)—beloved in power adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭasir* (61 2)—two thousand num. adj [NW + LW *il* < *ir* T *ir-ayiram*]
- ilda* (74 8, 92 41 94-8)—that which is given or bestowed d pp of *il*—to give past 3 m sg —*ildam* (103 15) *ildom* (94 25) *ildom* (80-7) pl —*ildar* (92 66) ? adv pp *ildu* (67 9) ? (74 14)
- ildam* (103-15)—bestowed past 3 msg of *il*—to bestow See *ilda*
- ildar* (92 66)—for *ildar* ? have become past. 3 msg of *il* (or *ir*—to be)
- ildu* (67 9)—were for *irddu* ? N.K. *iddu* adv pp of *ir* to be ? in (74 14 17 76-6 79-3 92-23 30 69 100-7)—having bestowed. adv pp of *il*—to abandon or bestow Other meanings *il*—to pull to abandon M K. *il* (ir) [N K *ele* T *il*—to lose to sacrifice M *il* Te *iducu*—to pull—GOKI]
- ildom* (94 25)—for *irddom* ?
- ildom* (80-7)—abandoned. past 3 msg of *il*—to abandon See *ilda*
- ila[ma]ra* (92-59 to 60)—of Brahman. adj s m pl gen [SLW]

10 14 70-25, 27 71 17 18, 20, 22 72 27,
73 21 78-11 81-4 92 11 94 10 24 26 28 29
• 36 38, 39 97 11 29 100-15 101 11 13 102-18
106-13 108-16 17, 35)—thus, prox. dem. adj
substitute of *idu*—this See *i a* [T.M
Te-*i*]
iyen (96-8)—I will not give. neg pres 1
m g of *i*—to give See *itta* [T *iyen*
Tam, *i* (8th)—*v b* give—K.P.]
irppattu (67 1) for *irppattu*
Isana suange (93 114)—to *isanasua* s pr
m.sg dat [SLW]

L

ugra gajendram (92 3)—fierce elephant adj
s nsg
un¹ atari (73 22)—for *un¹alam*—he who en
joys adj s m sg nom
unbon (78-9 to 10)—will eat or enjoy vb
ft 3 m sg of *un*—to eat < *unvon* (*v>b*)
[T *unban* M *unnuvan*]
uttama Pandyan (17 3)—adj s pr m sg
• nom [SLW]
uttamam (2 14 25 to 26 36)—the highest.
adj s nsg [SLW]
uttamamuninathar (92 39)—the very emi
nent holy men'
[*uttaro*] *ttaram* (72-20 73-17, 87 2)—in
creasingly s n sg nom [SLW]
utpathiyam (92 70)—the sum realised. s n
sg acc [SLW]
utsal angalge (2 18 28 to 29 32)—for festi
vals. s n plu dat instr sg —*utsahadin*
[SLW]
utsahadin (92-5)—with joy s n sg instr
[SLW] *utsahadin* (96-20) See *utsahan*
gale (2 18)
Udayapurada (16-6 17 5 6 to 7)—of Udaya
pura s pr n sg gen [SLW] acc. *Udaya*
puraman (12 13 to 14) *Udayapuraman*
(15-4 to 5) Cf *Udayapuramaygara* (16 8
to 9)
Udaya(pu)ranaygara (16-8 to 9)—of Udaya
puranaygar i.e. the leader of Udayapura.
See *Udayapurada* (16-6) *naygar* < *naya*
gar < *nuyakar* (Cf *nagur* < *nayakur* in
GOKI p. 365)
Udayapuraman (15-4 to 5)—Udayapura. s
pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Udayapurada*
Udayaturanian (12 13 to 11 13-5 to 6 11-4
to 5)—same as *Udayapuraman*
Udayaditya Uttama Pandya Irinad Alutara
(sa) (16-3 to 6) s pr m pl. (hon.) nom
[SLW + NW (*Alutarasar*)] See *Alu*
tasar (18-5)

udattam mad¹ (92 59)—displaying s n sg
acc [SLW]
udatta v¹thiyol (92-56)—in the noble con
duct adj s n sg loc [SLW]
udangal (92-48)—generous men s m pl
nom [SLW]
udit oditam (94-7)—that is born ^f adj s n
sg nom [SLW]
Udugureyan (61 3)—s pr m sg acc
ud[d]yotise* (92 62)—as is resplendent.
inf of *udyotisu*—caus form
unnatiyan (92 7)—greatness. s n sg acc
[SLW]
uppu (104 16)—salt s n sg nom [T.M
Te.—*uppu* (T *uppu*—8th—salt—K.P.)]
upakarigal (89-3)—benefactor s m n pl
(hon.) nom [SLW]
upasargamgalam (108-2)—troubles s n pl
acc. [SLW *upasarga*]
upastayam (92-61 to 62)—home support. s
n sg acc [SLW]
uralisi (38-3)—for *ur alisi*? destroyed the
village. adv pp of *ur alisu* See *ur* below
alilton above
Urubhatar (15-6 to 7)—of Urubhatar s pr
m pl (hon.) gen for *bhatar* see *bhatar*
kar
urkkumam (92-43)—pride or steel s n sg
nom [N.K. *ukku* Te. *ukku* T e *ku*]
uruvare (92-46)—earth s n sg nom [SLW]
ur[vu] n¹paran (92 9 to 10)—kings of the
earth adj s m pl acc [SLW]
uridu (85 10 to 11)—having left excluded.
adv pp of *uri*—to be left, to remain N h.
uri d ft p —*ulipida* (8-6 to 7) [T *uyin*
du. Also *uridu* (70-6) *uricokota* (61-3)]
ulipida (8-6 to 7)—who has saved protected.
d pp of *ulipu*—to cause to remain save.
spare < *uri*—to remain. See *uridu*
uricokota (61-3)—that will be saved d ft p.
of *uricok*—*urici* + *kol* N h. *uricokolluta*
uridu (70-6)—same as *uridu*

U

uduta (92 28)—blowing ft.p of *udu*—to
blow [T *udukin¹* M *udum*]
Unara laisikan (65-11 to 12) s pr m sg
nom. [SLW]
ur alitunol (21-3)—in the destruction of the
city s n sg loc *ur*—city village. See
ur below *alitunol*—from *aliru* vb noun <
ali—to destroy See *alilton* *ur alitunol* (61 2)
[T *alilul* *alirul* (T *ur*—8th—s n
village—K.P.)]
ura (20-8)—of the village. s n sg gen of

ur See *uraḥivinol ur* loc *urul* (31 15)
uroḥu (34-2) nom—*ur* (21-3) dat—*urḡge*
 (60-10)
uuruḥ (31 15)—in the village. s n sg loc of
ur See *ura ur* [T *urul*] Other forms.
uroḥu (34 2) *uroḥi* (66-2)
ur (21-3 92 48)—village. s n sg nom in
 form gen in sense) See *ura* [T *ur*
M ur Te uru]
urḡgan (79-3)—to the place s n sg dat. of
ur urḡge + an. See *ur ura*
urḡge (60-10)—same as *urḡgan*
urḡḡḡam (92-16)—ennobled, great, adj s n.
 sg nom [SLW]
urappuvudu (92 81) agrees with, leaks out,
 oozes. vb ft 3 n sg of *urppu* < *uru*—to
 agree with to be to exist to leak out to
 ooze to spring as water

E

Eḡavaycayya (108-17)—s pr m sg nom
eḡeyoḥ (92-45)—in the place s n sg loc
 [T *ida*—middle *idam* M *eda*]
enisu (92 12)—enumerating ft p of *enisu*
 —to enumerate. [T *en Te encu*]
enchasiram (108-19 20)—eight thousand
 num. adj N h *entu savira*
enḡu (51-5 58-5 83 10)—eight [T *effu*]
enḡu nur ayḡane (82-8 to 9)—805th num.
 adj *enḡumurayḡaneya* (81 2 to 3)
enḡu-nura tor bhatta muraneya (104 7 to 8)
 —893rd, num ad *enḡu nura tombhatta*
mureneya (103 3 to 6)—r for i in *murene*
ya
enḡu nura lambhatt (e)laneya (103-5 to 6 —
 897th num adj
enḡu nuḡa-nalvattondaneya (91-3 to 4)—
 841st num. adj
enḡu nura-pattombhattaneya (89-10 to 11)—
 819th num. adj (N h—*enḡunuraha tom*
bhattaneya p > h)
enḡu nuḡa-paḡin-ayḡaneya (85-2 to 3)—
 815th (N K *enḡu nura hadinaḡaneya p*
> h)
[e]nḡu nura paḡmalkaneya (84-3)—814th
 num. adj
[enḡu nu]ḡa paḡin enḡane[ya] (87-3 to 4)—
 818th. num. adj
enḡu nuḡa-paḡin elaneya (86-3 to 4)—817th
 num. adj
enḡu nura muḡaneya (79-1)—803rd num. adj
enḡu nuḡ-ayḡane (80-3)—806th num. adj
 N h *enḡumurayḡaneya*.
enḡu nuḡ-ayḡall eradaneḡa (93-2)—852nd
 num. adj

enḡu-nur ippattaneya (90-4 to 5)—820th
 num adj
enḡu nura (83-14)—800
enḡu nur enbhatta nalkaneya (98-2)—884th.
enḡu-nur enbatt araneḡa (99 9 to 10)—
 886th.
enḡu nura enbhatt elaneya (101 1 to 2)—
 887th.
enḡu nur ombattaneya (83-2)—809th
enbattu (83 14)—80 en + *patu* > *enbattu*
p > b
enbhatta na(na)lvara (104 17)—of the 84
 people Appellative noun of no dat—*en*
bhattanulvarggam (104 14 to 15)
enbhattayattar (71 13)—85 *mattars* See
mattar
enbhatt-alaneya (70-25) for *enbhatt araneḡa*
 —86th
ettalum (92 40)—everywhere adv of place
 [T *engum* M *ennum* Te *endu*]
ettis (50-6 to 7)—having caused to raise
 adv pp of *ettisu*—caus of *ettu*—to raise.
 [T *eluppu* M *eti* Te. *ettunai*]
edira (84-9)—having faced adv pp. of
edira—to face. causal form I causative.
 [Cf *nirisi* N K. *edurisi* *edir*—in front
 Cf *idir* in *idirḡḡonḡu* above]
enna (51 13)—my pron. 1st sg m gen of
an—I oblique base *en*—also the gen sg
 See *en* (49-20) [T *ena*]
enal (92 10 11.33.35)—when said in
 of *en*—to say v b ft —*enikum* (94-13 to
 14) adv pp caus —*enisu* (92-32) d pp
 —*enisida* (92 12) past 3 m sg —*enisidam*
 (94-11) Other form—*ene* (92-34) adv
 pp—*endu* (9-6) ft. p. *emba* (92-2) T
enna [T *en* (8th v b say—h. P Te
enu anu N K *annu ennu*]
enikum (94 13 to 14)—will say v b ft of
en—to say See *enal* [T *engum* Cf
akkum above.
enisu (92-32.50 56)—having known as, hav
 ing made to say adv pp of *enisu*—caus
 of *en*—to say See *enal*
enisida (92-12.18.38 45 66 94 10)—that was
 called. d pp *enisu*—caus of *en*—to say
 See *enal* [M. *enna*]
enisidam (94-11) caused to be called. past
 3 m sg of *enisu*—from *en*—to say See
enal [T *ennuvittam*]
ene (92-34)—when said. inf of *en*—to say
 See *enal* [T *ena*]
en (49 10)—my obl base of *an*—I See
enna [T *en*, (*en*—8th—my pron. 1 sg
 —K.P.) M. *enḡe* Te. *na*]
entu (92-31 106-18)—in whatever manner

adv of manner Cf *antlu intlu entum* (94-10) [N K. *hege* T *ettu*—like what
 • M *ennane* Te *ettu* Tu *emca* See GOKI]
endi (9-6 34-56 60-6 70-20 71-15 84-67 8
 10 85-10 86-11 90-12 91-32 92-4 824-58
 66 94-29 96-78)—having said adv p of
en—to say See *enal*. [T *ettu* M. *ennu*
 Te. *anu*]
enjaneya (108-24)—8th num adj
emfu (108-19-20-33)—eight. s n sg
erifu nuga padin emfa tarisa (88-2)— 818
 years num. adj s n sg for *varisa*, see be-
 low See *enjunura padinenjaneya*
enju n ju (108-19-20)—800.
eriba (92-2 4 14 23 24 70 93 2 100-12)—
 that which is called d ft p of *en*—to say
 See *enal* [*emba* < *emva* < *empa* T *ennum*]
eydi (70-18)—having attained. adv pp of
eydu—to get attain go See *aydi* (60-7)
ayduion (72-23) past 3 m.sg.—*eydidom*
 (96-23) pr adv p.—*eyduttu* (92-63)
 ft p.—*eyduva* (92-10) inf.—*eyde* (92-1 to
 • 2) [T *eydu*—to approach to obtain M
eydu—to get, obtain Te. *eyidu eydi*—to
 get, to follow T adv pp.—*eydi* M *etti*]
eydidom (96-23)—attained. past. 3 m.sg. of
eydu—to obtain, get See *eydi*
eyduttu (92-63)—reaching pres. adv p of
eydu—to go travel See *eydi*
eyduta (92-10)—approaching ft p of *eydu*
 —to go approach. See *eydi*
eljde (92-1 to 24.5.27.56 64 69)—if tra-
 velled inf of *eydu* [M *ettuka ettare*]
etagi (60-8 61-9)—having bowed. adv pp
 of *etagu*—to bow down. [N K. *namaskara*
madu T *itami*—having bowed *irangi*—
 having come down, Te. *etagi*]
Eranagana (52-3)—of *Eranagan* s.n.m.sg
 gen.
Eramman (39-4 to 5)—apr r sg nom
eramke (92-31)—wing. s n sg nom [M K.
rekke N K. *rekke e*—disappears prob-
 ably due to accent on the second syllable.
 T *irakka—iragu iram etagu* (KRT) M.
etaka etaku—iragu etiru (KRT) Te
rekka etaka—etake rekke (KRT)]
etidu (11-17 to 18 12-15, 13-7 14-9 15-7
 36-4 40-3 50-5 56-5 64-3 to 4 9 to 10
 60-4 to 5)—having pierced. adv pp of
eti < *iru*—to pierce strike. See *etidu* (21
 11) N K. *indu* pres 1st m. sg.—*etiren*
 (61-9).
etiren (61-9)—I shall strike ft 1st m. sg
 of *eti*—to strike. See *etidu* [M *etiren*
 —I strike]
Etejogayyam (108-17)—apr sg nom *Ete* <

Eteja—lord master *Jogayya* < *joga* +
ayya and *ayya* < *arya* y> ; Cf *Jogappa*
Jogamma Jogati Jogi < *jogi*
Etejana (92 24.28.29 to 30 32.53.57)—of
Etejan. s pr m sg gen
Eteyammam (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
Eteyammarasar (58-1 to 2)—s pr m pl
 (hon) nom
eteje (97-11)—when poured (water)
 inf of *ete*—to pour to pour liquid cover
 with water (KRT) [T *irinja* M *irakka*
ie]
etipattum aydu (47-5)—75 num adj < *el*
pattum aydu [T *etipatt ayindu*]
etadaneya (108-30)—second. num adj <
etadu—two
etadu aru nugu (92-25)—the two 300 coun-
 tries viz. *Punigere* and *Bilvola* (total 600)
 s n sg (pl in sense) nom
etadu (29-22 34-4 60-5 91-31.36 93-15 16
 90-13)—two num adj [T *irandu* (u
anju—8th —two—K P) Te. *etandu*]
degulam etadu + *un* < *um* (conj suff)
etadu (108-36)—both. num. adj qualifying
degulam
etadum (107-16)—qualifies *isigudetargge*
ere (93-11 13 14)—a dark red or brown
 colour soil of a dark colour black soil—
 KRT (Sind *bhuvisesa*) s n sg nom cf
 N K. *ere bhum* *eremannu* gen. *ereya* (93
 10) Te *ete*]
Erediyurulam (44-10 to 11) *Erediyuru* +
um In *Erediyur* s n sg loc
ereya (93-10)—of black soil s n sg gen See
ere
ereyu (108-18)—same as *ere*
Elampalli (Modern Mantravadi a village
 in the Bankapur Taluka Dharwar D's
 Bombay Presidency)
ella (73-10)—all pron adj
ellam (92-49 96-22, 97-9 108-30)—same as
ella
ellammam (94-26.28)—pron. adj related to
dhammam
ella (108-20)—same as *ella*
elliyum (92-12)—anywhere. adv of place
 [Te. *ekkada*]
Elampalli (71-9) of *Elampalli* s pr sg gen
 < *Elampalli* (See *Elampalli* above)
Elaseya (99-12 to 13)—of *Elase* s pr n sg
 gen
ele (5-4 97-9)—leaf s n sg nom (gen in
 sense) [T *ilai* Maf *ila* Te *aku* (KRT)
 gen. *eleya* (106-7)]
eleya (106-7 108-26) of leaf s n sg gen
 See *ele*

- esakam* (92-60)—brilliance s n sg nom
Other meanings shine, splendour beauty
appearance, form state of being fate de
light.
- esegum* (92 26 38)—will appear beautiful ft
3 n sg of *ese*—to shine, appear < *esekum*
See *akkum* adv pp —*esedu* (92 28.29 40)
inf —*eseyal* (92-74) adv pres. past —
eseyutu (92 50 to 51) d ft p —*eseva*
(92 13)
- esedu* (92 28 29 40)—having become mani
fest adv pp of *ese*—to appear to be
come manifest See *esegum*
- eseyal* (92-74)—while shining inf of *ese*
See *esegum*
- eseyuttum* (92-63)—becoming manifest adv
pres. part of *ese* See *esegum* *eseyutu*
(92-50 to 51)
- eseva* (92 13 31.35 54 107-6)—shining d ft
p of *ese*—to shine
- etadu* (48-3)—for *eridu*? See *eridu* above
- [*el*] *nura tombhatta eridaneyandu* (74 1 to
5)—on the 791st num adj
- elnur ayvattu* (108-18)—750 num. adj
- eltina* (60 10)—of bullocks, s n sg (pl in
sense) gen of *eltu*—a bullock nom *eltu*
(60-10) loc —*eltino* (60-11) [O k *eltu*
> *ertlu* > *eltu* (N K by assimilation) T
erudin (*erutu*—8th— or —K P)]
- eltino* (60-11)—with bullocks s n sg (pl
in sense) loc (in form and instr in sen
se) See *eltina*
- eltu* (60-10)—bullock s n sg nom See *elti
na* [T *erudu* M *erudu* Te. *eddu*]
- eltu* (73 24) for *Tam eluttu*—writing s n
sg nom
- elnura tombatta eradaneya* (75-4)—792nd,
num adj
- el[lu]tu enbatta nalkaneya* (69-9 to 10)—
784th num adj
- elpattara* (109 11) of seventy num adj *el
pattara* > *erpattara* > *eppattara* See *el
pattu* dat.—*elpattarkkam* (99-7)
- elpattu* (29 17)—70 s n sg *erapattu* >
eppattu in N K.
- elpadinaru* (66-6)—70 people Appellative
noun of no [T *elpadinmar*]
- Elpunuseya* (71 7)—of Elpunuse s pr n sg
gen
- Ela arasar* (52-5)—prince s m pl (hon)
nom *ela*—tender young For *arasar* see
arasa above [T *ilan arasar* M *elcy raja*]
E
- eka* (29-5)—one num. adj to *bhogam*
[SLW]
- Ekacattugada* (79-2)—of *Ekacattuga* spr n
sg gen
- ekacchattrachayeyin* (102 9)—with the sha
dow of one royal umbrella. s n sg in tr
[SLW]
- ekacchayeyol* (102 11)—in the only shado v
s n sg loc [SLW]
- ekadasi* (103 9 to 10)—the 11th day of the
waxing or of the waning moon on which
Vasnavas Ramanujas and Smartas use to
wake and fast. (Krr) s n.sg nom [SLW
ekadasa]
- enan* (92 15)—what, inter pron 3 sg n acc
nom *en em* (92-38) [T *edasi* M *endime*
Te. *emitini*]
- em* (92-38)—what inter pron nom. n sg
See *enan*
- erida* (92 3)—that was ascended d pp of
eru—to ascend [T *erida eru*—8th—v b
ascend —K P past 3 m sg —*eridan*
(22-4) inf *ere* (92 71)]
- eridan* (22 4)—ascended past 3 m sg of
eru—to ascend. See *erida* [T *eridan* M
erinan]
- erum* (92-44)—wounds or casting s n sg
nom —that with which one pierces or
which one throws (Krr —a cut wound
kata—smd.) [T *eru* M *eruka*]
- e[r]e* (99 71)—² amounting to, inf of *eru*
—to increase ascend. See *erida*
- elu* (61 7)—seven num. adj [T *elu* Te
edu] *el em* (2 16, 31-8)
- elko* (97 18.22)—70 millions num adj
[el] nula tomba[ttu] tarisamum = *aru ta*
[ram]um (77-4)—790 years and 6 years
= 796 years num adj *l > l in el l* for *l*
in *nula*
- elnuratombatteradu* (76-1)—792 num adj
- elnura tombha tombhateneya* (78-4 to 5)—
799th num adj
- elnur* (67 1)—700 num adj
- elnur uppatt-araneya* (67 1 to 2) 726th
num. adj *urppattu* for *urppattu* See above
- el[nu]r enbhatt enjaneya* (72 18)—788th
num adj *en pattu* > *enbattu* > *enbhattu*
> *embhattu*
- elnur enbhatt enjaneya* (73-15)—788th num
adj
- elnur enbhatt enjaneya* 71-4)—787th num
adj
- elara* (24 10)—of the 7 people. s m pl gen
Appel noun of no from *elu*—seven. See
elpadinaru above [T *elara*]
- elgeyan* (92 7)—increase growth. s n.sg. acc.
of *elge*—vbl noun from *el* < *el*—to rise,

ness, glory (Kṛt) [T *eluka* M *eruka*]
increase, N.K. *elige elige*—increase, great
ness.

AI

aikyapakṣa paṇaneyumam (92-45)—loyalty to
the *pakṣa* (cause) of the (divine) Unity
s n sg acc [SLW] *!* for *!*
ainurbbarum (74 14)—500 people *ainurbbar*
+ *um* s m pl *nurbbar* for *nurbbar* at
nurttar ainurbbar in M.K. N.K. *ainuru*
mandi ainuru jana See *elṣadinvatu*
above

O

Okkal (2 16 66-9 to 10) (108 23.29)—resi-
dents, home (Kṛt) thrashing s n sg nom
<*okku*—to tread out corn (GOKI) *akkal*
—tenancy, tenant from *okku*—to tread out
corn [N.K. *okkaltana*—agriculture loc.
—*okkaluḥ* (31 20) T *okkal*—relations. This
word *okkal* corresponds to Skt. *Kuḥumbi*
naḥ in inscriptions]

okkaluḥ (81 20)—in the household s n sg
loc See *okkal*

Oḍḍavodige (69 19)—to *Oḍḍavodu* s pr n.
sg dat

oḍḍuon (11 11) he who puts or places adj
s.m.sg from *oḍḍuva*—ft p of *oḍḍu*—to
put place, present (Kṛt) See *oḍḍi* above
[Te *oḍḍuāḍu*]

oḍe(dai)n (11 14)—broke past 3 m.sg of
oḍe—to break [T *Uḍattān*, M *uḍaṇṇan*
uḍaccān]

oḍeya (52 3 59 16 97 11)—owner In 52-3
oḍeya is s m g nom (in form and gen.
in sense qualifying *Eṇanāganā*) [T *uḍai*
yan (<*uḍai*—to possess) (T *uḍaiya*—8th
adj pt who owns—K.P.) M *uḍayavan*
oḍayatan Te. *oḍayaḍu*]

oḍu (60-6 92 53)—having overpowered (in
60-6), having joined together (92 53) adv.
pp of *oḍu*—to overpower (Kṛt), to join
together, amass (Kṛt) also to push, to an-
nex *oḍu* (?) [T *oḍu* Te. *oḍu*]

onte (92-63) ? for *onde*—as (are) pre-
sent (ed.), as united. inf of *ondu*—to unite,
to obtain to be linked to (Kṛt) adv pp
—*ondi* (92 29) Cf the num. *ondu*—one.
[T *onṣa* M *onniyate*]

ondi (92 29)—having congregated. adv.
pp of *ondu*—to be one or united. See *onte*
[T *onṣi* M *onnu onniccu*]

ondu (1-4 3-4.5 23-7, 29-37, 31 7 to 8.16.17,
49-8 61-8, 82-18, 92 7.8.45.53 95-14 97 15
to 16 100-14 108-21.23)—one num. adj

s n sg [T *onru*] [*ondu*] m. (100-3—
ondu + *um* (conj suff) acc.—*onduvam*
(94 23) *ondu* + *um* + *am*

onduvam (94 23)—even a single s n sg
acc. num ad qualifying *badhega*]

oppal (92-6.38)—when manifest (displayed)
inf of *oppu* to be manifested (Kṛt)
oppu—to be beautiful, to agree with
(GOKI) adv pp—*oppu* (92 28), d pp
—*oppida* (92-64) ft 3 n sg *oppugum*
(92-39), inf—*oppe* (92-61) [T *oppa*, M
oppal—the act of being suitable Te. *op-
pan*]

oppu (92 28 34 54.57)—having become mani-
fest (displaying) adv pp of *oppu* to be
manifested See *oppal* [T *oppu*, M *op-
piccu oppu* Te. *oppu*]

oppida (92-64)—that was shuning d. pp of
oppu—to be beautiful to agree with
(GOKI) See *oppal* above [T *oppiya*
M *oppicca*]

oppugum (92-39)—displays itself ft 3 n sg
of *oppu*—to be manifested See *oppal* Cf
akkum [T *oppum* M *okkum*—equal]

oppe (92-61)—display inf of *oppu* See
oppal [T *oppa* M *okkave*]

o(m)d(u) sāśira (3-5 to 6)—one thousand.
num. adj *omdu* [T *or-āyiram* (*orū*—
8th—'one'—K. P.)]

o(om)mānam (3 4)—one *māna* 'a measure'
s.n.sg nom. one *mana* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *śēr* (Kṛt) *om*
mana < or *mana* (by assⁿ) < *ormāna*

oydu (92 63)—having deposited adv pp of
oy—to deposit (Kṛt) [T *uy*—to escape]

orivaḷak (92-65)? for a section community?

orime (2 12) once one time num adj N
K *omme* (by asⁿ) [T *oruma*—angular]

orivan (90-12.13)—one (man) s.m.sg nom
from numeral *or* i t an O. K. *orivan* M
K *orivan orban obbanu* N. K. *obbanu*
See GOKI *orivan* [T *orivan* M. *okka*
Te. *okadu okaruḍu*—one man (GOKI)]

orivaḷa (39 7)—one *baḷla* 'a measure' s n
sg nom qualifies *ney* or *baḷla* < *orivaḷa*
See *irpatta ayivaḷa* Kan *baḷla* a measure
equal to about one *seer*? 4 *baḷlas* = one
koḷaga

orṣu (92-31)—goodness s.n.sg nom. (acc.
sense) *r* is a mistake *orṣu*—dear noun.
from *el*—good.

oḷaḷida (108-4)—for *oḷaḷida* that served.
d.pp of *oḷaḷu*—to serve (Kṛt)

oldu (92-4)—having become pleased. adv.
pp of *ol*—to be pleased. s n sg acc *ol*
dudan (92-10) [T *ol* *ollu* M *ol oḷu*
(Kṛt)]

oldudan (92 10)—that was liked. s n sg acc of *ol-* to be pleased See *oldu ma nam oldudan* (92 10) below
osage (2 17) delight s.n.sg.nom. (dat sense) vb noun from *ose-* to be delighted *osage*—a gift a tax [Te. *osagu*—to give T *udavi*—a gift, Tu *uja ujar uar*—to be glad, T *uagat ogat*—joy Kan. *osage*—recording of news proclamation See *osa geyum* in GOKI]

olā-konda (92 47)—that possesses d pp of *olakol-* to possess contain include [T *uḷkonda* M *uḷkkonda* Te *lokomna*] adv pp *olakondu* (92-37)

olakondu (92-37)—having contained includ ed adv pp of *olakol-* to contain include See *olakonda* [T *uḷkondu* M. *uḷkkondu*] *olagana* (100-9)—of the inside adv of place gen

olage (91 41 92 25)—inside within adv of place [T *uḷle* M *uḷḷi* Te 15]

Oḷangere e (59 25)—s.pr.n.sg nom e (emphatic) Name of a tank. NK *Oḷage re*

ol e (92-11)—exist vb ft 3 mpl of *ol < u-* to be (Kir) Cf *unḷu* [T *ular* M *uḷḷavar*]

olpan (67 10 to 11 92 26.27 34 40)—good excellent adj n.sg acc of *olpu olpan* 92 259) instr—*olpin* (92 65) *olpininda* 92 29) *olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63) loc *olpinoḷ* (92-44) T *oli*—8th—s n splendour—K P [T *oliva*—8th—adj bril liant—K.P.]

olpari (92 2)—same as *olpan* nom. *olpani* (92 59)

olpin (92-65)—with distinction s.n.sg in str of *olpu*—excellent nice (Kir) See *olpan* Other forms—*olpininda* (92 29) *olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)—*olpinda + am*

[*ololpinol* (92-44)—in the splendour s n sg loc of *olpu* See *olpan*

Ö

oje (92 56 60)—strength s.n.sg nom. [SLW] instr—*ojezin* (92-62)

oḷiddar (30-7)—ran away past. 3 mpl of *oḷu*—to run *oḷiddar oḷi* (adv pp of *oḷu*—to run) + *iddar < irddar* past. 3 m pl of *ir*—to be *-dd* may be due to accent on i [T *odinar* M *oḷmar*]

oḷida (60-11)—that ran d pp of *oḷu*—to run. See *oḷiddar* [T *oḷina* M *oḷi ja*]

oḷisi (42 2 60 7 62-5)—having caused to

run adv pp of *oḷisu*—causative of *oḷu* —to run. See *oḷiddar* [T *oḷi*]

or-ake (2-12)—one rule num adj *or*—See *ake* above. *or urvu* (92-19)

AU

audarya vṛttiyol (92 9)—in practice of bounty s n sg loc [SLW]

X

Kancī Abbe (53-5)—s pr f sg nom [LW *abbe amba* (GOKI)]

Kancīyan (64 2 67 7)—the town Conjeeva ram near Madras (Kir) s pr sg acc [SLW] loc —*Kancīyol* (64 7 to 8)

Kancīyol (64-7 to 8)—in Kancī s pr n sg [SLW] See *Kancīyan*

kaffi (84 9 97 17)—having tied (84 9) hav ing fashioned (97 17) adv pp of *kaffu*—to tie bind fashion construct d pp —*kaffida* (96-4) caus.—*kaffisida* (91-36) [T *kaffi* M *kaff* Te *kaffu*]

kaffinge (78-5 to 6)—water course reservoir? s n sg dat *kaffi*—one who applies to or turns on as water on land (Kir)

kaffida (96-14)—that was constructed d pp of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffiya* M *keṭṭiya*]

kaffisida (91 34)—that was caused to be constructed. d.pp. of *kaffisu*—caus of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffu vitta*, Te *Kaffincina*]

Kaḍatura (51 11)—of *Kaḍatur* s pr n sg gen.

kaḍamguvudum (92-42)—lust or thickening vbl noun from *kaḍamgu*—to be lusty to become full of desire (Kir)

kaḍe (91-36)—side, limit, end adv of place [T *kada* Te. *kaḍa*]

Kannaciyu (16-11)—s pr m sg nom *Kannaci* + *y + um*

Kannam (85-8)—s pr m sg nom

kane paṃṣaradoḷ (60-8)—in a cage of arrows. s n sg loc [SLW *kane* arrow Tu *kane* (Kir) T *kaṇai*]

kaṇge (92 28)—to the eyes. s n sg (pl sense) dat of *kan*—eye. [T *kaṇ*—8th—s.n eye—K.P Te *kannuku* M *kan nu*]

kaṇgeṭṭu (66-10)—having lost the eyes. adv pp of *kaṇgeḍu* *kan keḍu* to lose one's eyes [T *kaṇgeṭṭu* M *kaṇkeṭṭi* Te *kanuḇeḍi*]

kaṇḍu (20-5 60-6 67 11 70-19 92 10 13)—having seen adv pp f *kan*—to see [T *kaṇḍu* M. *kaṇḍu* Te *kani*]

- kandugadaygula* (53-6)—*kanduga* measure of 100 seers. *aygula*—5 *kojagas* See *aygula* s n sg *kanduga*—20 *kojagas* from 20 32 *heru* a *heru* = 128 *seru* (S Mhr) from 20-28 maunds—a maund = 48 seers. (Kīr)
- Kandovaja* (82 36)—s pr m sg nom —*ovaja* *Uvaysha Upadhyaya* (?)
- kattalipa* (92-28)—that cast dark shades ft p of *kattalipu*—to cast dark shades N k. *kattalisu* *kattale* < *kartale* < *kaltale* [T *kartale* (for *kalattalai*)—early morning M *karukkum*—*karu* to darken *karuppu*—darkness]
- kadamkam* (94 9)—for *kadambakam* s pr m sg nom
- Kadaribakulacaloditadityam* (108-6)—a son born from the mountain of the Kadamba family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kadamburam* (49-3)—Kadambur s pr n sg acc gen *Kadambura* (51 11 to 12) nom. (acc sense) *Kadambur* (57 2 to 3)
- **Kadambura* (51 11 to 12 52-5)—of *Kadambur* s pr n sg gen See *Kadamburam* *kadambur* (51 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom See *Kadamburam*
- Kannaradeva* (96-2)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Kannayyam* *Kannara* for *Kannara*
- Kannayyam* (94 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Kṛṇa*—*ayya* < *arya* Pkt. *Kanha* Pālī —*kanha* Cf *Kannayalal*
- Kannaradevana* (96-3)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [LW See *Kannayyam*] nom *Kannaradevam* (99 3)]
- Kannarana* (94-35)—of *Kannara* s pr m sg gen [LW See *kannayyam*] nom *Kannaran* (94-38) nom *Kannaram* (93-6)
- Kannaram* (93-6 94 8)—s pr m sg nom LW See *Kannayyam* nom *Kannaran* (94-38) gen—*Kannarana* (94-35) *Kannarasa* (95-7)
- Kannaturuvayye* (69-12 to 13)—in the country of *Kannavuri* s pr n sg loc [SLW *Kannavuri* Skt. *Karnapurī* (?) Skt *Karna* Pkt *Kanna* *Kannavura* (SMD 75)—tbt. of *Karnapura*—an ear ornament (SM D 380)—Kīr]
- kaniṣṭha* (2 27)—*Kaniṣṭham* (2 38)—the smallest or least. s n sg nom adj [SLW *ṣṭha* in (2 27) for *ṣṭha* is common in Dravidian as there is no aspirate adj s m pl nom —*kaniṣṭha* (2 16) Other form—*kaniyasam* (2-27 to 28) *kaniyasar* (2 17) *kaniṣṭha* (2-16)—for *kaniṣṭha*—the young
- est adj s m pl nom [SLW] *kaniṣṭham* (2 27)
- kaniyasam* (2 27 to 28 38)—smaller less. adj s [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham*
- kaniyasar* (2 27)—younger adj s m pl nom [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham* *kanyadanam* (58-4)—giving a girl in marriage (without taking any fees)—s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Kanvillam* (78-11)—s pr m sg nom
- (*karu*) *kanran* (93 18)—calf s n sg acc *Karu* < *karu* — a calf (Kīr) [T *kanru* M *karre kannu* Te *kandu*—an infant Tu *kanu* (Kīr) Here the duplication may be for the sake of emphasis.
- kappamgoḷa* (67 7)—in order to take tribute *kappam*—tribute s n sg acc [T M *kappam* Te *kappamu kolal*—to take inf of *kol*—to take T *kolḷa* M *kolḷave kolḷe kappamgoḷ*—to take tribute (Kīr)]
- Kapulikkurukki bhatararukka* (51-3 to 4)—to the revered *Kapulikkurukki* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW for *bhāṭara* see below]
- kamaḷodbhava vamsa prottamaram* (92-74)—the eminent persons of the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl acc [SLW] *kamaḷa* for *kamala* *ṭamulodbhava vamsajar* (92 57)]
- Kamciyan* (8-2 20-3 to 4)—same as *Karciyan*
- kampamum* (92 43 to 44)—trembling or agitation s n sg nom [SLW] *kaṭipinḷ* (92-29)—in fragrance s m sg loc of *kampu*—fragrance.
- Kampilge* (44-6)—to *Kampili* s n sg dat
- Kanba-Gavundana* (9-10)—of *Kanba* *ga vunda* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Ayca gavunda kanneyyam* (108-17) above.
- Kambayan* (63-3 94 19)—s pr m sg nom *kayya* (60-6)—hand, side s n sg acc loc *kayyal* (105-17)
- kayyal* (104-17)—into the hands (ie into the trusteeship) s n sg loc
- Kayravamsadhiṣṭan* (19 1)—chief of *Kayra vamsa* s m sg nom [SLW]
- Karukanṣeṣṭaraku* (49-4)—for *Kaṭekanṣeṣṭara* s pr n sg dat [Cf Skt *Nilakanṣha*]
- karam* (92-40)—most (s n sg nom) adj *karam*—greatly extensively much [M *karu kaḍu* (Kīr)]
- Karasar* (25-5)—s pr m pl (hon) nom *karṣa* (97 10 14 107-6)—black, adj s n sg gen [T *karṣ* Te *karṣ*]
- karṣipū* (11 9)—a lion. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Karṇan* (92-10)—*Karṇa*, the son of *Surya*

- and Kuntī King of Anga known for his liberality (Kīr) s pr m sg nom [SLW]
karbura (60-12)—of *karbur* s pr n sg gen.
karivina (108-27)—of sugarcane s n sg ger
 [OK. *karvuu* MK *karbbu* Nk *kabbu*
 T *karumbu* Te *carukū*]
kalla (63-5)—of the stone s n sg gen of
kal—stone. acc *kallam* (78 11) nom *kal*
lu (63-6) pl *kalgaḥ* (21 5) [T *kal* M
kal *kallu* Te *kallu*—later *royi* Tu *kal*
 (GOAI)]
kallam (78-11 89-14)—stone s n sg acc
 See *kalla*
kallu (63 6 70-25 27)—stone s n sg nom
 See *kalla* *k* > *g* in *nirugaḥ*
ka'la(ja)na varjitaṇ (15-8 to 9)—for *khala*
janataritaṇ—shunned by wicked people.
 adj s m sg nom Cf *kaśajanaavarjitaṇ* in
 GOAI
kalā-kanti (11 16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW]
kaligallaṇ (84 7)—s pr m sg nom *kalī*
kaḥḥaṇ
Kalideva stamiya (82 36)—of *Kalidevasvami*
 s pr m sg gen [SLW *stami*—cf *sami*
sayi]
Kalī Doranā (62-5)—the warrior or valiant
Doran s pr m sg acc
Kalī ballahaṇ (10-2)—s pr m sg nom [SL
 W Pkt. *ballaha* < *lallabha*]
Kaliyammar (108-16)—s pr m sg nom
ammam was a common masculine suff in
 OM cf *Ammar* a *Gandhavarānam*
Kaliyugadoḥ (94 11)—in the fourth yuga or
 Age of the world s n sg loc [SLW]
Kaliyuga Rava (96-6)—*Rama* of *Kaliyuga*
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Kalī Viśṭayya (99-14 to 15)—of valiant
Viṭṭayya s pr m sg gen *Viśṭayya* <
Viṣṇayya Cf *Biṣṭideva* *Biṣṭiga* [Pkt
viṣṭha]
kalgaḥ (21 5)—stones s n pl nom See
kalla
kalpa-vṛkṣam (94-13)—the trees of *svarga*
 granting all desires adj s n sg nom
 [SLW]
kavaldu (92 28)—having branched off adv
 pp of *katal*—to branch off (Kīr) [T
kavar *kavvu* M *kavaru* Tu *kaba* *kabar*
 (Kīr)]
kavi raja raja-vacal prabhaḥadante (2 46)—
 like the power of expression of an emperor
 of poets adj s n sg used adverbially
 [SLW]
kaviraja raja vibudha pravara (92 74)—
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]
kaviyeya (97 17)—of brown cow s n sg
 gen [SLW *kapila* > *kapile* in Kan and
p > *v*] acc *kavileyān* (60-15)
kavileyān (60-15 94 28)—brown cow s n sg
 acc [SLW] See *kavileya* Other forms—
kavileyam (72-27 to 28 73 21 92 72 73
 109-20) *kavileyum* (34 7 100-16)
kavileyumam (2 53 54 7-6 23 11 29-11
 83 12)
kaviley(u)(ma)n (1 5)—same as *kavileyu*
man
kavileyuvam (108-37)—same as *kavileyumam*
 (*m* > *v*)
kaṣṭe (90-15) for *kuṣṭe*—a kind of worm that
 destroys bamboos s n sg nom
kaṣaṇi (43 10 46-3 49 4 50-8 51 5 6 53 7)
 —field rice land s n sg nom (acc in sense)
 [T *kaṣaṇi* (*kaṣaṇi*—8th—s n pl paddy
 fields—K.P) M *kaṇḍam* *keyi*—a field
 (Kīr)]
kaṣṭi (71 17 72 26 73 20 74 21 91-43 to 44
 94 22 95-11 to 12 102-16 104 15)—having
 washed adv pp of *kaṣu*—to wash. [M.K.
kaṣi Nk. replaced by *toḥedu* T *kaluvu*
 M *kuṣicu* Te *kaḍuḥ*]
Kalbappuvam (108-37)—*kalbappu* mountain
 s n sg acc [LW] *kaḷvappu* Other names
kaḷvappu *kaḷavapra* *śaila* *giri* *tirthagiri*
ṛṣi *giri* *sūle* *velgoḷa(d)adri* The Kan
 names *kaḷvappu* and *kalbappu* can be de-
 rived from *kaḷavapra* > *kaṣavapra* > *kali*
ap > *kaḷbappu* It is also possible that
kaḷavapra might be a Sanskritised form from
kaḷvappu *kaṣa*—a cemetery *vapra*—the
 slope of a hill (cf *vapra* *kṛdā* *pari nata*
gaja *prekṣantiyam* *dadarśa*—*Meghaduta*)
Kaḷlabunuseya (94-20 to 21)—of *Kaḷlabu*
nuse. s pr n sg gen *bunuse* > *punnuse*
Kaḷlarvaḍiya (59-17)—of *Kaḷlarvaḍi* s pr n
 sg gen. *vaḍi* *kaḷlar*—nom in form and gen.
 in meaning
kaḷamkamum (92-42)—blemish or moon-spot.
 adj s n sg nom [SLW *kaḷamkam*]
kaḷevor (71 19)—shall reject. vb ft 3 pl m
 of *kaḷe*—to reject lose
kaḷpa *padapa* *danam* (92 23)—gift of wishing
 trees s n sg acc [SLW *kalpa*]
kramadin (92 28)—in due order s n sg
 instr [SLW] nom *kramam* (92-62)
kramam (92-62 65 to 66) due order s n
 sg nom [SLW] See *kramadin*
Kakambala (94 19)—of *kakambal* (name of
 a place) s pr n sg gen
Kacayyam (94-36)—s pr m sg nom
Kaḍiyur 92-32 28.53 to 54.51)—Name of a
 place s pr n sg nom Now *Kaḷas*, a vi-

- lage in the Bankapur Taluk of Dharwar district, Bombay Presidency, Kāḍiyūr was in the Pūrigere 300 dist and Pūrigere—modern Lakṣmēśvar in Dharwar dist. acc Kāḍiyūran (92-47), Kāḍiyuram (92-24), gen Kāḍiyura (92-30), loc Kāḍiyūrōl (92-41)
- Kāḍiyura (92 20 36 55 57)—of Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg gen See Kāḍiyūr
- Kāḍiyūran (92-47)—s.pr.n.sg acc See Kāḍiyūr Other form Kāḍiyuram (92 24)
- Kāḍiyūrōl (92-41)—in Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg loc See Kāḍiyūr
- kanam (104-16)—a kind of grain s n sg nom [T Kanamḥoru gram Kānam also means—a corn or weight]
- adar (16-8)—they protected. past 3 m pl of ka(y)—to protect. adj s kadatange (73 21) See kadu
- Kadaḷaladuḷa (41 5)—in Kadaḷala s pr n sg loc. for Kōṭaḷaladuḷa?
- Kadaḷura (63 7)—of Kadaḷur, s n sg gen.
- kāḍi (60-7, 70-7, 66-79, 81-3 to 4 84 10, 98-10)—having fought adv pp of kāḍu—to fight. caus. inf—kāḍise (60-6), vb ft 1st. sg m—kāḍuvem (84-7) adj s m sg dat. kāḍuvomge (66-10) (92 1kause) ok
- kāḍise (60-6)—when caused to fight inf of kāḍisu—caus. of kāḍu—to fight See kāḍi
- kāḍu (16-13)—having protected adv pp of ka(y)—to protect past. 3 m pl kadar (16-8), adj s m sg dat kadātange (73-21), kadomge (71 20 to 21), kadonge (78-10), pl kāḍorge (89-14), nom sg nom sg kādōm (72-27) kāḍom (89-17), n. noun. kapu (83-11) ft 3 m pl kāḍu dūtar (97-15) adj s m pl gen kāyvara (95-6)
- kaduiem (84 7 for kaduien)—I will fight. vb ft. 1st. sg m. of kāḍu—to fight See kāḍi
- kaduiemge (66-10)—to him who fights for, adj s m ag dat of kaduvom < kāḍui > kāḍu—to fight. See kāḍi
- [k]adom (72-27)—he who protects adj s m sg nom from kāḍa-d pp. of ka(y)—to protect See kāḍu
- kadomge (71-20 to 21)—to him who protects. adj s m sg dat of kādōm See kāḍu kādōm
- kādonge (78-10)—same as kadomge
- [ka]dorge (89-14)—to them who protect adj s m pl dat of kādōr < kāḍa—p pp. of ka(y)—to protect. See kadu
- kāpu (83 11)—protector, guard. ad. s m. sg. T kapu—protection, M kaḥon Te kāpu] M.K. kavali kāḷgaḥu—foot guard (Kīr) T kāpu—protection M gāḥon Te kapu]
- kadūḍuvar (97 15)—will protect vb ft 3 m pl of kadaḍu—to protect See kadu
- Kāmakōḍan (12 4 to 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kamesvarada (93 9)—of Kamesvara. s pr n sg gen s for s
- Kamcipuravaresvaram (107 14)—Lord of the town Kāma (Conjeevaram) adjs m sg nom [SLW] See kancayan
- kayvara (95-6)—of protectors adj s m pl gen of kayvar—from kayta—ft of ka(y)—to protect See kadu [T kappavar M kappavar, Te kāacuvāru] Other form kayvora (94 16)
- karunyam (92 14)—compassion, kindness s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Karttika māsada (91 7 to 8)—of the month of Karttika spr n sg gen [SLW Karttika (< kṛttika)—Oct Nov when the moon is full and near the Kṛttikas, the 8th month in the Cāndramana]
- kalakkam (108-25)—at times. s.n.sg dat [SLW] kalakke am loc kaladoḷ (67-6) acc. kalam (79-4), nom kalam (73 14) kāladoḷ (67-6, 96-3 97 8 to 9)—at the time s.n.sg loc [SLW] See kalakkam.
- kalam (79-4)—time s.n.g acc [SLW] adv See kalakkam
- Kālābeya (71 12)—of Kālābe s pr f sg gen
- kalam (71 17, 72 26, 73 10 20 91 43, 94 22, 95-11, 97 7 12, 102-16, 104 15)—feet s n sg, pl sense) acc dat kālge (97 11) [M kalu kal Te kalini]
- kālge (97 11)—to the feet s n sg (pl sense) dat. of kal See kalam
- kāḷvom)—whosoever protects adj s m sg nom. See kadu
- Kāsyapa gotra (84 12)—Kāśyapa lineage s n sg nom [SLW Kāsyapa < kāśyapa—name of a ṛṣi, a descendant of Manu and the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣa (Kīr)]
- Kāṣigamge (93 11)—to the stone-mason (Kāṣiga one belonging to Kāṣi or Bena res?) s m ag dat
- Kāḷapriyadevargge (107 15 to 16)—to god Kāḷapriya. s pr m pl dat [SLW]
- Kāḷabe (89 13)—s pr f sg nom [SLW See kaṇci Abbe above]
- Kāḷi seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kāḷegaduḷ (44-8)—in the fight. s n sg loc [SLW kaḷaga SMD bandaya (Kīr)]

- Kiḍalegadhaphannan* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
- kiḍipon* (15 35)—he who destroys adj.s.m sg. from *kiḍipa*—ft pl of *kiḍipu*—to destroy N.K. *keḍisuvāṇu* Other forms *kiḍisidon* (33 5)—dat *kiḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11 *kiḍisidom* (23-10) *kiḍisaonu* (33-6) adv pp. caus. *kiḍisi* (60-10) *kiḍu* > *keḍu* in *keḍipuvonn* (66 9) loc pl *keḍisidorō* (67 13) *keḍisidon* (24 10) *keḍisidom* (61 13) opt.—*keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)
- kiḍisidon* (33 5)—he who destroys *kiḍisida*—d.pp of *kiḍisu* (later *keḍisu*)—to destroy See *kiḍipon*
- kiḍisi* (70-10)—having destroyed adv pp of *kiḍisu*—to destroy See *kiḍipon* [T M *keḍuttu Te cedu*]
- kiḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11)—to the destroyer adj s n sg dat *kiḍipon*
- kiḍisidori* (23-10)—same as *kiḍisidon* [T *keduttom* M *keḍuppon* Te *cerucinavaḍu*]
- kittimamun* (92-42)—artificial adj s n sg nom [SLW *kittima*]
- Kiṛiṅgalāda* (68-2) of small *Ingāla*, s pr n sg gen *kiṛi*—small [T *ciru* M *ciru* *ceru* Te. *kiṛi* *ciru* *ciru* *cūḍiṣi* Tu. *kiṛi* *kiṛu* *kiṛu*]
- Kiṛiyammam* (94 8)—paternal uncle s m sg nom [Cf N.K. *cikkappa* *cigappa*—small]
- kisukaḍu* (93 10 12 108-18)—red forest (or dense forest) s pr n sg nom *kisu*—kern red (Kṛt) SMD 215 Cf *kesugolāda* [T.M Te *kaḍu* *karu* T also *kaḍi*—prest]
- kikere* (63 5)—for *kikeṇe*—a lower tank, s n sg nom *kil*—below under adv of place. [N.K. *keḷage* Te *ki* *kinda* *kindi* M *kīṣu* *kūṣi* to descend T *kīlakku* (Kṛt) *keṇe* see *keṇe* below M *cūṇe* Te. *cerutu* T *cūṇa*]
- kiḷpon* (12 8 to 9)—he who pulled adj.s.m s g from *kiḷpa*—ft p (past tense) of *kiḷ* to extract pull out (Kṛt) N.K. *uttava* *nu* *kittidavāṇu*
- Kiṣṭamman* (60-13)—s pr m sg nom *kiṣṭa*—probably *kiṣu* ere (a lord)—GOKI See *kiṣṭum* in GOKI [Cf T Te. *cūḷa*]
- Kittuammo raja paramesvara* (67 12)—the supreme lord *Kiṛṭuarma* s pr m sg nom LW
- Kiṛṭannan* (55-3)—s pr m sg nom (fam ous one?) supreme lord, *Kiṛṭuarma*. s pr m sg nom [SLW] dat *kirttiṅge* (92-59) acc. *kirttiyan* (92-6) nom *kirttiyam* (92 64)
- kirttiṅge* (92 59)—to the fame glory s n sg dat. [SLW see *kirtti*]
- kirttiyam* (92 64)—*kirtti* *am* (conj suffix.) See *kirtti*
- Kiṛāla sumgaḍo* (78-6 to 7)—in *Kiṛālasumga* s pr n sg loc
- Kucipoligal* (4 5) s pr of pl (hon) nom Cf *Vinapoṣi* *Badipoḍḍi* *boḍḍi*—prostitute (Kṛt)
- Kuḍalurada* (33-4)—of *Kuḍalur* s pr n sg gen
- kuḍimuddan* (54 5)—s pr m sg nom *kuḍi* > *kuṣi*—inhabitant, tenant? *muddan*—a dear one (Kṛt) See *kulamudda* (60-6)
- kuḍuva* (2 13)—that has to be given. d ft p. of *kuḍu*—to give [N.K. *koḍuva* (also M.K.) T M. *koḍukkum*] vb ft 1st m.sg —*kuḍuven* (70-20) See *koṣṭa* below
- kuḍuven* (70-20)—I will give vb ft 1 m sg of *kuḍu*—to give. See *kuḍura* [T *koḍup* pen M *koḍuppen* *koḍukkūven* See *koṣṭa* below]
- Kuṇḍakundanayada* (79-2)—of *Kuṇḍakunḍa* lineage s pr n sg gen SLW Other form *koṇḍakundanavayada* (90-5 to 6)
- Kuttamgiya* (108-21)—of *Kuttamge* s pr n sg gen
- kutturakke* (66-10)—may he become d-formed opt of *kuttu* + *akkum* See *akkum* *kuttu*—deficiency s n sg
- kudure* (60-5)—horse s.n.sg nom (loc sense) loc. *kurureyō* (60-5) [T *kudirai* M *kudira* Te. *gūṛamu* (cf Skt. *ghoṣaka*) T M *kuṛṭa* T *kurai* M *kuṛe* (Kṛt) T *kuṛṭai* (8th)—s n pl horses —(Kṛt)
- kudureyō* (60-5)—among horses. s n sg (pl sense) loc *kudure*
- Kuntacarya-ṣkhitam* (29 35)—written by *Kuntacharya*. [SLW]
- Kunda* (67 17 18) s pr n sg nom name of a stream.
- Kundageseveya* (60-12)—of *Kundageseve* s pr n sg gen
- Kundavasaya* (61 10)—of *Kundavasā* s pr n sg gen
- Kuppeyarasar* (70-13)—of *Kuppeyarasar* s pr m pl gen.
- Kuppeyan* (71-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom.
- kumara* (16-9 to 10)—boy s m sg nom [SLW] cf *komaraka*
- kumudasahayanum* (92-35)—helped of the white water lilies, i.e. moon. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kumbakamlar* (34-8)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom.
- kumbharara* (90-8)—of the potters ampl

- gen [SLW] contraction of *kumbhakara* NK *kumbara*]
- kūlakṣayam* (90-15)—extinction of the race. s n sg nom [SLW]
- kulagṛibhūttiyinde* (92 33)—from the breaking open of the primitive mountains. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- kulatilakan* (16-3)—ornament to the family s m sg nom [SLW] *kulatilakam* (91 16 to 17)
- Kulappayya[m]* (72 22 24)—s pr m sg nom
- Kulamudda* (60-6)—s pr m sg voc See *kūḍimuddan* (54 5)—above
- kulamuddan* (58-3)—s pr m sg nom dear one to the family chief of the family
- kulamuddagamige* (60-11)—for the villager *kulamudda* s pr m sg dat *gamī* < *gramī*
- kulaharam* (94 13)—destroyer of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kuragamundar* (82 20 to 21)—s pr m pl nom [SLW] for *gamundar* See *Ayca ga ruunda* above
- Kurukṣetradol* (89-15 94 25 27 to 28)—in Kurukṣetra. S pr n sg loc [SLW] *kuru kṣetra*—the field of the Kurus an extensive plain near Delhi the scene of the battles between the Kurus and Pāndus (KIT)] acc *Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)
- Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)—*Kurukṣetram* + *am* + *um* s pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Kurukṣetradol*
- Kurula kamaseṭṭiya* (93 9)—of Kurulakama *seṭṭi* s pr m sg gen [SLW] *kurula*—curly hair for *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ayca-seṭṭi*
- Kuvalāla putarāresvata* (105-1 to 2)—Lord of Kuvalālapura the best of cities adj s m sg nom [SLW] *Kuvalālapura* NK *Kolara* also *Kolala*]
- kula* (9-3)—measure s n sg adj qualifying *oḥam* cf *aygula* *Koḥaga* = 4 *baḥḥas* (Afys) cf *okkula* *ikkula* *mugula* *nagula* (KIT) [Te *kola*—measure *kolucu*—to measure T *kul* (7th) a *kulī*—a measure of land —5·6 ft.—KP]
- kulada* (92 57)—of the family s n sg gen [SLW] *kula*]
- kula prasutam* (108-8 to 9)—born of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kulam* (92 50)—family s n sg nom [SLW] *kula*] *kulam* + *um* (92-37)
- kṛta kṛtyar* (92-65)—those who have fulfilled their duties. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Kṛṣṇa-pakṣada* (72 23)—of the dark fortnight adj s n sg gen [SLW]
- Kṛṣṇabermottarapathe* (69-14 to 16)—in the north of the Kṛṣṇa river s n sg loc [SLW]
- kūṭṭipa* (30-8) ?
- Kudaluru* (27-5)—s pr n sg nom
- Kuḍalurppadi* (52 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom (gen, sense)
- kudī* (62-3)—having joined. adv pp. of *kudū* & —to join unite [T M Te *kudī* inf *kude* (92 57)]
- kudē* (92-57)—when possessed of inf of *kudū*—to unite, endow with See *kudī*
- Kuntala* (92 24 to 25)—for Kuntala. N of the country s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- kul(u)* (2 30 100 13)—food s n sg nom [T *kul* Te *kudū* T M Tu *kuru* (KIT) cf Pkt *kura*]
- keḍipuvonu* (66-9)—he who destroys adj s m sg nom from *keḍipuva* f p of *keḍipu*
- kedu*—to spoil See *kidipon* above. [NK *keḍisuvananu* T *keḍupavan* M *keḍuppon* Te *cerucuvuḍu*]
- keḍisidarol* (67 13)—among those who destroy adj s m pl loc from *keḍisidar* < *keḍisida* < *keḍisu*—to destroy See *kidi pon*
- keḍisidon* (24-10 31 18 to 19)—he who destroys same as *kidisidon* (33 5) other form *keḍisidom* (61 13)
- keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)—may he perish, opt of *keḍu*—to spoil, perish [See *kidipon* T *keḍuka* M *keḍaṭṭe* Te *ceḍudan*]
- keyya* (93-10)—of the field s n sg gen *kai kay* *kayī* *keyyī* *keyyam* (78-7 97 13) [KIT T also *kalanī* *kaidai* *ceṭṭu* *ceṭṭuu* M *kaḷe* *kaye*—to thrive, bring fruit. Cf Skt *kedara kṣetra*]
- keyyam* (78-7 97 13)—rice-land s n sg acc see *keyya*
- keyi* (97 13)—land s n sg nom see *keyya*
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) 82-22 to 23)—doing pres adv p of *key*—to do Other forms (where *k* > *g* in intervocalic position) *geyyuttam* (102-11) *geyyuttu* (8-6 to 7) *geyuttam* (91 22) *geyuttu* (45-2 to 3) *geyṭu* (88-3) *geye* (3-2) *geyye* (71 11)
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) (102 11)—*keyyuttu* + *am*
- keyyuttu* (85-6 to 7) > *geyyuttu* same as *keyyuttam*
- keyuttam* (> *geyuttam*) (91 22)—< *keyyuttam*
- keyuttu* (45-2 to 3)—(> *geyuttu*) < *keyyuttu*
- keyṭu* (> *geyṭu*) (88-3)—same as *keyyuttu*. *keyyuttu* > *keyṭu* > *keyṭu*

- keye* (22 1 24-3 26 9 27 2 30-3 31-3 to 4 33-2 35 2 50-4 57 2 58-1 66-4)—while doing inf of *key*—to do absolute construction > *geye* (3 2 10-3 25-2 29 2 to 3 38-1 39-2 42-3 44-3 47 2 51 2 52-2 53 3 54 2 61 1 62 1 63-3 70-3 76-4 78-3 82 6 7). The earlier form is *keyye* (> *geyye*) (23-3 37 2 71 11 72 24 75-2 99 3 to 4 102-3 103 8) [M *ceyyave cey ke*] pres adv past—*keyyuttum* (82 22 to 23) d pp *keyda* (35-3) past 3 m sg *keydan* (92-6) *keydam* (92 8) *keydom* (> *keydom*) (94 29) *keydon* (> *keydon*) (90-10) pl—*keydar* (> *geydar*) (44 12) adv pp *keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19) adj s m sg gen *keydona* (> *geydona*) (39-11) d ft p—*keyva* (> *geyva*) (92-69) past 3 m. sg caus *keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)
- k(e)y* (2 31)—hand s n sg nom [T *kai* (*keyi*—7th—s n hand—K.P) M. *kai Te cey*]
- keyda* (35-3 44 9)—that was done d pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seyda* M *ceyda*] *geyda* (8 5) (83 5) *geyda* (9 6) *keydan* (92-6)—did past 3 m sg of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydan* M *ceydan*] Other form *keydam* (92-8)
- keydar* (> *geydar*)—made. past 3 m pl of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydar* M *ceydar*]
- keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19 60-11 12 69-24 79-4 92-60 94 19 96-9 to 10 108-3)—having done adv pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydu* M *ceydu* Te *cesi* (cf colloq Kan *madikesti banda-kest* mostly spoken by non brahmins)]
- keydo* (> *geydo*) (73-23)—he who does adj s m sg < *keydom*
- keydoni* (> *geydom*) (94 29 26 25)—d d Same as *keydon*
- keydon* (*geydon*) (90-10)—same as *keydon*, *keydona* (> *geydona*) (39 11)—of the doer adj s m sg gen from *keydon* *keyda*—d pp. of *key*—to do
- keyta* (92 69)—that will be done d ft p of *key*—to do [See *keye* T *seyyum* M *ceyyum*]
- keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)—caused to do past 3 m sg of *keysu*—to cause to do *key*—to do See *keye* probably from *key sidom*
- kere* (30-9)—tank s n sg nom [GOAI T *kulam cevu* to narrow down to fill up etc. M *ceçukku Te. ceruru Tu kere*] Cf also T *karas*—bank bund as of a tank. acc. *kereyan* (92 17) dat *kerege* (93 15 to 16) gen. *kereya* (82 12)
- kerege* (93 15 to 16 106 13)—for the tanks. s n sg (pl sense) dat See *keye*
- kereya* (82-12 91-35 to 36 38 to 39 95-13 109-19)—of the tank s n sg gen See *keye*
- ke[re]yan* (92 17)—tank s n sg acc See *keye*
- Kesugolada* (29-36)—of *kesugola* s pr n sg gen Cf *kisukadu* (93 10)
- kelagana* (90-8 91-39 to 40)—below adv of place s n sg gen nom *kelagum* (23 8) cf *kulkeje* above
- kelagum* (23-8) below adv of place See *kelagana* [T *kil kile* M *kilil Te kında*]
- keleya* (15 12)—friend s m sg nom pl *keleyar* (62-3) [NK *geleya* (slang *gene ya*) Te *celi*]
- keleyar* (62 3)—friends s m pl nom See *keleya* [T *kilayar*]
- Kekayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom [*ke kaya* Name of a tribe country and its kind (Kir)]
- kerya* (23 4)—of the street s n sg gen [T *seri* M *ceri*—part of a village Te *kerr Tu geri*]
- kesari* (11-8 to 9)—lion adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
- keli* (47-3 to 4)—having heard adv pp of *kellu*—to hear [NK *keli* T M *keffu* Other form *kēdu* ("0 16)]
- keldu* (70-16 84 6)—having heard adv pp of *keli* (*kel*)—to hear [See *keli*]
- kakondū* (92-4)—having undertaken adv pp of *kai kol*—to undertake [T, *kak kondū* M. *kai kkondū* Te *cekoni*]
- Kongani* (45-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom Other forms *konguni* (29-16 to 17 64 2 to 3 65-3) *kongoni* (66-3 to 4) and *konguni* in apposition with *arasa arasar* [*kongu cera or kerala* especially the country about Coimbatore T M *konhu* (Kir)]
- koffa* (2-5 47 5-3 26-13 27 8 12 28-16 33 25 46-3 72-28 73-21 74 11 80-9 13 86-11 89-15 94 22 97 18 99-13 104 15 108-18)—that was given, d pp of *kodu*—to give [T M *kođutta*] past 3 m sg—*koffan* (19-6) *koffam* (51 5) *koffo* (83-9 pl—*koffar* (24 4) (> *goftar*) *koffor* (45 4) past 3 f sg—*koffa* (10-7) adv pp.—*ko* (5-6) past 3 n sg—*koffudu* (91 48)
- koffan* (19-6 102-16)—gave. past. 3 m sg of *kođu*—to give See *koffa* Other forms *koffam* (51 5 59-15) *koffo* (83 9) [T M *kođuttan*]

- koṭṭar* (24.4 42.6 61.12 71.17 75-7 78-8 82-24 97.13.8)—gave past 3 m pl * (hon) of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* > *goṭṭar* in *brahmadeyam goṭṭar* (29-4) [T *koṭṭar* Other forms *koṭṭ(a)ra(r) koṭṭor* (45-4)]
- koṭṭaḷ* (10-7)—gave past 3 f sg of *koḍu* —to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭaḷ* M *koṭṭaḷ* Te *iccenū*]
- Koṭṭigadevam* (103.7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Koṭṭiga* < Skt. *Koṣṭha*—granary treasury]
- koṭṭu* (5-6 50-11 58-4 77.8)—having given adv pp of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭu* Te *koṭṭuḷ*] > *goṭṭu* in *danamu(ma)m goṭṭu* (4-6 to 7) [T *koṭṭu* du M *koṭṭuḷ*]
- koṭṭa* (83-9)—gave past 3 m sg of *koḍu*—to give. *koṭṭon* See *koṭṭan koṭṭa*
- koṭṭor* (45.4)—same as *koṭṭar* See above
- koḍange* (61.12) a gift. s pr m sg nom
- Koḍalsetṭiyara* (18-12)—of *Koḍalsetṭi* s pr * m pl (hon) gen [SLW] for *setṭi* > *ṣreṣṭhin* see *Ayca setṭi* above
- koḍeyan* (4.8)—umbrella s n sg acc of *koḍe*—umbrella [T *kuḍaḷ* (*kuṭaḷ*)—8th—umbrella—K.P] M *kuḍa koḍa* Te *goḍugu koḍe* > *goda* in *beḷgoḍe* (92-13)]
- konṣu* ? (84.9)—having given Same as *koṭṭu koṭṭu* was sometimes written with *ḥ* represented by a dot(*) and a single *f* This dot was mistaken by the editors as having a nasal and hence they wrote it as *konṣu* Cf *bhaṇṭaraka* for *bhaṭṭaraka* in GORY
- konda* (51.5)—that was taken. d pp of *kol* —to take. [T M *kondaḷ* inf—*kolal* in *kappamgoḷal* (67.7) vb ft 1 m sg—*kol* en (84-6) *koṭṭem* (84.10) adj s m sg—*koṭṭom* (2|50) *koṭṭonu* (66-9)]
- Koṇḍakundaniyada* (90-5 to 6)—same as *Kundakundaniyada* See above.
- Koṇḍaligeṛe* (92-34)—*Koṇḍali* tank s pr n sg nom.—*keṛe* see above. dat. *Koṇḍaligeṛe* ḡ (92.69) gen *Koṇḍaligeṛeya* (92-86)
- Koṇḍaligeṛege* (92.69)—for the *Koṇḍali* tank. s pr n sg dat See *Koṇḍaligeṛe*
- Koṇḍaligeṛeya* (92-36)—of the *Koṇḍali* tank s pr n sg gen See *Koṇḍaligeṛe*
- [*Ḥe*]ndū] *agolramalam* (96-22)—sprung from the *Koṇḍaliya* race adj s m sg nom [SLW *Kaṇḍūya* < *Kaṇḍūmya*]
- konḍu* (20-4 24.7 51.9 12 62-4 104.18 108-4.33)—having taken adv pp of *kol* —to take. See *konda* [T M *konḍu* Te. *konu* > *gonḍu* in *poḷegonḍu* (92-3)]
- Koṇḍojange* (93-12)—to *Koṇḍoja* s pr m sg dat
- konda* (1-5 2.54 to 55 3-6 5-12 6-6 29-11 30-12 33-6 34.7 39-10 74.13)—that killed d pp of *kol*—to kill [T *konra* M *konna*] past. 3 m sg—*kondam* (94.37) adj s m pl gen *kondara* (20-9) adv pp—*kondū* (61-4) adj s m sg nom *kondon* (7.6) gen *kondona* (23.12) *kondōna* (60-15) inf *kolal* (92.11) vb noun *kole* (33-6) vb ft 3 m pl *kolvaru* (108-33)
- kondam* (94-37)—killed. past. 3 m sg of *kol*—to kill see *konda*. [T *konṣan* M *konnan*]
- kondara* (20-9)—of those who have killed adj s m pl gen See *konda*
- kondu* (61-4 62.6)—having killed adv pp of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *konṣu* Other form *komdu* (92-5)]
- kondon* (7-6)—he who has killed. adj sm sg nom from *konda*—pp of *kol*—to kill gen—*kondona* (23.12) see *konda* [T *konron* M *konnon konnavan*]
- kondona* (23.12)—of him who has killed adj sm sg gen of *kondon* See *konda* *kon donara* (9-10) Other form *londona* 60-15)
- [*Ko*]mmagureyammam (81-4)—s pr m sg nom
- komalara* (44.7) of *Komala*. s pr m pl (hon) gen (*Komala* < *komara* < *kumara* boy ?)
- Komgoni Muttarasarkku* (48-1)—to *Kongon* Muttarasar s pr m (hon) dat Tam dative form seems to have been used here See *Kongani* (45.2 to 3)
- kon da* (92-33)—same as *konda*
- komdu* (92.5 94-38)—same as *kondu*
- Kollipallata Nolambam* (60-3 to 4)—s pr m sg
- kolal* (92-11)—to kill inf of *kol*—to kill. See *konda*. [T *kolla* M *kollal*]
- kole* (33-6)—murder s n sg nom vb nom from *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolat* M *kola*]
- koliaru* (108-33)—will kill vb ft 3 m pl of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *koliar* M *kollutar*]
- Koḷaḷḷada* (63-6)—of *Koḷaḷḷa* s pr n sg gen
- Kosagaeṭṭinōḷ* (29-28 to 29)—in *Kosagaeṭṭi* *fu* s pr n sg loc [*teṭṭu*—hill N. *Ḥ* *beṭṭa* *kosagu*—a kind of tree (*Ḥ* *teṭṭu*—a hill N. *Ḥ* *beṭṭu*)]
- Kolpōkara* [Giri] *yyena* (89-18)—by *Kolpōkara* *Ginyya* s pr m sg instr [SLW

- Skt instr termination *ena Gṛīyena* < *Gṛīyayena*]
koḷaga (97 17) for *koḷagu*—the hoof s n sg
 acc [T *kuḷamba* (*kuḷagu*) M *koḷambu*
 Te *goriga* NK *gorasu*]
koḷen (84 6)—I will take vb ft. 1 msg
 of *koḷ*—to take [See *koḷa* (51 5) T *koḷ*
 ven M *koḷiven*] Other form—*koḷvem*
 (84 10)
koḷvom (2 50)—he who takes. adj s m sg
 nom from *koḷva*—ft p *koḷ*—to take [See
koṇḍa T *koḷvon* M *koḷvon* Te. *konuadu*
koḷvonu (66 9)—same as *koḷvom*
Kogaḷya (108 13 14 28.36)—of *Kogaḷi* s pr
 n sg gen
Kogaḷivarayya (108-16 to 17)—s pr m sg
 nom
koḷi (39-8)—a crore or ten millions num
 adj [SLW] also in (74 12 92 72) acc
koḷiyan (92 73)
koḷiyan (92 73)—10 millions num adj s
 n sg acc See *koḷi*
Koḷiṣṣeṭṭi (108-14) s pr m sg nom [SLW
 for *seṭṭi* see *Ayca seṭṭi* above]
koḷeyan (62 5)—fort, s n sg acc of *koḷe*
 (T *koḷṭai*—8th—s n fort—K.P.) (*koḷu*
koḷṭai—Kṛt) M *koḷa* (*koḷu*—Kṛt) Te
koḷṭam i] Other form *koḷeyan* (60-4)
 loc *koḷeyuḷ* (76-7)
 [T M *koḷutta*]
Koḷejammam (99-12)—s pr m sg nom
koḷeyan (60-3)—same as *koḷeyan* See above
koḷeyuḷ (76-7)—in the fort s n sg loc See
koḷeyan [Te. *koḷalo*]
konamu (77 9)—male or he buffalo s n
 sg acc (Skt *gona*—an ox—Kṛt) [Te
 M *kuḷa* (Kṛt) *konam* + u (<um conj
 suff or acc suff) Cf also Dravidian
guḷi—an ox]
koṣṭha koṣi vidhādima (97-38)—like a crore
 of store houses adj s n sg instr [SLW]
koṣigara (99-12)—of *koṣigar* s pr m pl
 (hon) gen
Kauṇḍilyagoṭrada (86-7)—of Kauṇḍilya
 race s pr n sg gen [SLW]
Krodhana (101 2)—the 59th year of the cycle
 of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
kṛameyam (92 58)—patience s n sg acc
 [SLW *kṛama*]
kṣanti (97 7)—patience s n sg nom cf
kṛame acc *kṣantiyumani* (92-46)
kṣudropadrata badhegaḷ (94 23)—troubles
 from the wicked. adj s m pl nom [SLW]

KH

khaṇḍa sphuṭita jṛṇnoddharanakkam (92-12)

—for the repair of broken (*khaṇḍa*) torn
 (*sphuṭita*) and dilapidated (*jṛṇa*) adj
 s n sg dat [SLW] *oddharanakke* + *ana*
kharam (98-2)—the 25th year in the cycle
 of 60

G

- Gaṅgapuraduḷ* (55-4)—in *Gaṅgapura* s pr n
 sg loc [SLW]
gaṇeṇḍram (92 3 13)—lord of elephants
 s n sg nom [SLW]
Gaṇadharadeva-bhaṭṭarakar (108-13 to 14)
 —s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW] See
bhaṭṭarakar below
gaṇḍam (90-2 to 3 21 105-3)—a manly per
 son a hero s m sg nom One of the
 Tatsamas (Kṛt) (SMD 384) [T.M. *ka*
ṇṇa kanda (Kṛt)] *gaṇḍa marttaṇḍa*
 (92-21) gen. pl *gaṇḍara* (105-3) loc pl
 —*gaṇḍaroḷ*
gaṇḍa marttaṇḍam (92 21)—a sun of heroes
 adj s m sg nom See *gaṇḍam*
gaṇḍara (105-3)—of heroes s m pl gen. See
gaṇḍam
[gaṇḍaroḷ] (92 21)—among heroes s m pl
 loc See *gaṇḍam*
Gaṇbe naḍar (46 2)—those of Gaṇbe coun
 try adj s m pl nom *gaṇbe* < *kaṇbe* <
kaṇbe—a mine valley? for *naḍar* < *naḍu*—
 a country See *naḍu* below
gaḍyanam (104 15 108-27)—a weight equal
 to a *ruvi* or farthing (Kṛt) s n sg
 nom [Skt. *gadyanaka*—a weight = 32
gunjas or 64 *gunjas* with physicians, a
 kind of small gold coin (Kṛt)] *gadyana*
 m e (emphatic) 51 4) acc sg *gadyanam*
 am (108-25) *gaḍyanan* (108-29)
gaḍyanamam (108-25)—*gaḍyana*—coin See
gadyanam s n sg acc Other form *ga*
ḍyanavan (108-29)—*gadya* am + an > *ga*
ḍyanan
Gaṅga Permmaḍi (68-4)—s pr m sg nom
 For *Permmaḍi* see *Permmaṇḍi* below acc
Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam (94 38)
Gabhuḍaran (94 12)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW]
gabhirateyoḷ (97-58)—in profundity s n sg
 loc [SLW]
gabhiroddani (92 7)—profound depth. adj
 s n sg nom (acc sense) [SLW]
Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam (94-38)—*Gaṅga Perm*
maḷi < *Permmaḍi* (ḍ > ḷ) s pr m
 sg acc See *Gaṅga Permmaḍi*
Gaṅga aru sasitāmum (53-4 to 5)—Gaṅga six
 thousand s n sg acc NW + LW *aru* <

- aru six *sasiram* < *sahasram* *sasiram* + *am* (conj. suff.) [T *aṣṭayiram*]
- **Gamgavaḍṭiya* (57-2)—s of *Gamgavaḍi* s pr n sg gen—*vaḍi*
- Gamgadharam* (92-21)—Ganges-bearer i e *Siva* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Gayeyoḷ* (94-26)—in *Gaye* s pr n sg loc loc [SLW *Gaya* a place of pilgrimage in Behar (Kīṭ)]
- Garuda lanchanam* (72-16)—having the mark of *Garuda*, s n (in form m in sense) sg nom [Garuda—the bird and vehicle of *Vṛṣṇa* the enemy of the serpent race (Kīṭ)]
- garvadinḍa* (92-3)—with pride s n s instr [SLW]
- galde* (90-13 108-27-31)—field s n sg nom [OK *galde* > Mh *garde* > Nk *gadde* (cf *eltu* > *ertu* > *eltu* Nk *kaḷte* > *kaṭte*) (*gadde* = *garde*—a field especially a paddy land. [Te *kayye* T M *kaḷani* *kayni* (Tu. *konḍa*)—Kīṭ) Cf * *kayya* *keyya*—rice-field and *kaḷani*]
- grahanadandu* (97-5 ti 68)—on the day of the eclipse (of the moon) s n sg used adverbially [SLW] loc *grahanaḍoḷ* (72-25)
- grahanaḍoḷ* (72-25)—same as *grahanadandu* s n sg loc [SLW]
- ganaduḷ* (1-4)—on oil mill s n sg loc [T *kanattis* Te. *ganuga* Mar *ghana* (Kīṭ)]
- gandharvage* (6-2-4)—to the singers s m pl dat [SLW *gandharva*—a singer (Kīṭ) Other meanings of *gandharva*—1 a celestial musician 2 a ghost 3 a wife or a beautiful woman, 4 a horse 5 a kind of deer 6 the cuckoo 7 a kind of bee 8 the sun (Kīṭ)]
- gaman* (58-2)—villager s m sg nom LW [Skt *grāma* Pkt *gama*] See *gamunḍa* below (hon) pl. *gamigar* (58-3)
- gamigar* (58-3) villager s m pl (hon) nom. see *gaman*
- gamunḍa* (97-6 11 to 12)—headman of a village. s m sg nom [LW See *Ayca* *gamunḍa* above] *gamunḍan* (60-13) f pl *gamunṇabbegaḷ* (67-5) m pl *gamunḍaru* (82-11) m pl gen *gamunḍasamigaḷa* (86-7 to 8) m sg nom—*gamunḍasamiyu* (82-30 to 31) m > v in *gamunḍagaḷ* (108-28 to 29) gen pl *gamunḍa* (108-22) *gavunḍu gaḷa* (108-21) dat pl *gavunḍagaḷani* (25-26) [Pkt *gamaḍa*—headman of a village (*Paṭissiddhamahanaṭo*)]
- Gamunḍabbegaḷ* (67-5)—s pr f pl (hon.) nom LW See *gamunḍa* above.
- gamunḍaru* (82-11)—head men of the village s m pl nom [LW] See *gamunḍa* above
- gamunḍa-samigaḷa* (86-7 to 8)—s pr m pl (hon) gen [LW] See *gamunḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)
- [*ga*] *munḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)—see *gamunḍa*
- Gavadiḍaḍa* (74-10)—of *Gaḍaḍaḍa* s pr n sg gen
- gavarisuta* (92-27)—murmuring pr adv pl of *gavarisu*—to murmur to sound make a noise (Kīṭ) < *gavarisutta*
- gavundam* (94-19)—same as *gamunḍa* (m > v) [*gavila*—(Tbh of *gramma* SMD 367)—the headman of a village (also a rustic)—Kīṭ]
- gavunḍagaḷ* (108-28 to 29)—s m pl nom See *gamunḍa*
- gavundara* (108-22)—of *gavunḍar* s m pl gen See *gamunḍa*
- gavunḍugaḷa* (108-21)—of *gavunḍugaḷ*—s m pl gen See *gavunḍagaḷ* *gamunḍa*
- gavunḍagaḷgam* (108-25 to 26-35)—to *gavunḍagaḷ* s m pl dat [SLW] *gavunḍagaḷge* + *am* Other form *gavunḍagaḷgami* (108-17 to 18, 20)
- giḷuvuḍu* (92-29)—flock of parrots, s n sg nom *giḷi*—parrot [T *kiḷi*—parrot M *kiḷi*—a thurd, Te. *ciḷuka* (Skt *cimika*—Kīṭ)]
- giḷi kannadavakki paṇḍitavakki puruḷi* (Kīṭ) *vuḍu* < *pinḍu* group flock collection Nk *kuṇḍu* M *inḍa*—group Te *pinḍu* *pinḍu* Tbh of *pinḍa* a collection flock (Kīṭ)]
- guḍi* (92-13)—flag s n sg nom Other meanings 1 a round, circle, 2 a pole erected on the New Year's Day before the house-door (*guḍi paḍava*) 3 Skt *kuḷi*—a house a temple (Kīṭ) [M *koḍi*—baner T *koḍi*]
- Gunasagara* (27-8 28-16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gunamal aratna brajakke* (92-64)—to the series of the precious gems of their virtues adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- gunamgaḷan* (92-12)—virtues s n sg acc. [SLW]
- gun-agran* (92-16)—pre-eminent in virtues adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- [*gu*] *nambhodhi* (97-17 to 18)—ocean of virtues adj s (m sense) sg nom [SLW]
- Gunḍan* (9-4)—a pr m sg nom (dat. in sense qualifying *amṇanta acarige*)
- guttam* (2-22)—contract or monopoly or tax thereon. s n sg nom [Nk *guttige*—

- contract rental on land (Kṛt) T *kuttakari* M Te *gutta*]
- Kurukṣetradoṣam* (97 19) for *Kurukṣetradoṣam*—in *Kurukṣetra* s pr n sg loc [SLW See *Kurukṣetra* above]
- Guligatere Nagam* (97 28)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- geldan* (94-38)—won, past 3 m.sg of *gel*—to win M.K. *geldan geddan* N.K. *geddanu* adv pp *geldu* (60-7) [T *gilittan* (T *kets vellu* M *iclu* Te *gelucu*—Kṛt)]
- geldu* (60-7 62 6)—having won adv pp of *gel*—to win See *geldan* [T *venṇu* (8th) —K.P. M. *kī kī*—to obtain win Te *gellic*]
- Goggiya* (94 21)—of *Goggi* s pr n sg gen *Goggiyaduvam* (92-3 47 to 8)—s pr m sg gen. *Goggiyana* (92 11) acc. *Goggiya-bhupāṇan* (92-10) *Goggiya-tallabhanam* (92 9) nom *Goggiya-vallabham* (92-21 to 22) *Goggiyana* (92-11)—of *Goggiya*, s pr m sg gen See *Goggiyadevami*
- Goggiya-bhupāṇan* (92 10)—s pr m sg acc [SLW *bhupala*] See *Goggiyadevami*
- Goggiya-vallabhanam* (92-9)—*Goggiya-vallabha* s pr m sg acc [SLW for *tallabha* see below]
- Goggiya-valla[bhavi]* (92 21 to 22)—same as *Goggiya devam*
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (10-4)—of *Goyinda poḍḍi* s pr f sg gen [*Goyinda Goyinda*] *poḍḍi*—N.K. *poḍḍi*]
- Goyindara Bhaṭṭarara* (67-3 to 5)—of *Goyinda Bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- Goyindara ballahan* (93-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *ballahan* < *tallabham* Skt. and Pāli *vallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha* > Kan. *ballaha*]
- goratar* (71 17 97 10)—master spiritual teacher (GOKI) s m pl nom [SLW Skt. *guru guratar* > *goratar* (cf *kuḍu koḍu tuḍu toḍu*) T *kuratar*—elders (Te. *gora* is *goraga gorata*—a class of *Saṃa* beggars (Kṛt) probably from *guru* + *aram* the teacher—he Acc to R. NARASIṂHĀ CĀR *gorata* is the Tbh of *guru* T *kuratar*—elders, *gurus*—religious preceptors and ministers—GOKI] pl *goratarakka* (71 19) dat pl *goratarogge* (67 11)
- goratarakka* (71 19)—*gurus*, s m pl nom [SLW See *goratar*]
- goratarogge* (67 11)—to the *gorataras*, s n pl dat [SLW] See *goratar*
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (63-9)—to *Goyindapoḍḍi* s pr m sg dat LW gen. *Goyindapoḍḍiya* (63-8)
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (63 8)—of *Goyinda poḍḍi*, s pr m sg gen *poḍḍi paḍi*—a gang of workmen (Kṛt) *poḍḍi*—a settlement, hamlet village *poḍḍi* to repose (Kṛt)
- Gokarna paṇḍita bhaṭṭarogge* (71 15 to 16)—to *Gokarnapaṇḍita bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat for *bhaṭṭarar* see below
- goḍḍina* (91-36 to 37) of the weir s n sg gen. of *goḍḍu* < *koḍḍu*
- gotram* (59 16)—race lineage s n sg nom [SLW]
- Goleyabhaṭṭam* (69-26 to 27)—s pr m sg nom. [SLW Skt. *bhaṭṭa bhaṭṭa bhaṭṭa T paṭṭan*—a learned man M *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭuḍu*—a learned man, Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest, (*bhaṭṭa*—any learned man (Brahmaṇa) doctor or philosopher used also as a title—best excellent) Kṛt]
- Goyannayya* [num] (74-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Gopanna* > *Goyanna* (*anna*—an elder brother a respectful compellation for an elder male. MT Te *anna* Tu. *anne*—(Kṛt))
- Goyindayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom [*Goyindarya* > *Goyindayya* (Cf Pkt. *ay yavatta* < *aryavarta*) Cf also *Goyindappa*]
- Goyindara tallahan* (62-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW see *Goyindara-ballahan* (93 4) above. Skt. *tallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha*]
- goṣṭi* (71 22)—(representative of) the assembly s n (m in sense)—sg nom [LW *goṣṭhi goṣṭhi*—an assembly a meeting (Kṛt)]
- gosane* (7-4)—declaration s n sg nom [SLW *ghoṣana* (*goṣane* Tbh. of *ghoṣane ghoṣana* SMD 338, Te *kosunne* (Kṛt))]
- gōsahasram* (99-12)—1 000 cows, s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW Other form *gosahasram* (103 14 to 15) *gosasam* (10-5)]
- gosasam* (10-5 80-6 to 7)—same as *gosahasram* (?)

GH

- ghaṭṭigeya* (20-8)—of the assembly s n sg gen. [SLW *ḷ* > *ḷ* in *ghaṭṭige* (92 13) *ghaṭṭige* (92 13 40)—assembly hall s n sg nom [SLW see *ghaṭṭigeya* Skt. *ghaṭṭika* > *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige*]

G

- Caṭṭavya* (108-16)—a pr m. sg. nom. (dat sense qualifying *goyinda gāḍam*) (*caṭṭa*

- caṭṭe saṭṭi seṭṭi*—Tbh of *sreṣṭha* in the sense of *sreṣṭhi* the head or chief of a trade—clever merchant T *caṭṭu*—trade merchandise also fineness Kīr) It is quite possible that the word *Caṭṭayya* is from Skt. *Chaitra*]
- Caṭṭayyadeva* (102 15)—same as *caṭṭayya*
- Caṭṭigadevam* (102 2)—s pr m sg nom LW < *chatrika*? See *Caṭṭayya* above
- caturaghaṭṭadoḥ* (108-28)—within the four boundaries. adj s n sg loc [SLW *aghaṭṭa*—boundary]
- catussamayada* (92-38 to 39)—of the four boundaries or directions s n s (pl sense) gen [SLW]
- canna* (53 7)—s pr n sg (Cf *cannu*—beauty excellence *canna*—a man of beauty cf *cannapaṭṇa* *cannabasava* *purana* *cannagī* etc [T *cenna* *cennai* Te *cannu*—Kīr]]
- Candradityara* (73 14)—of *Candraditya* s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]
- candrāṅkhatarambaram* (94 2 36 107 4)—as long as moon and stars last adj s n sg nom [SLW *baram* NK *varge* T *varai* Te *varaku*]
- Camdramauḥ bhājarata* (103 16)—of the venerable *Candramauḥ bhājarata* > *bhājarata* > *bhājarata* (f > j) Cf *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige* above for *bhājarata* see below
- catanaravunda yugalam* (102 3 to 4)—the pair of the lotus-like feet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- caritam* (94 13)—conduct, deed s n sg nom [SLW]
- capa vadyeyoḥ* (92 41 to 42)—in the art of archery adj s n sg loc. [SLW] (used as one of the signs of princely rank)
- Cavunḍayyange* (93 14)—to *Cavunḍayya* s. pr m sg dat [LW *Cavunḍa* < *Camunḍa* < *syamavodha* (?) Cf *gavunda* < *gamunda* < *gramavodha*]
- Caḷukya pancanana[m]* (105-4)—a very lion to the *Caḷukyas*. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukya Raman* (100-4)—s. pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukyabharanam* (107 2 108-2 109-4)—an ornament to the *Caḷukyas* adj s. m. sg nom [SLW]
- Ciṭṭayyana* (109-17)—of *Ciṭṭayya*. s pr m sg gen (*ciṭṭ*—smallness littleness—Kīr) [Skt *Citra* > *citra* > *Ciṭṭa* (?) Cf *Sannappa* *Cikkappa* in colloquial NK.]
- citradaṇḍam* (92-13)—a cunningly worked staff s n sg nom [SLW]
- Citrabhanu* (69-10 to 11)—the 16th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg [SLW]
- Citravahanan* (60-36)—s pr m s nom [SLW]
- citra vedemgam* (104 5)—skilled in fine-arts s m sg nom qualifying *koṭṭigadevam* [SLW see *vedemgar*]
- Cidanna* (80-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom
- Cintamani* (108-9 to 10)—s pr m sg [SLW] (—a gem of *svarga* supposed to yield to its possessor everything wanted, the philosopher's stone—Kīr)
- Cimmacanura* (94 20)—of *Cimmacanur* s pr n sg gen.
- Cimcila[da]* (89-11 to 12)—of *Cimcila* s pr n sg gen
- cimcuvimda* (92 29)—with the beaks s n sg (pl sense) instr [Cf Skt *cancu* M *cancu* (*cumdu* T *cuvavu*—Kīr)]
- cūta kuja[mga]foḥ* (92 28 to 29)—in the mango trees. adj s n pl loc [SLW *kūja* earth born tree (Kīr)]
- cūta maṇḍariyoḥ* (92-43)—in the flower clusters of the mangoes adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- Cannavuroḥ* (39 4)—in *Cannavur* s pr n sg loc See *Canna*
- Celva śampanna* (15 8)—endowed with beauty adj s m sg nom [SLW—*śampanna* for *śampanna* (*celva calva calva*—beauty handsome man (Kīr)] instr n sg *celvim de* (92 14)
- celvimde* (92 14)—with splendour s n sg instr See *celva śampanna*.
- Collamman* (31 5)—s pr m sg nom for *amman* suffix to *masc.* see *Kaliyamma* above Cf *Ammana gandhavaraya* [Cot *ta* < *sottu*—wealth? (cf Skt *ghanika*)]

CH

chalamme (60-10)—by fraud s n sg instr [SLW *chalam me* (emphatic)—*chala* fraud deceit (Kīr)]

J

Jagati cakradoḥ (92 1)—in the domain of the world, adj s n sg loc [SLW]

Jagatumgana (94-10)—of *Jagatunga* s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom. *Jagatumgam* 94 10)

Jagatumgam (94 10)—s pr m sg nom

Jagatunga gavunḍana (98-6 to 8)—of *Jagatunga* *gavunḍa*. s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Jagatumgana* For *gavunḍana* see *Ayca gavunḍa gamunḍa*

- jagadekatara* (105-2)—the sole of the world
adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Jatti bhāṭarkka* (61-4)—for *Jatti bhāṭark*
ka (?) of *Jatti bhāṭarkka* s pr m pl
gen [SLW *bhāṭar* < *bhāṭar* *bhāṭa*—a
warrior]
- janapadam* (92-25)—people (community)
s n (m in sense) pl instr [SLW]
- ja[n-asrayan]* (92 21)—an asylum for men.
adj s m sg nom [SLW] *janasrayan*
(73 17 to 18)
- jayada ullatamgan* (94 17 95-7)—a superior
one of victory s n sg nom [SLW]
- Jayamitrān* (65-9 to 10)—s pr m sg nom
(friend of victory) [SLW]
- Jaiya*m (77 5 to 6)—the 28th year of the
cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- jaladulam* (16-7)—in water s n sg loc
[SLW]
- Javam* (94-16 95-6)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW *Java* < *Yama* (Kīṭ) Cf *Yamaduta*
= *Javanaduta* (Kīṭ)]
- Jasamam* (92 59)—glory s.n.sg acc [SLW
asa Tbh of *laśa* (Kīṭ) (*jiya*—master
(Kīṭ) *jiya* < *jiṭa*)
- jiya manasadim* (108-22) ?—with controlled
mind. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- jivitangalan* (29 to 10)—lives s n pl acc
[SLW]
- Jesṭhamasada* (73 19)—of the month *Jyestha*
s pr n sg gen [SLW *Jyestha* > *Jesṭha* >
Jesṭa]
- Jogimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom
(dat. sense qualifying *pannasigargam*)
[*jog* < *yog* Skt *yoga* Cf *Jogappa* *Jog*
amma *Jogali* etc.]
- jotiśa sakuna nimittamgaṇam* (69-22 to 23)—
astrology omen etc s n pl acc [SLW
Skt *jyantiśa* > *jyotiśa* > *jotiśa* (> *joyiśa*)
Skt *jyantiśa* *jyotiśa*—Pkt *joyiśa*]
- joṭam* (7 4)—Jwan corn s n sg acc (LW ?)
T.M. *colam* Te. *jonna* (*joṭam*—Tbh of
yavanala—varieties of millet Mhr M
jauari (Kīṭ)) Cf Pampa—Bh *joṭada*
pal etc.]

JH

- jhaṭambam* (92 13)—robe s n sg nom
[SLW (*jaṭm̐ba*—a cloak veil)]
- Ji anasita bhāṭara*[r] (93 7)—s pr m pl
(hon) nom [SLW see *bhāṭarakar*]

T

- ṭṭiṭi* (72 16) for *ṭṭiṭi*—musical instrument.
s n sg nom [SLW]
- ṭṭikam* (92 54)—interpretation (commentary
s n sg acc [SLW]

TH

No words

D

- davanam* (11 10 to 11)—rope s n sg acc
LW *davan* is a Tbh of *daman* a long
rope to which calves are tied by means of
shorter ropes (MONIER WILLIAMS) (*da*
vani—Tbh. of *daman*—a rope stretched
along and secured at the ends unto which
cattle are tied up by means of tie-rope
Mar *davana* *ḍamani* *kaṭṭu*—to tie cattle
in a row to a long rope fastened by two
peps—Kīṭ))

No words with initial DH and N

T

- Tagap(pu)* (7 3)—complaint s n sg nom
[O.K. *tavu*—to mistake (?) (N.H. *takara*
ru Te *tagavu*—justice dispute. (*tagahu*
tagavudu—an obstacle, a hindrance—Kīṭ)
Taṭṭaggeṇya (63 5)—of *Taṭṭaggeṇ* s pr n
sg gen *Taṭṭa* + *keṇ* tank (?) *taṭṭa*—
flatness, levelness. [Te M *taṭṭe* T *taṭṭa*
taṭṭu—to flatten—Kīṭ) *Taṭṭaggeṇ*—a flat
tank (?)]
- taḍiyol* (67 8)—on the bank s n sg loc
[SLW *taṭa* T *taḍi* M *taḍa* (*taḍi*—Tbh
of *taṭi* (SMD 338)—Kīṭ)]
- tanipi* (92-5 17)—having satisfied adv pp
of *tanipu*—to satisfy *tanu*—to be satis-
fied. [T *tanittu* (T *tan*—to appease
tan—cool cold M *tan*—cold, *tanuyuga*
Te. *tanuyu* Tu *tanuyum*—to become cold
GOKI)]
- tadanantaram* (92-23)—thereupon. adv of
time
- taḍvarṣabhyanṭarada* (95 9 to 10 96-6 100 7
104 9 106-4 to 5)—during that year adj
s n sg gen [SLW]
- tanna* (91 25 96-20)—his reflex. pron 3 sg
gen of *tan* cf *enna* oblique base *tan*
(31 20) [T *tan* (T *tan*—8th—K.P.) M
tana Te *tana*—GOKI)] nom. sg *tanum*
(60-8) acc sg *tannan* (32-3) dat pl
tamage (3-3) gen. pl *tamma* (32-3 loc
pl *tammol* (92-61)
- tannan* (70-8)—him reflex. pron 3 sg acc
See *tanna* [T *tanna* M *tannu* Te
tannu]
- tanayan* (94-9)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- tan* (31 20)—his. reflex. pron. 3 sg gen. and
oblique base. See *tanna* [T *tan*, M *tan*
de Te *tana*]
- tanda* (61 5)—that was brought d pp of

- moon M *tinga* (T M Te *nele* T M *tinga*—to shine—KIT)]
- timbai am* (90-13)—will eat vb ft 3 sg m of *tu*—to eat [T *tinban* M *tinnu* *ian*]
- tirutar* (108-25 29-30)—will give offer *tiru* *var* ? (97 10 to 11 14) vb ft s m pl of *tu*—to offer give (KIT) *tiru*—end finish
- [*tri*]*śu*[*la*]*man* (84 9)—a three-pointed pike or spear a trident s n sg acc [SLW]
- tirttham* (67 10)—a holy place especially in the vicinity of streams or springs. s n sg acc [SLW] dat *tirtthakkam* (79-3) gen *tirtthada* (67 9) loc *tirtthado* (92 73) *tirtthakkam* (79-3)—to *tirttha* s n sg dat [SLW] See *tirttham*
- tirtthada* (67 9)—of *tirttha* s n sg gen [SLW see *tirttham*]
- tirtthado* (92 73)—in *tirttha* s n sg loc [SLW see *tirttham*]
- tuppa* (104 16 100-14)—ghee s n sg nom acc. *tuppam* (73 22) gen *tuppada* [T (T *tuppu* *tuppaga* Mar *Tup*—KIT)] *tuppam* *tuppu*—ghee T *tuppu* also means food enjoyment Mar *tup*—ghee (74 11) T *tuppu*—food]
- tuppada* (74 11)—of ghee s n sg gen [see *tuppa*]
- tuppam* (73 22 77 9)—ghee s n sg acc see *tuppa*
- Tumgabhadrēya* (67-8)—of *Tumgabhadrē*—the river *Tumgabhadrā* in the Mysore territory formed by the junction of the *Tunga* and *Bhadre*—KIT s pr f sg gen [SLW]
- turugi* (92-28)—having become crowded adv pp of *turu*—to be crowded closely packed (T M *tur* cf *timbu*—KIT) [T *turu* *vu*—to come together (Te *torru* T *tozu* *tozuvu*—a herd of cows M *tuṭu*—a heap Te *tuḍimū*—a crowd—KIT) Cf also N K *turuku*—to press]
- turugoḷol* (75 5 to 6)—in a cattle raid s n pl loc gen. *turupina* (22 3)
- turupina* (22-3)—of cows s n sg (pl in sense) gen *turupu* *turuvu* *turuvu* N K (also *turuhu*)
- turagaman* (61 6)—horse s n sg acc nom *turamgam* (92 13) [SLW *turāiga* > *turāga* by the disappearance of the preconsonantal nasal Cf *bhujamga*—*bhujaga* vi *hamga*—*vihaḡa* Aḷo *eramke*—N K *rekke*]
- turamgam* (92 13)—horse s n sg nom [SLW see *turagaman*]
- tulaḡu*[*ruṣam*] (92 22 to 23)—own weight s n sg acc [SLW (weight of gold jewels, sugar etc obtained by weighing them against one s person It is to be given away to Brahmins on the occasion of accession—KIT)] *tulapurūṣam* (94 25)
- tunt* (92-4)—having caused to enter i e driven adv pp of *tuntu*—to cause to enter (KIT) [*tundi*—pressing, pushing M *toṇḡi* Cf N K *tutlu*—mouthful food *tutu*—hole]
- turyyam* (92 13 to 14)—musical instruments s n sg nom [SI W]
- ten ka* ("1 11)—south s n sg adv of place T *teru* M *tekkū*—KIT] *te(m)kana* (8 11)—same as *temka* *tekkanam*
- temkay* (29 25 29 59 24)—same as *temka* < *temka* + *ay* < *temka* + *agi* i e *temka* *agi*
- tembelaram* (92 28)—zephyrs of the south s n sg instr (south wind *tembu* + *elar* (*temberal*) *tembu* = *ten ka*—KIT) [T *tenral* M *tennal*—southern wind i e cool breeze Te *temmera*—wind. Or *tembelar* > *tambelar* > *tanpu* + *elar*—cool breeze]
- tere* (2 14 29-6 22 23 108 24)—tax s n sg nom (also acc senst) [T *tirai* M *tiṇe* (N K *tere*) *tere* *deṇe* in *tuppadeṇyam* (72 26 73 20)]
- Telambayar* (25-5)—s pr m pl nom *tela*m (14) for *tailam*—oil s n sg nom LW [T *tilam* Mar *tel* *taila*—originally oil from *seasamum* now oil in general So there is extension of meaning]
- Tairura* (86-6)—of *Tairur* s pr n sg gen *Tailaparasar* (100-5)—King *Tailapa* s pr m pl (hon) noun
- toḡam* (24 7) ?—joined (put on) vb past 3 m sg from *tudu*—to join to put to or on (KIT)
- tombhattanēya* (102 13)—90th num adj
- tombhattarusasramamam* (104 11 to 12)—96 000 num adj s n sg acc *tombhattarusasram* (96-4)
- toradu* (70-17)—having abandoned adv pp of *toṛe*—to give up abandon [N K *toṛe* *du* (Aḷo *biḡubiffu*) T *turandu* M *turan* *ni*]
- torugoḷol* (81 3)—same as *turugoḷol* see above.
- toṛe* (67 18)—stream. s n sg nom [T *turai* M *tara*—opening]
- toraradāyamam* (57-3)—*torēnal* 500 s pr s n sg acc (Ru. r-country)
- tole* (2-29)—a meas c, s n sg nom, (a *tole* weight of one *Pape*—KIT) [T *tulai* M *tulagum* Te. *tulam* (weight of Re. 1)]

tol (66-10)—for *tol* arms s n sg (pl sense)
acc NK *tofu*
tonṭada (71 14)—of the garden s n sg
gen of *tonṭa* [NK *toṭa* (coll *tuṭa*) T
toṭṭa (*tonṭu*—8th—vb to dig—KP) M
toṭṭam Te *tota tonṭa tonṭa tonṭ* >
toṭa by disappearance of the pre consonant
al nasal Cf Skt *viṭaga bhujaga turaya*
(SMD 17) nom. *tomṭam* (108-21) acc
tomṭamurū (108 23) *tomṭamam* (97 8)
tomṭavondu (95-13 to 14)]
tomṭamam (97 8)—acc of *tomṭam*—garden
See *tonṭada*
tomṭamum (108-23)—same as *tomṭamam*
tomṭam (95-13 to 14 108-19 21 27 31)—gar-
den s n sg nom (or acc) *tomṭav* in *tom*
ṭavondu
tonṭigalge (93 15)—to gardeners s n pl dat
of *tonṭiga* < *tonṭa*—garden [T.M *toṭṭak*
karan (ots an inferior village servant es-
pecially one who performs the lowest offi-
ces a sweeper a scavenger etc. (My)
T.M *toṭṭi* Te *toṭi tonṭa*—Kṛt Q]
tor (70-23)—having appeared, adv pp of
toru to appear [N.K *tor* T *tonṭ* M
tonni (Tu *toṭ*—Kṛt) vb ft 3 sg n—
toṭugum (92 28) *toruvudu* (92 34) vb
ft 3 m pl—*toṭuvar* (92 57) d ft p—
torṭpa (92 52)]
torugum (92 28 54)—will appear vb ft 3
n sg of *toru*—to appear ste *tor* [T *tor*
rum M *tonnum*]
toruvar (92 57)—will appear vb ft 3 m
pl of *toru*—see *tor* [T *toruvar*]
toruvudu (92 34)—will appear vb ft 3 sg
n of *toru* See *tor* [T *toruvadu* M
torunnalu]
torṭpa (92 52 56)—that will appear d ft
p of *tor* (< *tor*)—to appear

D

dakṣiṇe (92 70)—fees, s n sg nom [SLW]
danda (108 32)—fine s.n.sg nom [SLW]
dandam (94 18 95 8 108-34)
danda dosam (108-28)—fine and fault s n
sg nom [SLW *doṣa* Pkt *doṣa*]
dandadhīpati (92 23)—general adj s n sg
nom [SLW]
Dandi ga[vu]ndaru (82-26 to 27)—s pr m
pl nom (*dand*—power might—Kṛt) for
gaṇundaru see *Ayca gaviṇḍa*
dattaman (67 12)—gift s n s acc [LW
cf *datta putra*]
datti (5 3 4 to 5 69 22 74 14)—grant s. n
sg) nom (acc, also) see *dattaman datti*
yam (93 9)

dattayan (1 5)—same as *dattman*
Dantigan (94 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
gen *Dantigana* (94 8)
Dantigana (94 8)—of *Dantigan* s pr m
sg gen [SLW]
damavan? (30-10 to 11)—religion (?) s n
sg acc [LW skt *dharma* > Pkt *dham*
ma > *dhama* > *dama* (RICE reads as
darmavan)]
daye (60 11 12)—mercy s n sg nom (acc
sense) [SLW Skt *daya*]
Daytan (97 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW
Dayita]
darpanamgalaṇ (92 15)—mirrors s n pl
acc [SLW]
dasa (2 19)—ten num adj [SLW]
danam (29-36)—donation gift s n sg
acc [SLW] also in 94 25 97 18)
danamu(ma)m (4 6 to 7)—*danam* + *um* +
am same as *danam*
danamum (10-7)—*danam* + *um* *danamum*
(92 41)
damaragarum (83 11)—those who terrify the
enemy by shouts etc s m pl nom [SLW
< *damarah* > *damara*]
Dasamm Ereyar (21 2 to 3) s pr m pl
(hon.) nom
Dasammam (64 5 to 6) s pr m sg nom
hiatus retained
divasam (31 9 to 11 16 to 17 17 to 18 101
4)—day s n sg nom
diseya (9 11 to 12) of the direction s n
sg gen adv of place [SLW loc. *diseyoḷ*
(71 10)]
diseyoḷ (71 10)—in the direction, s n sg loc
[SLW adv of place See *diseya* T *disa*
Te *desa*]
Diḷipañṇanam (94 15)—by King D | pa s
pr m sg instr [SLW]
Duggamarā-Ereyappan (44-4)—s pr m sg
nom hiatus is retained here
Duggamarā (56-4)—of *Duggamarā* s pr
m sg gen [SLW *Durgamara*]
Duggamarā (44 9)—same as *Duggamarā*
Duggamarā (55) s pr m pl (hon.) nom
acc *Duggamarā*
Dumdubh (98 43)—the 56th year in the
cycle of 60 s pr sg n nom [SLW]
Durvini Ereyappor (66-4)—s pr m pl (hon.)
nom Hiatus is retained here
Duṣṭan (90-13)—wicked s n sg nom SLW
acc pl *duṣṭaram* (108-3)
duṣṭaram ("08-3)—wicked people s m pl
acc [SLW]
devasaḍoḷ (70-13)—in the day s n sg loc
SLW See *divasa* (SMD 357)

degulakke (5-4 91-31 to 32)—to the temple s n sg dat [LW (*degula*—Tbh *derakula* (SMD 382) Mar *devul*—Kır) Pkt *devula* (Pali has no *devakula* but *devagaha*) Other form *degulake* (84 8) gen. *degulada* (3-3) acc *degulamam* (86 9 to 10) *degulaman* (9-3) *degulam* (103-13 to 14) *degulake* (98 4-8) same as *degulakke* See above

degulada (3-3 10-3 to 4 91 39 94 21 95 12) of the temple. s n sg gen [LW see *degulakke*]

degulamam (86-9 to 10)—temple s n sg acc [LW see *degulakke*]

degulaman (9-3)—same as *degulamam*

degulam (103 13 to 14 108 30 36)—same as *degulamam*

deraganikkeyar (60-9)—female attendants on gods s f pl nom [SLW T *deraganika*—yar]

Derannayyam (72 21)—s pr m sg nom also in (72 24 73 18 74 7)

deratā-mīlayam (92 39)—god's dwelling adj s n sg num [SLW *mīlaya* for *nīlaya*]

Devana (94-10)—of Devan s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom *Devan* (94 10)

derana (4 7)—of god s m sg gen [SLW]

Devan (94 10 11 36)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

derabhogam (51 9 93 7)—wealth of god adj s n sg acc [SLW]

Devarayan (94 20)—s pr m sg nom

devara (71 10)—of god. s m pl (hon) gen [SLW]

Devarajasutam (94 12)—son of *Devaraja* adj s m sg nom [SLW]

devarge (30-8 to 9)—to the god s m pl (hon) dat [SLW < *devarge* by epen thesis or < *devatimge*]

devarge (20-5 to 6 84-8 97 8 9 16 102 12 16)—same as *devarge*

Devacarya bhagatantarge (5-6)—to the venerable *Devacārya* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW]

Devatā (78-9)—s pr m sg nom [LW]

devalayamum (92-40)—the residence of the god heaven adj s n sg nom [SLW]

Devendra pemmadigala (24 5)—of *Devendra pemmadigala* s pr m pl (hon) gen *Devendra*—the chief of gods—Indra *Pemmadigala* > *Pemmadigala* by assimilation See *Pemmanadā* below

Devendraru (24 6 to 7)—s pr m pl nom

desadhipatigaḥ (2 13)—the chief or ruler of a country adj s m pl (hon) nom (qualifying dat *apporoge*) [SLW]

desadhipasaram (108-2 to 3) adj s m pl acc [SIW same as *desadhipati*]

Dommarā Kadavam (22 4)—Kaḍavam belonging to the Dommarā community? s pr m sg nom

dosigana (9-7 to 8)—of one who is guilty s m sg gen [LW Skt *doṣa*—Pkt *dosa* Pali *dosa*]

Draṁmamam (97 10 14) for *drammam* am *dramma*—a coin s n sg acc. [SLW]

dūjaroḥ (92 59)—among the twice born brahmins s m pl loc [SLW]

DH

Dhannagavaḍḍiyam (29 3)—s pr n sg acc.

dhanam (2-21)—wealth s n sg acc [SLW] other form—*dhanaman* (20-5)

dhanaman (20-5)—same as *dhanam*

dharanīśara (92 14)—of the kings s m pl gen [SLW]

dharatāḥ (92-25)—earth s n sg nom [SLW *dhratāḥ*] instr *dharatāḥ* [dīm]

dharadhīpālāmanam (923)—exalted among kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

dharāmanavayam (92 16)—Brahman race adj s n sg nom [SLW]

dhare (96 22)—earth. s n sg nom [SLW]

dharegi (sa)nge (15 9) to 10)—for *dharegisānge*—to the lord of the earth i.e. king adj s m sg dat [SLW NK *dharegisānge*]

dharma (23-6 74 11 to 12)—the religious grant s n sg nom [SLW acc.—*dharma* mam (24 6) *dharmanam* (29-10) *dharmanam* (72 27) *dharmanam* (49-10) dat *dharmanakke* (5-10) gen *dharmanada* (20-7) *dharmanada* (2 9) loc. *dharma* doḥ (71 22)]

dharmanam (24 6 10)—religion religious grant s n sg acc [SLW see *dharma* Other form *dharmanam*]

dharmanakke (5 10 13)—to the religious grant, s n sg dat [SLW see *dharma*]

Dharmanandanam (94 14)—by Dharma nandana s pr m sg instr [SLW]

Dharmanayagan (18 13)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nayagan* < *nayagan* < *nayakan* cf *nagiri* < *nayakiyar* (GOAI p 365) Jam *bunaygir*]

dharmanada (20-7)—of the religious grant s n sg gen [SLW see *dharma*]

dharmanada (2 9)—same as *dharmanada*

dharmanadoḥ (71 22)—in the religious grant s n sg loc [SLW see *dharma*]

dharmanaparam (94 12)—pious adj s m sg nom [SLW]

- dharmmaman* (29 10) same as *dharmmam*
Other form *dharmmamam* (72 27)
• *dharm namaharajadhiraja* (105-1) title of the
king adj s m sg nom [SLW]
dharmmaman (49-10)—same as *dharmma*
man
Dharmmarasibhajarara (94 21 to 22)—of
Dharmmarasibhajarar s pr m pl (hon)
gen [SLW for *bhajarar* see]
dharmasasanada (93 9)—of the royal grant
charter s n sg gen [SLW]
dhavaṭṭakachatrachaye *inda* (60 2)—under
the shadow of his sole white umbrella
adj s n sg instr [SLW]
Dhatram (92 10)—creator (Brahman) adj
s m sg nom [SLW *dhatr*]
dhatrīyol (92 63)—on the earth s n sg
loc [SLW]
dharapurbhakam (95 12)—a present received
or given wet from the water that has been
poured over it in the donor's hand (Kīṭ)
s n sg acc also adv [SLW for *Dhara*
• *puruvakam*]
Dharavarṣa sū pīthuvallabha maharajadī
raja paramesvara bhaffara (10-11 44 1 to
3 53 2 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW
bhaffara < Skt *bharta* *Dharavarṣa* the fa
vourite of the world the supreme king of
great kings, the supreme lord the wor
shipful one
dhalige (84 6)—for the invasion s n sg dat.
(*dah* *dah* Tbh of *dhaṭṭi* (SMD 30 220)
desolating assault an attack —Kīṭ)
dhikkarissal (92-51)—to put to shame inf
of *dhikkarissu* [Skt *dhik* + *kr*]
Dhoram (84 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- N
- nakarakkam* (108-35)—for the town city—
i.e. the people of the city merchant guild
s n sg (m pl sense) dat [SLW T *na*
kara] The inscript on belongs to Bellary
dist Cf *naḥu*
nakṣatradol (92 22)—under the constellation
s n sg loc [SLW *nakṣatra*]
nakṣatramum (97 5)—*nakṣatram* + *um* sn
sg nom [SLW]
Nagakumaram (17 13)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
nagarakke (16 7 17 6 18-8)—to the city
s n sg dat [SLW see *nakarakkam*] *na*
garakkum (2 3 to 4) nom *nagara* for
nagara (16 6)
Nagarajam (92 7)—the king of mountains
(Himalaya) s n s nom [SLW]

- nagaradhīṣṭitam* (108 7 to 8)—superintend
ent of the town adj s m sg nom
[SLW]
nadadu (29 89 63 4)—having walked adv
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*
—to walk M *nadannu* (*nadakke*) Te
nadac (*nadacu*) (vb noun—*naḍa* a
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI) inf *nade*
(92 53) caus *nadeyise* (92 72) adj s —
nadeyisidatam (97 16) d ft p —*naḍeva*
(107 6) vb ft 3n sg —*naḍevudu* (101 13)
nade (92 53)—walking inf of *naḍe*—to walk.
See *nadadu* [T *nada naḍakka* M *naḷok*
re naḍakkaave]
nadeyisidatam (97 16 94 24 to 25)—he who
causes to manage adj s m sg < *nadey*
sida—d pp of *nadeyisu*—to cause to ma
nage See *naḍadu* [T *naḍattinavan* M
naḍattinavan Te *naḍapmavadu*]
nadeyise (92 72)—if caused to continue
inf of *nadeyisu* See *naḍadu* [T *naḍat*
ta]
naḍeva (107 6)—that takes place d ft p of
nade—to walk, to take place [N K. *naḍe*
yuta T *naḍakimra* Mal *naḍakkum*]
nadevudu (101 13)—will continue vb ft 3
n sg of *nade* See *naḍadu* [T *naḍap*
paḍu M *naḍappadu* *naḍakkuradu* *naḍak*
kunnadu]
nadukamum (92 43)—fear or quivering s n
sg nom [N K. *nadugu* (cf *naḷarakkam*
above *naḷu* below) T *naḍukka* (*nadugu*—
Kīṭ) (T *naḍunku*—8th—v b terrible —
K P) M *naḷunuka* *ḷunnu* *caḷunnu*—
Kīṭ) Te *naḍugu* (rarely used), *oḷukku*—
a shock]
Nannigastayam (91 17 to 18)—(an abode of
goodness) s pr m sg nom [*nann*—truth
affection love beauty T *nannu* *nann*—
good what is right *nangu*—good M *nannu*
nannu—a good—Kīṭ) Cf *naḷ*—good]
Nandagimmatham (105 2)—lord of Nanda
gin adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Nandana ranamum (108-31)—s pr n sg
acc SLW Indra's pleasure garden *nanda*
—happiness joy Skt *nand*—to be pleased
Nandavilmudyara (14 6 to 8)—*Nandavilmu*
muḍiyar s pr m pl (hon) gen
Nandi Gundarge (29-36)—to Nandi Gundar
s pr m sg dat
namaskaram (96 8 to 9)—obesance s n sg
acc [SLW]
Namdana (108 11)—the 24th year of the cy
cle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
narakaṇa(m) (92 73)—hell s n sg acc
[SLW *naraka* cf *naragakke* in GOKI]

- nata mokaraman* (66 6 to 7)—the chief of the men, s m sg acc SLW *mokara* < *mukara* < *mukhara*
- nallatam* (97 2)—good one adj s m sg nom *nallatam* [from *nal* adj—good. T *nal* (*nal*—8th—good—h P) *nalla*—good excellent M *nal*—good *nalam*—goodness Tu *nal*—good cheap *naltapa*—good penance—GOKI] T *nallavan* Te *mancivadu* cf *nanin* in *Nannigastaya* above
- Nara nandana byndadin* (92 27)—by a multitude of new parks adj s n sg (pl sense) instr [SLW]
- nata mekhale* (92 34)—a new girdle s n sg nom [SLW *mekhala*]
- natambaramgalam* (92 15 to 16)—new robes adj s n pl acc [SLW]
- navina tamnaneyin* (92 74)—in new eulogy adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- Naṣa* (87-4)—the 50th yea in the cycle of 60 spr nom [SLW]
- Nahuṣan* (94 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] (Traditional name of a king who took possession of Indra's throne for a time but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent—KIT) Dat *Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)
- Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)—to Nahuṣa s pr m [SLW see *Nahuṣan*] *Nagadevan* (71 22) s pr m sg nom [SLW *Naga*—any great or pre-eminent man—KIT Q]
- Nagan* (37 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- [*Nal gadhoran* (84 5)—s pr m sg nom
- Naga* [pa]ri¹aru (82-29 to 30)—s pr m sg (hon) nom [LW + NW]
- Nāgamman* (19 4)—s pr m sg nom *amma* cf *Kaliyamma* *Kongiyamma* Cf *Nugappa* in N K
- Nagammayya* (36 8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom
- nagara* (16 6)—for *nagara* See *nagarakke*
- Nagararmayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pani asigarggam*)—*ayya* < *arya*
- Nal(a)ṣjunam* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Nagimayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pannasigarggam*)
- Nagiyabbegam* (91 29)—to *Nagiyabbe* s pr f sg dat LW (*al* b₁ < *amb* GOKI) nom pl *Nagiyabbegaḷ* (91-32 to 33) Cf *Na ranabbe* (91-33 to 34)]
- naṣu* (16-5)—country s n sg nom cf *na karakkam naṣukamum* above. [T M Te *nadu* (T *naṣu*—8th—land country—h P) acc sg *naṣari* (71 5) *naṣan* (80-4) loc *naṣolage* (92 25) inf caus *naṣayise* (80-5) adj s n sg loc *naṣadhyakṣade* (93 17) *ḍ* of *naṣu* becomes *l* in *naṣ*—*gam unṣana* (93 16) *naṣgaṣṣigar* (62 2)]
- naṣa*[m] (71 5)—country s n sg acc [See *naṣu*]
- naṣadhyakṣade* (93 17)—under the superintendence of the assembly adj s n sg loc [SLW *adhyakṣa* is here used as abstract neut noun. See *adhyakṣadeḷ*]
- naṣayise* (80-5)—when assembled inf of *naṣayisu*—caus from *naṣu*—country
- naṣan* (80-4)—same as *naṣam*
- naṣu* (31 5 to 6 39-3 to 4 44-5 53-4 54 3)—country See *naṣu*
- naṣolage* (92 25) in the country s n sg loc See *naṣu*
- nana phala viṣasanadim* (92 51)—by (its) display of manifold fruits adj s n sg instr [SLW, *l* for *l* in *phala* and *viṣana*]
- nan* (96 8)—I pron 1 sg nom oblique base *nan*
- Nuranabbeya* (91-33 to 34)—of *Naranabbe* s pr f sg gen [LW See *Nagiyabbegam* (91 29) above]
- nalageyan* (12 8)—tongue s n sg acc [N h *nalige* *nalage* T *nakku na* M *naṣu* Te *naluka* *nalika*]
- nalku* (60-10 11 93 15)—four num adj [T M *nangu* Te. *nalugu* *nalkum* (108-14 23) becomes *nal* in *nal chasiram* (2 23) *naltattu* (23-6)]
- nalchasiram* (2 23)—4 000 num adj [NW + LW s > ch after *nal* (cf *ilchasiram en chasiram* etc) T *nal-ayiram*]
- nal* after *adaneyandu* (53 1 to 2)—42nd (year) qualifying *Vijayasambatsara*
- naltattu* (23-6)—40 num adj + *l pattu* (p > t) [T *narpatu*]
- naladinaruṣi*—40 people s. m. pl nom, *nal padimbar* [N h *naltattu mand* *jana* T *narpadinmar*]
- nalgamundana* (93 16)—of the headman of the country adj s m sg gen [LW < *naṣ gamundana* See *naṣu Aycagaxunda* for *ḍ* < *l* Cf *noḷ* < *n ḍ* *maṣike* < *maṣ ke*]
- naṣgaṣṣigar* (62 2)—headman of the village adj s m pl (hon.) nom *gaṣṣiga* < *gaundiga* < *gaṣṣiga* < *gamundika* < *grama* *unika* (?) *gaṣṣiga* *gaṣṣa* (a formation from *gaṣa* *grama*) The (generally *sudra*) chief officer of a village (though occasionally not so powerful as the *sana bhoga*—KIT)]
- naṣaṣṣigrahanam* (92 41)—destitution or lack

- of worldly ties s n sg nom [SLW for *nīṣṇāgrahamum* visarga for *ṣ*]
nīṣam (92 3)—appropriating (true) s n sg acc. [SLW]
nījakūḷakkam (92 17)—to his own race adj s n sg dat [SLW *ī* for *l* in *kūḷa*]
nīgrahasi (108 3)—having subdued adv pp of *nīgrahasi*—to subdue punish [SLW *nig ruha*]
nīitar (6 4)—confirmed past 3 f pl (hon) of *nīl* to set up See *nīndan*
Nītyavarāṣadeva (104 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
nīnda (84 6)—stood past 3 m sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīntanu* T M *nīl* (T *nīntan*) M *nīnnan* Te *nīlu* Tu *nīl*—to stand causative. *nīrisu*] adv py *nīndu* (90-17) past 3 n sg —*nīndudu* (70 25) caus. pp *nīrisida* (15 13) *nīrisida* (6-2 to 3) past 3 m sg caus —*nīrisidam* (58-4 to 5) (also) *nīśasidan*? (41 8) neg adv p *nīlalarade* (60-10 11) opt *nīlpudakke* (17 14 vb ft m pl—*nīlvar* (108 22) adj in *nīru gal* (71 12)
nīndu (70 17)—having stood adv pp of *nīl* —to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnru* M *nīnnu*]
nīndudu (70-25)—stood past 3 n. sg of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnradu* M *nīnnidu*]
nīppariya (91-37)—of the channel s n sg gen for *nīppariya*? < *nīr pari* (*pari*—stream channel) *nīppuri*—great heat (Kīr)
nībaddham (97 10)—appointed s n sg nom [SLW (*nībaddha*—written confined set—(Kīr))]
nībiddonnatam (92 38)—massive height adj s n sg nom [SLW (< *nīviḍa* (*nīvīla*)—dense full close—Kīr)]
[Nī]mbiccarā Bam[m]ayya (73 23)—s pr m sg nom *Bammayya* [< *Vammayya* < *Varmayya* or from *Brahmayya*]
nīyamam (92 61)—religious discipline s n sg nom [SLW]
nīrisida (15 13)—that was set up d pp of *nīrisu*—caust from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan* here *ī* seems to have been used for causative as it is found only in causal forms [T *nīruṭiya* M *nīrttiya*]
nīrisidam (58-4 to 5)—caused to stand past 3 m sg of *nīrisu* [see *nīndan* T *nīruṭti* an M *nīrttinan*]
nīrisida (6-2 to 3)—same as *nīrisida*
nīrisidar (71 20)—caused to set up past. 3 m pl of *nīrisu*—from *nīl*—to stand [see *nīndan* T *nīruṭtinan*] Other form *nīrisi dor* (81 4 89-14)
nīrugā (71 12)—the stone that is set up adj s n sg nom *nīru kal nīru* from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan*. for *kal* see *kal* above
nīrantaram (92 6)—constant s n sg nom used adverbially [SLW]
nīrahakaratēyol (92 58)—in lack of concert. s n sg loc [SLW]
nīrakūḷam (105-5)—without any disorder s n sg nom [SLW]
Nīrupamange (94 9)—to *Nīrupama* s n m sg dat [SLW (*nīrupama*—matchless unequalled)]
Nīrupamadevam (4 9)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]
nīrodhamum (92 44)—constraint or spiritual self suppression. s n sg nom [SLW]
nīrnnayam (92 62)—verdict. s n sg acc [SLW]
nīrmmālate (2 61)—punty s n sg nom [SLW *nīrmmalata*]
nīlalarade (60 10 to 19)—without being able to stop neg adv p of *nīl*—to stand stop See *nīndan* [T *nīrkade nīrkamūḍi yade* M *nīllade* N K *nīlalarade nīlala rade*]
nīlpudakke (17 14)—let this stand opt pron *nīlpudu* + *akke* for *akke* see *akkum nīlpudu*—vb ft n sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīlūvudu* See *nīndan* T *nīrpadark ku* M *nīlpu nīkkunnu*]
nīlvar (108-22)—will stand. vb ft 3 m pl of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīrppar* M *nīlppavar*]
nīvedyakke (93 15)—for the offering s n sg dat [SLW *nīvedya*]
nīśasidan (41 8)—for *nīrisidam*? *ī r* See *nīndan* Other form—*nīśisidom* (77 13 to 14)
Nīrpatungan (92-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nīr*—for *nī Nīrpatunga*—exalted among kings]
nīn (60 6)—you pron 2 sg nom oblique base *nīn*. [T M *nī Te nīvu iṇu nīne* (emphatic) (16-6)]
nīra (92 30)—of water stream s n sg gen [T *nīr* M *nīr nīru Te nīru nīra*—of water in (108-28)]
Nīrggundada (54 3 72 26)—of *Nīrggunda* s pr n sg gen
nūdida (47-4)—that is said d pp of *nūdi*—to say. [N K *heḷida* T *nūḍitta* (T M. *nōḍi* Te *nūḍucu nūḍuvu nōḍuru*—Kīr)]

nṛpaḡuna-gananmam (92 8)—a number of
kingly virtues adj s sg (m pl in
sense?) nom [SLW]
nṛparkkaḡan (61 9)—kings s m pl acc
[SLW]
nuraḡattu (108-4)—150 num adj
nuru (51-4)—100 num adj *nurum* (82 24)
negarte ṛaḡedu (92-66)—having obtained
fame *negarte* < *negalte* fame from *ne-
gal*—to become manifest or famous, (shine)
[T *nigal*—to shine, vbl. noun—*nigalci* M
nigaluka nigaruka—to shine Te *negadu*
from *negadu*—to shine—GOKI *negarte*]
instr sg *negarppin* (99 6) inf—*negale*
(97 29) d pp *negalda* (92 26) past. 3
m sg—*negaldam* (92-3) m pl—*negaldar*
92 63] In Nk replaced by *prasiddhi*
ṛaḡedu < *paḡedu*—having obtained. adv
pp of *paḡe*—to obtain [T *paḡaittu* see
paḡegum below]
negarppin (99-6)—with valour adj s n
sg instr of *negarppu* < *negalpu* < *negal*—
to shine. See *negarteṛaḡedu*
negale (97 29)—to be famous. inf of *negal*
—to shine, became famous See *negarte*
ṛaḡedu
negalda (92 26.33 94 10 to 12)—that has be-
come famous. d pp of *negal*—to be fam-
ous [T *ṛigalnda ṛigal*—to shine M *nṛ-
kanna*] See *negarteṛaḡedu* [T also *nikal*
—to shine]
negaldar (92-3)—became famous past 3 m
sg of *negal* to become famous. See *negar-
teṛaḡedu* [T *nigalndan* M *nṛkanna*]
negaldar (92 63 94-39)—became famous
past 3 m pl of *negal*
netlam (97-44)—gambling s n sg acc cf
lettam
nendu (92 30)—having become soaked. adv
pp of *nene*—to become wet [T *nanam*
du M *nanannu*]
ney (39-7)—oil s n sg nom [T *ney* (now
used for ghee only) (T *ney*—8th—s n
ghee—K P) M *ney*—ghee Te *ney* re-
placed in Nk by *tuppa* (*ney*—Tbh of
sneha—Kṛt) cf—*ney* = *enṇe* means origi-
nally oil extracted from sesamum but now
applied to oils generally Cf *bevineṇṇe*
khobbarṇeṇṇe etc. (R *Narasirihucur*
HKL p 141) cf *ney* - *ṛeṇṇe* > *veṇṇe*
> *benne* = butter]
neredu (92 29 108-24 to 25)—having assem-
bled. adv pp of *neṛe*—to become full to be
united [Nk *neredu* T *niṇandu* M
nirannu (T *nirai*—to become full M
nirai Te. *neṛayū*—vbl noun *neṛaya*—ful-

ness—GOKI] cf *mainṇe* in Nk to be-
come full in body i.e. to arrive at the age
of menstruating] neg. part—*nerējada*
92 56] adverbially used—*nerēye* (92-53)
inf—*neradiralu* (89-12)
nerējada (92-56)—that is not filled. neg. p
of *neṛe*—to become full [See *neredu* T
M *nirājada*]
nerēye (92-52)—perfectly used adverbially
from *neṛe* to become full or perfect See
neredu [T *niraya* M *niraye nirayare*]
neradiralu (89-12)—when it has become full
neredu + *iralu* *neredu*—adv pp of *neṛe*
< *neṛe*—to be full See *neredu* (T > r)
iralu inf of *ir*—to be. See *ire*
nella (93 15)—of paddy s.n.sg gen of *nel*
—*nellu* (66-8) [T *nel* (*nel nellu*—8th—
paddy—K P) M *nellu*]
Nellaiḡaḡarundana (108-22)—of *Nallaiḡaḡa*
garuṇḡa S pr m sg gen [LW *Nella*
ṛaiḡa *Nellaiḡa* For *garuṇḡa* See *Ay*
cagaruṇḡa]
nellu (66-8)—paddy s n sg nom (acc.
in sense?) See *nella*
nela (33-2)—ground s n sg nom (from
nil—to stand?) [T *nilam* (*nilam*—7th
8th—land—K P) M *nilam* Te *nela* acc.
nelanum (71 14) loc *neladoḡ* (91 10)]
neladoḡ (95-10)—on the earth s n sg loc
of *nela*. See *nela*
nelanum (71 14)—*nelan* + *um* (conj suff)
—ground s n sg acc See *nela*
nelasi (92-32)—having settled. adv pp of
nelasu to settle to settle to stay from
nil—to stand stay [T *nilaittu* M *nilac-
cu* past. 3 h sg—*nelasidan* (97-33)]
nelasidan (92-33)—settled past 3 m sg of
nelasu—to settle [See *nelasi* T *nilaittan*
M *nilaccan*] Other form—*nelasidam*
92-32)
Noḡa(m)baḡulantaka deṛa (105-2)—destroyer
of the Nolaṃba race, adj s m. sg nom.
[SLW } for *ḡ* in *ḡulantaka*]
Noḡambadhiraḡa (86-5)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
[*Noḡa*] *mḡba ga* [vru] *ndaru* (82-31 to 32) s
pr m nom
[*Noḡa*] *ḡamba doḡḡaru* (82 28) to 29)—s pr
m pl (hon.) nom *doḡḡa*—great
noḡi (29-8 9 48-2)—having seen adv pp. of
noḡu—to see. [T *noḡam*—scrutiny *nok*
kam—a look, M *nokkuga*—to see *ṛoḡam*
—examination Tu *noḡa*—sight *noḡadrum*
—to show GOKI] inf *noḡe* (105-3) adj
s m pl dat *norppuṛarḡe* (92-53) gen pl
rorppara (92 28) (Synonym—*kaṇḡu*) [T

- neḍi* < *nedu*—to seek]
noḍe (100-3)—when seen. inf of *noḍu*—to see. See *noḍi* [M *nokke nokave*]
nonlu (79-4)—having practised penance
 adv. pp of *non*—to practise penance Re placed in N K. by *tapassu maḍi* [T *non ju* M *noḍḍu* (T *nompu nonpu*—religious austerity M *nompu* Te *nocu*—to celebrate a religious performance. *nomu*—a religious vow Tu *nombu*—fast penance, *nompu*—any meritorious act K. *noḥi*—same as *nompu*—GOKI)]
norppuvargge (92-53)—to those who look at
 adj s m pl dat from *norppuvar* (< *noḍ puvar* < *noḍpuvar*) N K *noduvavarige noḍ(u)*—to see See *noḍi* [M *nokkuṇṇa tar*]
norppara (92-28)—of those who look at
 adj s m pl gen N K *noḍuvavara* See *noḍi* *norppuvargge*

P

- paḥsam* (92-66)—the position (taken up)
 s de s n sg nom [SLW]
paccaṇam (108-33)—cloak? s n sg acc [Cf *paccaḍa*—cloth. N K *paccaḍa* Te *pacca ḍaṇṇu*]
panca patakam (45-5)—guilty of 5 sins
 adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *pancamala patakan* *panca pataka samyuktam* (45-5 to 6)]
panca maḥṣa sṭhanakkam (108-18 35)—to the place of 5 *maḥṣas* (or monasteries)
 nom. *panca maḥṣa sṭhanaram* (108-31)
panca-maḥa patakam (4-9 5-13 to 14 17-17 18-19 to 20 24-11 28-17 29-11 to 12 31-19 to 20 34-7 to 8 35-6 66-9 72-29 to 30 82-40 to 41 85-13)—guilty of the 5 great sins (1) killing a Brahman (2) drinking intoxicating liquor (3) theft or stealing gold (4) committing adultery with the wife of guru or teacher (or incest with one's mother) (5) association with any one guilty of above crimes—Kṛt gen—*pancamahapatakana* (97-22 to 23) m pl *pancamahapatakar* (42-6 to 7 86-17 to 18) *pancamahapatakasamyuktam* (60-14)
pancam (106-5)—the fifth day
panca tafaḍol (90-11)—in *Pancavaḥa* s pr n sg loc [SLW] N of a place at the source of the Godavari where Rama resided i.e. Nṛsiṅk]
Pancaladita (104-14)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]
Pancala deṣar (105-4)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
pancananam (72-15)—five faced lion (Śiva)
 —adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
paṭṭagarara (23-4 to 6)—of weaver s m pl gen [LW (*paṭṭa*—*paṭa* cloth a tatsama word SMD 384—Kṛt)]
paṭṭam gattisi (14-3)—having tied the frontlet of authority *paṭṭam* a thing given as royal favour *gattisi* < *kattisi*—adv pp of *kattisi*—caus. of *kattu*—to tie bind (*paṭṭa kattu*—to tie the frontlet of dignity or authority—Kṛt) [T *paṭṭamgattu* M *paṭṭamgattu* Te *paṭṭamu*]
paṭṭaman (99-5)—kingdom. s n sg acc
paḍegum (92-73)—will obtain vb ft 3 n sg of *paḍe*—to obtain. [T *paḍakkum* M *paḍakyum*] past 3 m. sg—*paḍedam* (69-26) *paḍedam* (59-22) pl—*paḍedar* (6-8) past 3 n pl—*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16) adj s m sg—*paḍedom* (32-6) pl *paḍedor* (17-10) inf—*paḍeye* in *upaśrayam baḍeye* (92-62) adv pp—*paḍedu* in *negarte vadedu* (92-66)
paḍedam (69-29)—obtained. past 3 m sg of *paḍe* See *paḍegum* Other forms *paḍedam* (92-14) *paḍedan* (59-22) [T *paḍaittan* M *paḍaccan*]
paḍedar (6-8)—obtained. past 3 m pl (hon) of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* *paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16)—obtained past 3 n pl of *paḍe*—see *paḍegum*
paḍedom (32-6)—he who has obtained obtainer adj s m sg from *paḍeda*—d pp of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaitton* M *paḍakyuga*]
paḍedor (17-10 18-11)—obtainers adj s m pl nom See *paḍegum* *paḍedom* [T *paḍaittarar* N K *paḍedararu*]
paḍeyam? (29-6-21)—produce. s n sg nom *paḍeye* (> *baḍeye* in *upaśrayambaḍeye*) (92-62)—when obtained. of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaikka* M *paḍakke paḍakyate*]
paḍura (71-12)—west. adv of place replaced by *pascima* in N K. [T *kuḍakku* M *paḍinnaru* Te *paḍamaru*] Other form *puḍuray* (29-7 to 8 26-30 to 31 59-23)
panam (29-23 108-27 33-34)—money, a certain coin. (1) a sum reckoned in coins or cowries. 2 a *fanam* a small coin of a certain weight 4 *āṇes* and 8 *kaṣas* (Mys. as *hana*) 4 *pagas*, 3 a coin of a certain weight 80 cowries, 4 price 5 money wealth property—Kṛt) [N K. *hana*—synonyms *duḍḍu rokka* acc *panamam* (97-16) T M *panam*]

- paṅgoleyam* (92 29)—cluster of fruits s m sg acc [T *palam kula* Te. *paṇḍu gola* *paṇḍu gela* *paṇ*—fruit, N h *hannu gole* < *kole* < *kula* (?)—group N h *gone* (M *kule* Te *gola*)]
- paṭṭi* (108-23)—cotton s n sg nom [O h. *paṭṭi* M h. *paṭṭi* N K *haṭṭi* *paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *haṭṭi* T M *paṭṭi* Te *paṭṭi* (T *paṭṭi* *paṇṇi* *paṇṇi* *paṇṇi* *paṭṭi* M *paṇṇi* *paṭṭi*—Kīṭ) Cf also *haṇṇi* in N h.]
- paṭṭu* (2 15 27 29-6 61 2 108-51)—ten num adj s n sg [N h. *haṭṭu* T *paṭṭu* *paṭṭu* becomes *paḍin* in numeral compounds from 13 to 18 e.g. *paḍimuru* *paḍimalu* *paḍi* *naydu* *paḍinaru*]
- paṭakan* (74 13)—for *paṭakan* See *panca mahapaṭakan*
- paṭakan* (96-23 to 24)—one who has a banner adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- paṭadu* (76-5)—in the way s n sg loc [SLW]
- paḍinaydu* (2 27)—fifteen num. adj See *paṭṭu* [N h. *paḍinaydu* T *paḍinayindu*]
- paḍinaru* (17 10) for *paḍinaru*—sixteen num adj see *paṭṭu* [N h. *paḍinaru* T *paḍiṇaru*]
- paḍinaru* (17 8) see *paḍinaydu* above [T *paṭ in-aru*—8th—16 lit. six of the series ten —h P.]
- Paḍumannan* (60-12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW + NW *Paḍumannan* < *Paḍmannan* (epenthesis) Cf *Paḍmappa*—proper name in N h.]
- Paḍmajam* (92 52 to 53)—the Lotus-born (Brahman)—s n sg nom [SLW]
- paḍmopa seṭṭam* (108-5)—one whose lotus-like feet have been worshipped. adj s m sg nom [SLW —*seṭṭam* for *seṭṭam*]
- paḍḍhatiyam* (71 19)—custom s. n. sg acc [SLW]
- paṇṇaradu* (101 11)—for *paṇṇeraḍu*—twelve num adj N h. *hanneraḍu*
- paṇṇasiḡar* (108 28)—50 people appell noun of number from *paṇṇasu* or *paṇṇasu* —50 [Skṛ *paṇcasat* Pkt *paṇṇasa* *paṇ asa* Mar *paṇṇas* Hindi *paṇasa*] See *paṇṇasugalan* (7 2 to 3) dat. *paṇṇasiḡar* ga n (108-16 25) *paṇṇasiḡar*ḡe (108-19)
- paṇṇasugalan* (7 2 to 3)—fifty s n pl acc of *paṇṇasu*—fifty See *paṇṇasiḡar*
- paṇṇirakhaṇḡan* (29 23)—12 khaṇḡas. *paṇṇeraḍu* becomes *paṇṇir* in num. compounds.
- paṇṇirmattar* (93-12 14 97 13)—12 matters. See *mattar*
- paṇṇircharasimam* (22-2)—12 000 for *paṇṇir*, *charaṇ* + *um* (metathesis) s n sg (pl sense) acc [NW + LW *saṇṇa* > *charaṇa*]
- paṇṇircharasirada* (99-4 to 5)—of 12 000 s n sg gen
- paṇṇircharasiram* (108-20)—12 000 num adj see *paṇṇircharasimam*. [T *paṇṇir* *ayiram*] acc *paṇṇircharasiramuman* (102 9) *paṇṇirchara* (61 2)
- paṇṇirbbar* (100-16)—12 people Appell noun of no from *paṇṇir* + *bar* (t > b) [N h. *hanneraḍu* *jana* *maṇḍi* N h. *irbbar* N h. *irbbar*]
- paṇṇir* + *paṇṇir* (29 5)—12 brahmins *paṇṇir* + *paṇṇir* > *paṇṇirbba* for *paṇṇir* see below gen *paṇṇir* + *paṇṇir* (24 9 to 10)—with u (< um) *paṇṇir* + *paṇṇir* (28-13)
- paṇṇirchara* (61 2)—same as *paṇṇircharasiram*
- paṇṇircharaḡe* (61 7)—in the twelve s n sg loc N h. *hanneraḍu* *roḡe* nom *paṇṇeraḍu* (29-23) [N h. *hanneraḍu* T. *paṇṇir* + *paṇṇir*]
- paṇṇeraḍu* (29-23 108-21.22.32.33 to 34)—twelve num adj see *paṇṇircharaḡe* [Tel *paṇṇendu*] acc *paṇṇircharuman* (72 23) *paṇṇircharuman* (108-10)
- paṇṇorbbaran* (64 8 to 9)—11 people Appl noun of no s m pl acc from *paṇṇor* + *bar* N h. *hannendu* *janarannu* *orbbar* *orbbaru* T *paḍinor* + *bar*
- paṇṇormattar* (93 13)—eleven matters. *paṇṇor*—N h. *hannendu* for *mattar*—a measure. see below
- paṇḡalan* (67 10)—boars s n sg pl acc [T *paṇṇi* M. *paṇṇi* Te *paṇḡi*]
- paṇḡa-maṇḡa sṭhanamam* (91-41 to 42)—place of five monasteries adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- paṇḡa maha paṭakan* (101 16 to 17)—same as *paṇḡamahapaṭakan*
- paṇḡa(ma)ha paṭaka samyuktan* (16-16 to 17)—same as *paṇḡamahapaṭakan*
- Paṇḡeṭṭarake* (107 7)—*Paṇḡeṭṭarake* (temple) spr n. sg. dat [SLW cf *Laṇḡeṭṭarake* (GOKI)]
- Paṇḡayyanam* (94 20 96-21)—s pr m sg. nom *Paṇḡayyan* (96-7.21)—nom N h. *Paṇḡayyan* Cf *Paṇḡayyan*—*Paṇḡayyan*.
- Paṇḡeṭṭarake* (93-12 to 13)—to the server in palace (or beater of drum) s m. sg. dat. [Paṇḡe—a drum T M *paṇḡe*]
- paṇḡadan* (108-34)—another person s. m. sg nom cf *paṇḡan* *paṇḡan* (GOKI) [Skṛ *paṇḡa*

- iaruman* (73 22) dat pl *parvargge* (97 18)
- parvur* (29 5)—*brahmans* s m pl nom
See *paruvan* [T *parppar parvur* > *par var* (33 4)—with u *parvaru* (29-9 82 11)]
- p(a)rvuaruman* (73-22 77 11)—*brahmans* also s m pl acc um Other form *parv varuv* (< um) + a (108 37) *parvbaru mam* (83 12) (*vv* > *vb*-)
- parvargge* (97 18)—to the *brahmans*. s m pl dat See *paruvan*
- palsuvor* (49-6)—will protect ft 3 ra pl of *palsu*—to protect [Skt *pal*] See *prati palanam* (94 18)
- Palgunamasada* (83 5 to 6)—of the month *Phālguna* s pr n sg gen [SLW *Palguṇa* < *Phalguna* (< *Phalguna* < *Phalguni*—Feb March) Name of a double nakṣatra or asterism (*purva* and *uttara*)—KIT]
- prana lallabhe* (4 3)—beloved wife. adj s f sg nom [SLW cf *pranakante* (M *prana lallabha*)]
- Piṭṭayyam* (97 11)—s pr m sg nom (< *Piṭṭayya* ?)
- pididu* (> *bididu* in *arghambididu*) (60-9)—having held adv pp of *pidi*—to hold [NK *hiḍidu* T *pidittu* M *piḍiccu* Te *pidici*]
- Pitamahan* (8-8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pipparage* (69 20)—s pr n sg nom Name of a place Modern Hipparage in Bijapur district.
- Pingalan* (89-11)—Name of the 51st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Pingala*]
- pinḍaran* (94 26)—a ball or lump of rice (or meat) mixed up with milk, curds flowers c and offered to the Manes.—(KIT)
- periya* (90-9 91 38 95-13)—great adj s n sg gen [TM *periya* Te *pedda* (T *periya*—great *perugu*—to increase *perukkam*—increase M *perukuka*—to grow large. Te. *perugu peruvu*—to increase *pedda*—great old. *pelucu perucu*—to increase, Te *periya*—large—GOKI] adj s m pl *periyar* (92 57)
- periyar* (92 57)—great superior people adj s m pl nom see *periya*
- p[ha]man* (4 7)—seat (of a god) s n sg acc [SLW]
- pugiū* (7 5)—a kind of tax? s n sg nom [KITTEL does not give this word]
- pugal* (92-4)—> *bugal* in *śaran bugal* when (they) come inf [cf *pugu*—to enter T *puka* M *pukan*] Other form *puge* (> *buge*) (92 10) neg part *pugada* (92 56) > *bugada* pr adv p *puguttandu* (60 6) adv pp *pokku* (60-6), adj am sg dat *pokkalangam* (94-29)
- pugada* (> *bugada* in *hṛdayam bugada*) (92 56)—that does not enter neg d p of *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T *pugadu* M *pukatta pukate* < *pukyuka*—to enter]
- puge* (> *buge* in *śaran buge*) (92 10)—when entered inf of *pugu*—to enter [T *puka* M *puke pukave*]
- puguttu* (60-6)—entering pres adv p of *pugu*—to enter [T *pugu pugudu puru pudu* M *pugu pugu pukyuka* see *pugal*]
- puṭṭade* (31 21)—without being born neg adv p of *puṭṭu*—to be born. NK *huffade* [Te *puṭṭu poḍamu poḍalu* T *puṭṭu puḍavan*—a son M *poḍi*—to spring up—KIT Te *puṭṭaka*] past 3 m sg —*puṭṭidan* (94 9) vbl noun
- puṭṭige* (17 7)—for the basket s. n sg dat *puṭṭi*—a basket made of cane bamboo etc.—KIT [NK. *buṭṭi* T *puṭṭi puṭṭil poṭṭi* M *puṭṭil* Te *puṭṭike*—KIT]
- puṭṭidan* (94 9)—born past 3 m sg of *puṭṭu*—to be born See *puṭṭada* NK *huffidanu*
- puḍidudu* (73 24)—for *puḍidudu*—put into. past. 3 n sg of *puḍi*—to join put into (KIT)
- puṇname* (92 22)—full moon day s n sg nom [SLW *puṇṇima* NK *hunnime hunnime*] with um *puṇnameyum* (97 5 101 4)
- Puṇṇisur* (66 7)—s pr n s nom (gen in sense) NK Hunsur in Mysore Dist
- puṇuse* (63 6)—tamarind s n sg nom N K. *hunuse humise* [from *puḷi* (TM Te *puḷi pulusu*) and cf *puḷicay*—a broth of sauce made of tamarind salt etc.—KIT] *huḷisaru haṇsennu* T *puḷi* (Tirukkural) M *puḷi* Te *pulusu*—sour *puṇuse* e (59-24)]
- puṇyam* (72 25)—merit s n sg nom [SLW]
- puṇyaphalaman* (72 28)—reward of the merit s n sg acc [SLW]
- Puttur Attanige* (42 4 to 5)—to Attanige of Puttur s pr m sg dat *Puttur*—name of a place gen *Puttura* (42 3) loc *Putturolu* (43 8)
- Puttura* (42-3)—of Puttur s. pr n sg gen *Putturolu* (43 8)—in Puttur s pr n sg loc
- Puddhana* (93 16)—of *Puddha*. s pr m sg gen
- puṇṇalol* (22-3)—in the striking i.e. fight

- s n sg loc [OK. *puyyal* MK *puyyal* NK *huyil* *huyyal* (*puyyal* *puyal*—beat ing striking from *puy*—to beat strike. M *poyyu*—to fight. *puy poy poy*—NK *huy hoy hoy*—KIT)]
- puraman* (96-23)—abode s n sg acc [SLW *puta*]
- Purakara nagarada* (92-26)—of the town *Purakara* s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Purigeṭeya* (23-3)—of *Purige* s pr n sg gen name of a place Modern Lak ṣmeṣvar in Dharwar dist. Bombay Province Other form *Ponigeṭeya* (2 2 to 3) nom *Purige* (71-5) instr—*Purigeṭeyim* 70-26) loc *Purigeṭeyol* (96-23)
- Purigeṭeyim* (70-26)—from *Purige* s pr n sg instr see *Purigeṭeya*
- [*Pur*] *geṭeyol* (96-23)—in *Purige* s pr n sg loc See *Purigeṭeya*
- Purige* (71 5)—*Purige* s pr n sg nom See *Purigeṭeya*
- Pururavan* (94-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Pururava nandanam* (94 5)
- pullu* (25-4)—grass s n. sg nom (acc sense) [N h. *hullu* *pullu* T *pul* (T *pullu*—8th—grass—h.P) M *pul* *pullu* Te *pullu* Tu *pullu* *hullu*]
- puli* (58-3 60-9)—tiger s n sg nom [NK *huli* T.M Te *pul* Tu *pili* acc *puliyān* (T *puli*—8th—s n tiger—h.P)]
- puliyān* (68-3)—tiger s n sg acc
- Pulejarmman* (18-14)—s pr m sg nom
- pulu* (90-11)—worm s n sg nom < *pulu* NK *hulu* [T *pulu* M. *pulu* Te *purugu* *pututu* Tu *puti*—a worm—GOKJ *pulu*]
- puyje* (92-39)—for *puye*—worship s n sg nom. [SLW *puya*]
- puḍa* (92 27)—that had bloomed, d pp of *pu*—to bloom flower (KIT) (T.M *Pu* Te *puḍi* *puyy*—KIT) N h. *hu hu hiḍu kavagu*]
- Punaḍaman* (76-5 to 6)—s pr n sg acc—a place plenty with flowers. cf modern *Hu tina Hippange*
- pu(r)ṇṇa—masaduḥ* (1 2)—on the full moon day ad s n sg [SLW] loc
- purva kramadoḥ* (92-72)—in (its) ancient order adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- purvācaram* (2 20)—former social constitution. adj s n sg acc [SLW] See *acara* *iyasathe* above gen. *purvācarada* (60-11)
- puttāda* (107-6)—of the olden days s n sg gen [SLW]
- puttā maryadeḡaṇ* (6-3)—former honours.
- s n pl acc [SLW] loc sg *puttā maryadeḡol* (108-32)
- purva sthiti* (67 17)—ancient usage decrec s n sg nom [SLW]
- Purvalagosasigara* (1-3)—of *Purvalagosasi* gar s pr m pl (hon) gen. See *gosasam*
- Puliyar* (61 10)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom
- prayan* (13 3)—dear one adj s m sg nom [SLW Skt. *praya*]
- prithuṣrajyam* (3 2 10-2 to 3 29-2 to 3 31 2 to 4 35 2 37 1 to 2 39 2, 42 3 44-3 45 2 to 3 47 1 to 2 52 2 53-3 54 2 58 1 61 1 62 1 63-3 66-3 to 4) for *prithuṣrajyam*—kingdom s n sg acc [SLW] Other forms for *prithu* *prithuṣrajyam* (88-3) *prithuṣrajyam* (85-6), *prithu*—(34 2) gen. *prithuṣiya* (9-6) *prithu* (72 2 76-4 78-2 to 3 86-5 to 6) 91 21 99-3 101 6 102-2 to 3 103-8
- prithuṣalabha* (107 1 13 to 14 108 1)—favourite of the world adj s m sg for *alabha* see below Other forms for *prithu*—*prithu* (106-8 to 9) *prithu* (91 14 to 15 96-1 97 1)
- prithuṣrajyam* (92 20)—a lotus on earth adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Prithuṣagaran* (14 1 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pekkariya* (27-5)—of *Pekkari* s pr n sg gen
- Pennandurole* (55-3)—in *Pennandur* s pr n sg loc
- Pennigadāṅgada* (88 7)—of *Pennigadāṅga* s pr n sg gen
- peṇḍaram* (100-16)—wives. see *peṇḍan* below T *peṇḍati* Te *peṇḍlamu*
- peṇḍiran* (84 8)—wives s f pl acc [N h. *hendiranu* *hendatirannu* T *peṇḍir* M *peṇḍadi* Te. *peṇḍi*—marriage *peṇḍi*—she. O h. *per* = a girl (*peṇḍa*—a woman female T *peṇḍu* M *peṇḍi*—a girl woman Te *peṇḍi*—the female of any animal—KIT)]
- Peddoregareya* (83-8)—of *Peddoregare* s pr n.s.gen (O h. *per* + *tore* > *per dore* > *peddore* *per*—great (see *Permmāḍi* below *pīya* above *pergāḍe* etc) *Tore*—stream, river See *tore naḍu* above *p* > *b* in *Beddoregareya* (83 9 to 10)
- Periṣṭutina* (91-44)—of *Periṣṭu* s n sg n gen
- pempam* (92-58)—grandeur s n sg acc loc *pempinol* (92-35) [Te *pempunu*—growth *pempu*—to grow]
- penya* (63-6)—great See *pīya* *per*—great *per* > *per* before consonants. *pergāḍe*—

- chief (97 6) *pergeregalin* (97 27) *Permma*
diya (76 6) [T *per* (8th)—adj big,
 —K P—*peru perum* K P]
perggade (97-6 100-12 101 7)—head chief
 s m sg nom [O K *perggade*—M K *peg*
gade NK *heggade*] dat pl *perggadega*
ge (108 21)
Pergguniya (60-4)—of *Pergunji* s pr n sg
 gen (of great *Gunji*)
perggeregalin (92 27)—with great tanks s n
 pl instr *per*—great *geregalin* < *keregalin*
 see *kere* above
Permmadiya (76 6) of *Permmadi*—of great
 feet revered one s pr m sg gen See
Perggade Other form *permmannadiya*
 (83 4 to 5) nom *Permmadi* (96-3 to 4)
Permmannadi (83-9) see *Rajamalla Perm*
manadigal (76-4)
Pervattiyura (29-24)—of *Pervattiyur* s
 pr n sg gen
pervudi (92 13)—great cow elephant s n
 sg nom
Pesadora (3 2)—of *Pesadora* s pr m sg
 gen
Pesarajan (46-4)—s pr m sg nom
pesar (8-7)—name s n sg (pl sense)
 nom. [N K *hesaru* T *peyar per* (T
piyar (8th)—s n name fame —K P 3
 M *per peru* (*piyar peyar*—K I T) Te
peru Tu *pudar* (K I T)] instr *pesarum*
 (96-23)
peldore (105 5)—*Tungabhadra*? s pr n sg
 nom O K *peldore* > *perdore* > *peddore*
 See *peddoregareya*
pelci (60-6)—having increased adv pp of
pelcu—to increase [O K *perci* > M K
perci > *pecu* > N K *hecci* Te *perci* M
peruki perukki] inf *pelcical* (71 15)
pelcical (71 15)—when increased inf of *pel*
cisu—to cause to increase See *pelci* [T
peruke M *peruke perukave* Te *perecin*
cen perccimpan]
perige (3-4)—per load s n sg dat *peringe*
 (1* 8 to 9) [N K *herige* > i in
ele i erige bhandar erige] loc *perinol*
 (97 15)
peringe (17 8 to 99)—same as *perige* see
 above
perin(o)] (97 15)—in the load s n sg loc
 see *perige*
pokkatamgam (91 29)—to him who has en-
 tered. adj s m sg dat from *pokkata*
 [See *pugal* N K *hokkalanige hokkalamge*]
poklu (60-6)—having entered. adv pp of
pogu < *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T
pukku M *puki*]
pogalal (92 8 11 66)—to praise inf of *pogal*
 < *pogal* (< O K *pugal*—to praise) O K
pugal M K *pogalu* N K *hogalu* T *pugala*
 M *pugallan* (T *pugal* Te *pogadu* Tu
pugar—K I T) Te also *povu* vbl noun
 —*pogarte* (92 2) ft p—*pogalta* (96-22)
pogarttege (92 2 37)—to praise s n sg dat
 see *pogalal* [N K *hogalkke* M *pukaltuka*
pukalca Te *pogadta* O K *pogalte* >
pogartte]
pogalta (96 22)—praising ft p of *pogal*
 See *pogalal* [T *pukalkura pukalum* M
pukalum]
Potevadiya (29 7)—of *Potevadi* s pr n sg
 gen
potti makka? (31 20 to 21)—*potti* < *po*
 < *po*?—womb for *makkal* see below
potti—helpful (ed)
podalda (92 27)—extending along d pp of
podal < *podal*—to come in sight manifest
 (K I T)
ponnadi (59-16)—to *Ponnadi* s pr n
 sg dat
Ponnavara gavundanum (94 21)—s pr m
 sg nom [SLW] for *gavundanum* see
Ayca garunda
ponnu (29-23)—gold money s n sg nom
ponnu [N K *honnu* T M *pon* (T
pon—8th—gold —K P) Te *ponnu*]
 Other forms *pon* (34-6 51 4), *pom* (99 13
 104 19) instr pl *pongalin* (92 22)
Ponulcada (18 7 to 8)—of *Ponulca* s pr
 n sg gen Other form—(v > b) *Pom*
bulcada (17 5 to 6) *Ponulca* > *Pom*
bulca > *Pombucca* > *Hombucca* > *Humca*
 (now)
poyta (49-4)—for *poyda*?—pouring
poyda (24 10 51-4)—which was poured i e
 given d pp of *poy*—to pour (K I T) past
 3 m pl *poydar* (29 21) [T *poyda* M
peyta—rainfalling]
poydar (29-21)—poured stands for *dhare*
poydar i e gave by pouring water past
 3 m sg of *poy* See *poyda* [T *pey*
dar]
poydamge (108-33)—to him who beats. adj
 s m sg dat [N K *hoydavamge ho* < *da*
vanige]
Poranajju (60-5)—having gone out adv pp
 of *poramadu*—to go out start [M K *po*
raju N K *horaju* T *porappajju* M *por*
appessu Te *velunadi pora*—outside T M
poram Te *pora porugu* N K *horage*
poragu (108 26) *porajalal* (92 27) *po*
rada (67 10)]
porajalal (92 27)—in the outer domain

poṛa poṛaloḥ (*p > v*) s n sg loc *poṛa*—outside See *poramaṣṭu* (< *pura* cf *kuḍu > kodu* etc.) *poṛaloḥ* < *poṛaloḥ* [*poṛal*—a town a city Te *prolu* T *polil*—a country cf *poṛalica*—a man born in town—Kīṛ) See *poṛalan* (224)

poragu (108-26)—outside adv of place see *poṛamaṣṭu* Other form *poṛago* (90-9) for *poṛage* gen sg *poṛada* (67 10)—NK *horagina*

Poṛgeṛeya (22 to 3)—same as *Puṛgeṛeya* (*u > o*) cf *kuḍa koḍu mudal modal*

pola (66-7 71 11 12)—field s n sg nom [Nk. *hola* T *pulam* M *pula* Te *pola mu*] acc *polana* (84 6) *polamana* (84-7) M k. *polava*—Nk. *holavannu*

Polettaḥvor (37 2)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom *Poleyannana* (70 26)—of *Poleyanna*. s pr m.sg gen

Polakku Priyaelva (15-7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom

poṛalan (224)—a town city s n sg acc see *poṛavolaḥ* [Mk. *poṛal* Nk. *hoḥalu* (cf SMD 236—*poṛalica*—a man born in a town—Kīṛ (T *polil*—8th—s n grove—K P)]

Polma-Vimīṣṭavarakkum (24 3 to 4)—s pr m pl (hon.) dat

Pocayya seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense) cf *Pacayya-seṭṭi*

pokum (97 23)—will go vb ft 3 n sg of *po(gu)*—to go [Nk. *hoguvudu* TM *pokum*] adv pp *pogi* (63 5) d pp *poda* (70-25) See *puḡu pokku*

pogi (63 5)—having gone adv pp. of *po(gu)* —to go. [Nk. *hogi* T *poy egi* M *poyi* Te. *poyi*]

poda (70-25 77-5 97 23)—that is gone. d pp of *po(gu)*—to go See *pokum* [Nk. *koda* T *pona* (7th)—K P M *pōṇa poya*]

paṇṇaṣṭeya-karamiyam (92 62)—the duties of humanity adj s.n.sg acc. [SLW]

Paṇṇa bahula (108-11)—the dark half of the lunar month *Paṇṇa* s pr n sg nom [Skt *bahula*] *Paṇṇa-masa bahula* (99 10) gen. *Paṇṇa masada* (103 9)

PH

phalam (73 21 89-15)—fruit s n sg nom [SLW] *phalam* (71 21 78-10 97 18) *phala* (71 12 108-28,27) *phaḥam* (97-20) acc *phalama* (51 9) *phalaman*. Other form *phaḥalam* (92 73) *phaḥamam* (92-72 to 73)

Phalguḥam (92 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Phalguṇa*] Arjuna

Phalguṇa masada (100-7)—of the month of *Phalguṇa* (Feb March) s pr n sg gen [SLW]

B

Bancapaya (40-3)—s pr m sg nom < *Ban cappayya*

Baṭṭageṛe (84 7)—s pr n sg nom < *Baṭṭakeṛe* modern *Betiḡeri* in Gadag Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province [*Baṭṭa* Skt *vytta* (*baṭṭa* Tbh. of *vytta*—that is round (TM *vaffa vaffu*)—that is regular or beautiful—Kīṛ) Cf *baṭṭalu* in NK T *taṭṭam* M *vaffakulaṇi*—round tank for *geṛe* < *keṛe* see *keṛe*] gen *Baṭṭakeṛeya* (84 5)

baḍaga (71 12)—north. s n sg adv of place replaced in Nk. by *uttara* [Te *vadaku* TM *vaḍakku* (Kīṛ)]

baḍatanam (92 42)—poverty or slenderness s n sg nom *tana* secondary suffix [Te *baḍugu*—lean poor]

baḍuvudum (92 41)—trouble or striking s a sg nom vbl noun from *baḍi*—to strike [T *aḍippadu* M *aḍippadu aḍiḡunnadu*]

bannisal (92-32 to 33)—to praise extol inf of *bannisu* < *varṇisu*—to praise describe see *varṇisuttu* below [T *varṇikka* Skt *varṇa*—Pkt *varṇa*] Other form *bannise* (92-60)

batta (106 13)—paddy rice s n sg nom [LW Nk. *batta bhatta* (Skt *bhaktā*—Pkt *bhatta* (shared out)—M *bhat*—GOKI *bhamtamam*) *battamam* (83 14 to 15) Cf *bhaktā* (49-9)]

Baddiyamma seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭiyarḡam*) [SLW for *seṭṭi* see *Ayaseṭṭi*] *Baddega* < *Bad de*—a woman + *ga* i.e. a son to another woman

Banamasī paṇṇarcharasīnum (22-2)—*Banarasi* 12 000 *Banamasī*—*Banarasi* (Skt *Vanavasi* HITTEL a forest spring also *Vaijayanti* DKD p. 278. IA 3 273 8.244 13.329—GOKI) Chandombudhu 31 *Banarase* (i.e. wood-spring *bana bane* or *bate* sanctified *tana tasi*), the ruins are still extant near the river Varada, east of Gokarna on the Western Coast. of IA 1 157 For the description of *Banarasi desa* see PB

Banavasi purataraṣṭaram (108-8)—Lord of *Banarasi* the best of towns. adj s m sg nom [SLW]

Banarasi maṇḍalamam (60-2)—*Banavasi* circle s n sg acc [SLW]

bandu (59-23 60-10 84-6)—having come

- adv pp of *bar*—to come See *vandu*
below [T *vandu* M *vandu* Te *vacci*]
Bandugiyar (60-10)—s pr m pl (hon)
nom
Bappaiyam (99-4)—s pr m sg nom
< *Bappamma* ?
Bamkayyam (108-17)—s pr m sg nom
(dat sense)
bangevomge (71-21)—for *bagevomge*—to
hum who aims, intends adj s m sg dat
[M *h bagevomge* N K *bagejuvaranige* cf
Mar *bagne*—to see]
bayalam (90-8)—for *bayala*—of the field
s n sg gen [T M *vayal* Te *bayalu*
(*bayilu baylu*—Kīṛ)] loc *bayalalu*
(90-23)
bayalalu (95-13)—in the open field s n sg
loc. *bayalalu* See *bayalam*
Baragur (91-46 to 47)—of Baragur s pr
n sg gen Other form *Bargura* (91-30)
barisakke (97-9-14)—for a year s n sg dat
[SLW Skt *varṣa* > *varisa* > *barisa* (cf
harṣa > *harisa*) Pkt *varisa*] nom *bari*
sam (108-29)
baredan (97-29)—wrote past 3 sg m of
bare—to write < *vare* see *aredan* below
[N *h baredanu* T *arandan* (< *varis*)
vare Te *vra*—Kīṛ) M *varaccan*] inf
bareyal (92-54)
bareyal (92-45)—to write inf of *bare*—see
baredan [T *vareya* M *varakyugan*]
Bargura (91-30)—see *Baragura*
Ballalarasar (77-7)—s pr m pl nom *Balla*
ra < [allabla for *arasar* see
ballahage (69-23)—to one who knows s m
sg dat [T *alalarukku* Te *vallabhuni*
ki (T *allalan*)] nom *ballatam* (90-3)
ballatam (90-3)—one who knows s m sg
nom see *ballahage*
balada (60-5)—of the strength s m sg gen
[SLW *bala* (*bal*—strength greatness T M
al alu Te *balu*—Kīṛ)] *bal maleya*
(92-3) Other form *balada* (108-21)
Baladitanum (74-8)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
bal maleya (92-31)—of the excessive rain.
bal—great excess. See *balada* see *maleya*
—(of the rain) below
basadige (108-28-30)—for the monastery or
Jaina temple s n sg dat SLW (*ba*
sadi—*basadi* *basiti* Tbh of *asati* a Jaina
monastery or temple—Kīṛ) gen. *basadi*
ya (90-7 108-22) T *asadi* M *asati*
bahulada (94-3)—of the dark half of the
lunar month s n sg gen [SLW *bahu*
la]
balikke (8-5 70-25)—afterwards Adv of
time [*valikke* (*v* > *b*) N *h balike* a
balika (T *alali* Te *tenake* *tenuke*—
Kīṛ)] Other forms *balike* (58-3 94-9)
baleke (32-7) *baliyam* (94-7) *balakke*
(108-18 to 19) *balikke* (108-23) *balike*
(108-22) *balika* (90-11)
baliya (101-10)—of vicinity nearness adv
of place N K *pakkada hattirada baliya*
baliyam (94-7)—after adv of place see
balikke
baldorum (101-15)—?
balli (5-7)—brace let (ed)? s n sg nom
balli (108-26)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW
Skt *talli* T *valli* M *valli* Te *valli*—
gen *balliya* (95-13)]
Balliggamaya (60-13)—of Balliggama s pr n
sg gen [SLW < *Valliggama* < *Valligra*
ma] Other form *Balliggameya* (99-7)
balliya (95-13 97-7)—of creeper s n sg
gen [SLW see *balli*]
balakke (108-18 to 19)—for the group com
munity see above
balada (108-21)—(of the strength. s n sg
gen [SLW *bala* same as *balada*] acc
balanuvildu (105-7)—divisions
balasida (92-40)—surrounding. d pp of
balasu—to surround. (to go in a circle or
round—Kīṛ)
balikke (108-23)—same as *balikke* (*i* > *l*)
other forms—*balike* (108-22) *balika*
(90-11)
brahmacharyya hinaran (71-18)—those who
are wanting in the vow of continence adj
s m pl acc [SLW]
brahmatiya (71-21 to 22)—of killing a Brah
mana. s n sg gen [SLW] *brahmahatya*
nom *brahmats* (94-28) other form—*brah*
met (78-11)
brahmats karanur (108-38)—one who kills
the *Brahmana* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
brahmadeyam (29-4 20 to 21 59-15)—grant
gift to Brahmans s n sg acc [SLW]
Bageutole (65-2)—in Bage ur s pr n sg
loc
Bageutadi (69-18)—s pr n sg nom At pre
sent a Taluk in Bijapur district, Bombay
Province It is known as the birth place
of Basava the founder of Lingayat sect
bajisal (97-27)—when made the procla
mation? inf of *bajisu*—to proclaim (Tbh
of *adisu*—to sound—Kīṛ) cf *adya*—
baja bajanin
Banarasiyutam (108-37)—same as *Banarasi*
yutam < *Varanasi yutam* see below
Badispoddi (10-4 to 5)—s pr f sg nom

- [[*badi*—patron helper—KIT] *baḷi* (?) (*baḷi*—a person who lives < *baḷ*—to live) for *poḍḍi* see *Kuṣṣapaṭṭaḷ* above and *Vina poṭṭaḷa* below]
- Baddoḷa* (58 6)—s pr m sg nom
- bappu* (92 8)—happily s n sg nom adv
- bayoḷ* (92-4)—in the mouth s n sg loc Nk *bayiyall* [T *īay* (*īay*—8th—s n (mouth—K P) M *īay* *vaya* Te *vay*]
- Baranasīyūmam* (83 12)—*Baranasi* s pr n sg acc < *Varanasi*—the town Benares Other form *Baranasīyū* (73 22) < ° *siyūm* gen. *Baranasivada* (7 6)—for *Baranaśvada* loc. *Baranasīyū* (39-9) *Baranaśvāḷ* (60 15) *Baranasīadoḷ* (73 21) In *Baranasivada* probably there is contamination between *Baranasi* and *Śiva* (GOKI)
- barasi* (108-11 to 12)—twelfth day num adj of *bara* M A
- baṣṣuman* (99 14)—well also s n sg acc [LW *baṣṣum-an* Skt, *īapī īapī* > *vavī* > *bavī* or *vapī* > *bapī* > *baṣṣ* T *īavī* M *īapī* Te *bavī*]
- Basurikodu* (69 17)—s pr n sg nom
- Baḷacandra paṇḍita detata* (90-11)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW]
- brahmar arkkalge* (72 28) to the brahmanas s m pl dat [SLW] *brahmana*—a man who has vedic knowledge and acts according to it a priest (KIT) acc *brahmanaram* (94 27) *brahmanarumam* (72 29) *brahmanaran* (97 92)
- biffa* (20-6 60-12 95-13 104 8 107 16 108-24)—that was granted ppl of *bīḍu* (*īḍu*)—to leave [T.M. *viṭṭa* Te *īḍi cina*] past 3 m pl —*biffar* (20-6) *bif* for (72 27) adv pp *biffu* (60-4) past 3 m sg —*biffom* (73 20) vbl noun—*bīḍu vudum* (92-41)
- biffar* (20 6 60-14) granted past 3 m pl of *bīḍu*—to leave See *biffa* Nk *biffaru*
- biffi* (108 26 35)—free labour s n sg nom (*biffi*—Tbh of *īṣṭi*—unpaid labour labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it press-service—KIT)
- Biffiga Erega* (62 2)—s pr m sg nom *Biffiga* < *īiffiga* < *īiffu* < *īiffu* < *īīnu* *Biffigam* (95-5)
- Biffiga Gorālha* (74 16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- biffu* (60-4)—having left adv pp of *bīḍu* —to leave see *biffa* [T M *īiffu* Te *īḍiṭi* *īḍiṭi*]
- biffom* (73 20)—for *biffom*—left past 3 sg m of *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa*
- biffor* (72 27)—(left past 3 pl m of *bīḍu*) see *biffa* same as *biffar*,
- Bijojana* (99-5)—s pr m sg gen *Seḷ Biffiga Erega oja* < *oja* < *uajja* < *upadkajaya*
- bīḍuvudum* (92-41)—desertion or discharge. s n sg nom vbl noun from *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa* [T *īḍuvudu* M *īḍutadu* *īḍunnadu*]
- bīḍinoḷ* (92-34 58)—in magnificence s n sg loc T *minukkam*—shining excellence M *īṣṭaguga* Cf also T *īṣṭakku*—lustre brightening
- bīḍigeyum* (99 11)—second day of the fortnight s n sg nom [SLW Skt *dūtīya* T *īḍīya* Te *īḍīye* (KIT)] Other form *bīḍīye* (105-6)
- bīḍirante* (90-15)—like bamboo adv (*bīḍi ra*—of bamboo s n sg gen) *ante*—like adv p of tr *an*—to speak (see *adaram te* GOKI) [T *īḍir* Te *īḍuru*]
- bīnnapa(m)* (72 24)—respectful petition s n sg acc [LW Skt *īnnapaṇa* Phl *īnnapaṇa* T *īnnapam* Te *īnnapam*]
- Bīnammange* (29 3)—to Bīnama, s pr m sg dat
- Bīrodhi* (74 5)—23rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW < *īrodhi*]
- bīl villaḷ* (60-5)—bow closing with bow *bīl* —bow < *īl* [Nk *bīllu* T *īl* M *īl* *vīllu* Te *īllu* *īllaḷ*] s n sg loc
- bīṣom* (70-6)—threw past 3 sg m of *bīṣudu* —to throw [Nk *bīṣaḍḍanu oge damu bīṣaṇu*]
- bīḍa* (38-3 56-5)—that was fallen, d pp of *bīl* < *bīl*—to fall [Ok. *bīḍa*—Mk. *bīḍa* Nk. *bīḍa* T *īḷunda* (< *īḷu* *īl* —KIT) M *īṇa* (< *īḷu* KIT) Tu *buṇu* (KIT)] adv pp *bīḍu* (90-11) adj s m sg acc *bīḍonan* (60-9) adv pp *caus bīḷi* (89-14) neg ft p *bīḷadu*
- bīḍu* (90-11)—having fallen adv pp of *bīl* to fall Nk *bīḍu* through *bīḍu* See *bīḍa* [T *īḷundu* M *īṇu*]
- bīḍonan* (60-9) hum who has fallen adj s n sg acc from *bīḍon*—from *bīḍa* see *bīḍa* Nk *bīḍatanannu*
- bīḍinoḷ* (108-4) in the residence abode. s n sg loc nom *bīḷu* (108-25)—T.M. *īḍu* Te *īḍi* (now *bīḍu*—uncultivated and unoccupied land)
- bīmam* (105-3)—terrible one s m sg nom [SLW *bhīma*]
- bīrada* (100-3 to 4)—of bravery s n sg gen [SLW *īra* see *īrarām*]

biladu (33-4)—will not fall neg. ft p of *bi*
bi—to fall [see *bilda* T *viladu viladu*]
biṣi (89 14)—having caused to fall adv
 ppl of *biṣu*—caus. from *bi* [see *bilda*
 T *viluttu* M *vilitti viliccu*]
Butem[dra] *gavunḍam* (81-4)—s pr m
 sg nom for *gavunḍa* see *Āyca gavunḍa*
Budham (94 4)—wise one. s m sg nom
 [SLW]
Budhanutam (96 22)—praised by the wise
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Budh-anṭayan (94-5)—belonging to the race
 of Buddha. adj s m sg nom [SLW
anṭayan < *anṭayan*]
bud[dh]y-*ayv* (92 20)—maintained by intel
 ligence adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Butarasa (76-4 to 5)—s pr m. sg nom
 pl *Butarasar* (76-6)
Bṛhaspati[*varam*] (67 2 to 3)—Thursday
 s pr n sg nom [SLW] *Bṛhaspati**var*
am (105 6 107 5) *Bṛhaspati**varadandu*
 94 3 to 4)
beḍamgi (92-38)—having shown elegance
 [N K *beḍagu* (Te *vreka vregu*—won-
 der *veḍuke vadi* *beḍagu* M *vedippu*—
 elegance T *vedikkai*—a show]
beḍamgu (92 28)—elegance s n sg nom see
beḍamgi
Bedemettiya (60-13)—of *Bedemetti* s pr
 n sg gen
belliya (4 7)—of silver s n sg gen [N K
belliya T *veḷḷi* M *veḷḷa* Te. *vella* (T
ven—8th—white—K. P) (*veḷ*—white
 T *veḷ ven*—white M *veḷ ven*—white Te.
ven—white *venna*—butter Tu. *bili*—white
 K *benne* GOKI) acc *belli yum aṇi*
 (97 17) cf *Veḷgola* and *Beḷgola*]
Beḷatura (51 10 to 11) of *Beḷatur* s pr n
 sg gen
Beḷura (83 14)—s pr n sg nom white
 place
beḷe (58 5)—crop s n sg nom verb—
beḷe—to grow [T *viḷai viṭṭaru viḷacai*
 (11e—7th—v b cultivate adj culti-
 vated *viḷai*—8th—v b ripe --K.P) M
iḷa iḷai]
Beḷgal (59 24)—s pr n sg nom *beḷ*—kal
Beḷgaliya (107 5)—of *Beḷgali* s pr n sg
 gen cf *Beḷgal*
beḷ gode (92-13)—white umbrella. *beḷ*—
 white see *belliya gode* < *kode* umbrel-
 la see *kodeyan*
Beḷgolada (63-8)—of *Beḷgola*—s pr n sg
 gen < *veḷgola* (later *Beḷu gulu Beḷgola* <
Veḷ gola is from *veḷ*—white *koḷa*—a tank
 [T *kulam*—a tank. Cf Te *Vennelaḡutti*

GOKI) for *veḷ* see *belliya*] Other form
Beḷgolada (63-8)
Beḷdugondēya (82 10)—of *Beḷdugonde* s pr
 n sg gen
beḷpu (92-63)—whiteness s n sg nom
 from *beḷ* white See *belliya* [T M *veḷ*
uppu Te *telupu* (?)]
Beḷmaniya (60-12)—of *Beḷmanu* s pr n
 sg gen
beḷvalisida (92 41)—?
Beḷvolanadan (84 5)—*Beḷvola* country s
 pr n. sg acc. See *Beḷgolada*
besadul (76-6)—by the command s n sg
 loc (instr sense) LW (Tbh. of *vidha*
vidhana besana—KIT) nom *besam* (108
 26) instr *besadim* (97 28)
besadim (97 28)—same as *besadul*
besam (108-26)—order command. s n sg
 nom LW see *besadul*
berpparan (92 5)—those who seek or ask i e
 needy adj s m pl acc
berppar < *beḷpar* < *beḷ* < *beḷ(u)*—to ask
 [N K. *beḷuvavara mu* T *venu* M. *venu*
 T *vedu*—to beg *veḷuvavaru* Tu *bedu*]
Bojjegeṇeya (59-25)—of *Bojjegeṇe* s pr n
 sg gen
B(o)ygavarmara (16-5)—of *Boygavarmar*
 s pr m pl gen [SLW]

BH

bhaṭṭa vṛttige (92 71)—for stipends of pro-
 fessors adj s n sg dat SLW *bhaṭṭa*
 a learned man See *bhaṭṭarakar* [T
bhaṭṭan—a learned man especially one well
 versed with philosophical systems a lord
 M. *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭindu*—a learned man
 Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest—GOKI *bhaṭṭamge*]
bhaṭṭara[*kar*] (100-2)—venerable one s m
 pl nom [SLW (Pkt for *bharla*—a vene-
 rable or worshipful person used of gods
 scholars and men of rank *bhaṭṭa* < *bharla*
 doctor a designation of great scholars—
 GOKI) See *bhaṭṭa vṛttige* Other forms
bhaṭṭaraka (60-1) *bhaṭṭarakar* (81 1 to 2)
bhaṭṭarakar (70-1 to 3) *bhaṭṭarakar* (71 20)
 dat *bhaṭṭararge* (14 90-6) *bhaṭṭarige*
 (107 7) gen *bhaṭṭara*[*ra*] (87 1 to 2)
bhaṭṭarara (80-1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-4 71 1
 to 2 14 79-2) *bhaṭṭarara* (67-5 69 1 to 5
 77 1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-6)
bhaṇḍa (3-4)—pack or bale. s n sg nom
 (qualifying *ceṇige*) SLW (*bhaṇḍa*—Tbh
 of *bhaṇḍa* pack of bale of goods or mer-
 chandise also the stock of a shopkeeper the
 capital of a merchant—KIT)

- bha[m]janan (72 12)**
- one who breaks. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhaya[ka]ram (72-15)**
- one who causes fear s m sg nom [SLW
- bhaya*
-]
-
- l[ar]anam (92-69)**
- constitution. s n sg acc SLW (
- bharana*
- carrying maintaining—
- hit*
-)
-
- Bharata mahi mandalakke (92-24)**
- to the realm of Bharata. adj.s.n.sg.dat. [SLW]
-
- Bharani selfi (97 15)**
- s pr m sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhajarige (107 7)**
- to the venerable one s f sg dat SLW
- bhajarige*
- see
- bhaffarakar*
-
- {bha[m]ara[m]i (72 21)**
- bee. s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhagada (91 35)**
- of the side, direction. s n sg gen [SLW
- bhaga*
-] adv
- sense*
-
- Bhadrapada (94-3 105-6)**
- the month Bha drapada (Aug Sept) s pr n sg nom [SLW]
-
- Bhanudasan (65 7 to 8)**
- s pr m sg nom [SLW]
-
- Bharanastu (82-37)**
- same as
- Baranastu*
- see above
-
- bharari (96-3)**
- sister's husband s m sg nom [LW
- Te bari*
- (Tbh of
- bhama*
-
- śasurya hit*
-)]
-
- blasitan (8-9 to 10)**
- speaker adj s m sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhimba (61 7)**
- the disk. s n sg nom (loc in sense qualifying
- panneradarolage*
-) [Skt.
- bimba*
-]
-
- Bhimarasi bhaffarara (97 7)**
- s pr m pl (hon.) gen [LW see
- bhaffarakar*
-]
-
- Bl sman (60-8)**
- s pr m sg nom. [SLW] the grand uncle of the Pandus, so of Śan tanu and Ganga (
- hit*
-)
-
- bhuanasaram (92 23)**
- choice-st past of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]
-
- bhuladol (84 12 to 13)**
- on the face of the earth s.n.sg.loc [SLW]
-
- bhulafasatige (97-31)**
- to the Lady Earth. adj s f sg dat [SLW
- f*
- for
- l*
-]
-
- bhunutam (97 60)**
- world renowned. s n sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhu rutar (92-60)**
- those famed over the earth adj s m pl nom [SLW see
- bhu ni tan*
-]
-
- bhupa[r] (97 2)**
- kings. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
-
- bhumandaladolage (61-6)**
- on the earth s n sg loc [SLW see
- bhuladol*
-]
-
- bhumi (10-7 92 23)**
- earth. s n sg nom (gen. sense qualifying
- danam*
-) [SLW]
-
- bhumipul[aka]r (92 10 to 11)**
- kings. s m pl nom [SLW]
-
- Bhutusramam (91 16)**
- s pr m sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhutallabhamge (91-38)**
- to the king adj s m sg dat [SLW]
-
- bhittan (15-3)**
- the servant. s n sg nom [SLW]
-
- bhasajva danam (92-23)**
- gifts of medicines. s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
-
- Bhogesiaradevata (95-12)**
- of god Bhogesva ra. s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]
-
- bhojanam (97 20)**
- meals. s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW cf
- bona*
- in
- Kannada*
- (
- bona*
- food.
- Te T ponaga*
-
- hit*
-)]
-
- M
- makka[] (31 21)**
- children. s m and f pl nom N K
- makka[]*
- (sg
- maga*
-) T V
- makka[]*
- m pl
- makandir*
- (27 2)
- magandir*
- (33-3) msg.
- maga*
- (78-9)
- magan*
- (3-2) f sg
- magal*
- (89-3)
- magalu*
- (4 5) f pl
- magaldir*
- (4 5)
-
- makandir (27 2)**
- son. s m pl (hon) nom of
- maka*
- (
- maga*
-)—son Probably pronounced
- magandir*
- See
- makka[]*
- [
- Te magadu magadu*
-]
-
- makaraketada (92-45)**
- of the banner of sea monster s pr n sg gen [SLW]
-
- maga (78-9)**
- son s m sg nom See
- makka[]*
-
- magan (3 2 11-6 12-4 13 2 to 3 14 8 16 9 37 5 44 7 to 8 46-4 58-3 61-3 70-14 86-8 91 10 11 12)**
- same as
- maga*
- see
- makka[]*
- [T
- makan*
- son M
- makan*
- above and below
- Te magatanamu maga*
- (fimi)—manliness
- magadu*
- male husband, man.
- Tu maga*
- son,
- magadu*
- sons—
- GOAL*
-)]
-
- magandir (33-3 39-3 44-3 to 4 52 5 63 1)**
- same as
- makandir*
- Other form
- magandir*
- 53-3)
-
- magam (61 10 76-8, 91-6 109 17)**
- same as
- magan*
-
- magal (89-13)**
- daughter s f sg nom See
- makka[]*
- magalu*
- (4 5 10-4) pl.
- magaldir*
- (4 5) [T
- makal*
- (8th)—s f goddess originally daughter]
-
- magaldir (4 5)**
- daughter s f pl (hon) nom see
- makka[]*
- magandir*
- [T
- makal makaldir*
-]
-
- mafada (1-42)**
- of the monastery s n sg gen [SLW from
- mafka*
-] dat
- mafakke*
- (97 13) loc
- mafadal*
- (90-12)
-
- mafida (9-3)**
- for
- madida*
- that is done d pp. of
- ma[]*
- to do See below
-
- madidu (62-6)**
- having died. adv pr of
- ma[]*
- to die N.
- sa. tu ma[] du*
- [T
- ma[]indu*
- V
- ma[]uccu*
- Te ma[]u*
- just 3

m. sg caus.—*maḍipidom* (94 37)]
maḍipidom (94 37)—caused to be killed past
 3 sg m of *maḍipu* < *maḍi*—to die See
maḍidu N K *kondanu*
manṇa (82-18 108 28)—of earth, clay s n
 sf gen. [*man-na* (T M *man mannu* Te
mannu) cf Skt *mṛi mṛitike* (T *man*—
 8th)—earth territory dust.—K.P.] nom
man n u (86-12 loc. *man n oḷ* (82 12) dat.
mange (108 26)
man nu (86-12)—earth s n sg nom See
manṇa
Ma[ni Na]gojara (74 24)—of Maṇi Nagojar
 s pr m pl gen
Maṇiya (74 14)—of Maṇi? s pr m sg gen
 (*maṇi* an ornament—Kṛt)
Maṇugasaṭṭavaṇ (18 13 to 14)—s pr m pl
 (hon) nom
mange (108-26 17)—for the clay s n dat
 See *manṇa* N K *manṇige* (through *man*
ṇige)
maṇḍalikaru(m) (69 25)—chiefs s m pl
 nom SLW *maṇḍalika*—(the ruler of a
 *district or province—Kṛt)
maṇḍaḷaḡaḍoḷ (92 44)—in scimitars (a kind
 of weapon—Kṛt) s m sg loc [SLW]
Maṇḍukara (17 12)—of Maṇḍukar s pr m
 pl (hon) gen [SLW]
mattar (93 11)—*mattar* s n sg nom
 (*mattalu*—a measure of land (*mattar*)—
 not given by Kṛt [T *maḷḷu*—a measure
 a standard amount limit *maḷḷukoḷ*—a
 measuring rod M *maḷḷu*—measure limit
 Te *maḷḷu*—a measure Kan *maḷḷu naḷḷa*
 —a measure limit *natra*—measure size
 length quantity *matra*—a standard of
 measure a foot *mattar* (later *mattal*) is
 from *matra*—GOKI)] nom *mattalu*
 (58-5) dat *mattarḡe* (7 3) *mattarimḡe*
 (108-27)
mattarimḡe (108 27)—for *mattar*—measure
 s n sg dat see *mattar* above. Other forms
mattarḡe (7 3 108-27)
mattalu (58-5)—a measure s n sg nom
mattar see *mattar*
matamgam (92 21)—elephant. s n (m.
 sense) sg nom [SLW]
matimantaran (92 12)—clever men adj s.
 m pl acc [SLW *matimantar* strong base
 —*ant*]
madagina (82 17 to 18)—of the sluice. s n
 sg gen T *madagu* Te *madagu madu*—
 mu
madaradiya (7 6)—of heretic. m.sg.nom
 [SLW < *mata iadi*? *mata*—creed doctrine
 (Kṛt)]

Madamman (18-12)—s pr m sg nom
madaliyin (92 27)—by drunken bees s n
 sg instr [SLW *madali*—drunk or glad
 dened black bee (Kṛt)]
Madureḡila Vellasaṃmaṅge (53 6)—to Vella
 samma belong to Madureḡila? s pr m
 sg dat *Madureḡila* probably *Madureḡere*
 —modern Madhugiri in Mysore
Madengerejara (82 28)—they of Madengere
 s m pl nom (cf *Kaṣanturanam*—GOKI)
 or *Madenge erejara*—lords of Madenge
 ere—a master (T *irai*) (Kṛt)
madhyamam (2 15)—the intermediate adj
 s n sg nom. *qualifies okkal* Other form
madhyamam (2-27 37)
madhyaratti (69-19)—central being in the
 middle, adj s n sg nom [SLW]
manam oldudan (92 10)—that is pleasing to
 the mind favour adj s n sg acc *ma*
nam mind *mana oḷi*—the mind to be
 pleased with to rejoice *oldudan* < *oḷḷu*
du—vbl noun from *oḷ(i)*—to be pleased
 N K also *meccu* See *oldudan* above]
manamḡoḷisuttam (92 47)—attracting the
 mind pr adv pl of *manamḡoḷisu*—< *ma*
nam koḷisu—to fascinate charm or bewitch
 the mind (SMD 24—Kṛt)
Manasijara (63-5)—of Manasijar s pr m
 pl (hon) gen [SLW *manasiya*—born in
 the mind or heart *kama* (Kṛt)]
Manujagaran (65-15 to 16)—s pr m sg
 nom [SLW]
Manumarggam (94 13)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW]
mane (2 11 25 30 70-9)—house s n sg
 nom [T *manai* M *mane* Te *maniki*
 Tu—*mane a* GOKI] Te. *manu*—to live
 In M in modern usage *mana*—is the house
 of Nambudiri brahman) (T *mane*—7th—
 s n pl houses—K P)] gen *maneya*
 (61 2) loc pl *manegoḷoḷ* (2 2) for *mane*
gaḷoḷ adj s m pl gen *maneraṭṭegara*
 (108-32)
manegoḷoḷ (2 5 to 6) for *manegaḷoḷ*—in the
 houses for *manegaḷoḷ* s n pl loc See
mane N K. *manegaḷalli* *manegaḷuḷ*
maneya (61 2)—of the house s n sg gen
 see *mane*
maneraṭṭegara (108-32)—of those who do
 house business, adj s m pl NW + LW
 (*maneraṭṭe* house-business management
 of domestic affairs *arte*—livelihood busi-
 ness trade agriculture—Kṛt) Cf modern
Maneraṭṭe peṭe in Bangalore]
manoharam (72 15)—attracting one s m
 sg nom [SLW]

- Mangaloranan* (84-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
mandalikarkkala (72 10)—of the chieftains. s m pl gen [SLW see *mandalikaru*]
Mamgalada (101 7 to 8)—of Mamgala s pr n sg gen [SLW]
Mamgalaramam (102 14)—Tuesday s pr n sg nom [SLW]
mamtrārtha siddhi mahamataru (m) (92-68)—highly exalted by success in (attaining) the spirit of sacred formulae adj s m pl nom [SLW]
Mayilaportara (82-27 to 28)—of Mayila brahmins. *Mayila*—s pr n sg nom (gen sense)—probably the name of the family *paratara*—of the brahmins, see *paratara* below
ma(y)du(nam) (72 22)—brother in law s m sg nom (a sister's husband a husband's brother a wife's brother also a connection, friend, or husband, a brother's son in his relation to a sister's son—*Kṛt*) (The son of a mother's brother or of a father's sister or a man's brother in law if younger than one's self—REEVE and SANDERSON) Skt. *matihuna mithuna*—paired, united by marriage connection—(*Kṛt*)
marutakkadavara (60-7)—of those belonging to the opposite side. adj s m or f pl gen *marutakkadavara* < *marutakkadavara* *maru*—opposite, *pakka* < *pakṣa*—side.
Marulayyam (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
marttyar (92 15)—mortals. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
marddaram (72 10)—he who subdues. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Marddura (29 27)—of Marddur s pr n sg gen M. *Mardura* < *Maddura* Other form *Mardura* (29-22 to 23) acc *Marddurum am* (29-20) loc *Marduro* (29-57)
maryade (100-5 108-24, 25, 29 to 30, 30)—limit s n sg nom [SLW *maryada* also custom rule or conduct] acc. *maryadejan* (94 26 to 27) *maryadejam* (94 24) *maryadejannimum* (92-40)
mallam (94-17 92-2)—strong man s m sg nom [SLW]
Malliga Gadaya (m) (104 17)—s pr m sg nom
Malligestarakke (104 17 to 18)—to the temple of the god Malliga-vara s pr n sg dat [SLW]
malagarata (61 10)—of the garland makers s m pl gen [SLW] *malagarata*
Male (83-10 to 11)—\ of a place s pr n sg nom
mahajaram (89-12 92-68 to 69)—the constituent assembly lit respectable men s n (m sense) sg nom [SLW] dat *mahajanakke* (2 10 29-19 to 20 92-13) *mahajanake* (77 7 to 8) *mahajarakkam* (108-30) *mahajanakkum* (2-3) acc *mahanavam* (96-8) *mahajaraman* (20-8 to 9) *mahajanamum* (71-8) gen *mahajarada* (72 26 73-20 102 16)
mahajayapramukham (100-7)—chief of the constituent assembly adj s m sg nom [SLW]
maladanam (108-3)—a great gift s n sg acc [SLW]
Mahadevar (71 9)—s pr m pl nom [SLW]
mahadevi (53-5 107 15)—queen, the first wife of a king. s. of sg nom [SLW] nom pl *mahadeviyar* (67 5 to 6) gen pl *mahadeviyara* (91 to 3)
mahadayam (92-50)—great deity adj s n sg nom [SLW] ay for an
mahanakharama (91-40 to 46)—merchant's guild lit people of great city adj s n (m sense) nom [SLW *nakharama*—see *nakara* above]
mahapattanam (92 26)—great city adj s n sg nom [SLW—*pattana*]
mahapadakakke (92 52)—to the great pendant s n sg dat [SLW *padaka*—ornament hanging over the breast like a medal]
mahapatakam (100-16)—(see *pancamahapatakan*) great crime s n sg nom [SLW] acc *mahapatakamum* (90-10)
mahaprabhu (32-4)—the official title lit great lord adj s m sg nom [SLW qualifying *Gatapayam*]
mahabalan (94-5)—very powerful one. adj s m sg nom [SLW *bala*]
mahamanalikata (96-3)—great chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *mamalikatum*
mahamahar (92 259)—men of great distinction. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
mahayamamam (92 17)—great sacrifice adj s n sg acc [SLW—a principal act of devotion of which there are five *brahmayajna devayajna pitryajna manujajna* and *bhutayajna* (*Kṛt*)]
Maharajayyanam (94-20) s pr m sg nom [SLW (loc sense)]
maharajadhvarajan (97 1)—the supreme king of

- great kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Other form *maharajadhīrajam* (84 1)
- mahasamānta* (93-6)—great lord of the borders tributary chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] Other forms *mahasamāntan* (108-5 to 6) *mahasamāntam* (85 7) *mālasamāntadhīpati* (100-3 to 4 95-15 to 16) nom pl *mahasamāntaru* (69-24)
- Mahel[m]dra* (82 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Mahendresvaradōḷage* (91-47 to 48)—in Mahendresvara temple. s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- mahodadhī* (93 8 to 9)—great ocean s n sg nom [SLW]
- Maltavura* (21 3)—of Maltavur s pr n sg gen M K. **Maritavur* N K. *Mattura malavege* (17 7)—for *maḷave*—a load s n sg dat *mala*—a cubit (Kīṭ) N K. *mōla-maleya* (92-31)—of rain s n sg gen < *male* [T *maḷai mai māri mēḷaga van*—water cloud, rain T Te *vana*—Kīṭ]
- Māghada* (92-22)—of the month of Māgha s pr n sg gen [SLW—begins with winter solstice (Jan Feb) < *Magha* 10th nakṣatara]
- Macayyam* (101 7)—s pr m sg nom
- maḍi* (51 6 60-10 71 13 20 72 26 92-2 17 23 59 90-12 108-3)—having done adv pp. of *maḍu*—to do d pp *maḍida* (8-4) past 3 sg m *maḍidan* (97 16) *maḍidan* (60-9) adv pp causative—*maḍisi* (86 10) d pp caus—*maḍisida* (108-36) past 3 sg f—*maḍisidoḷ* (84 12) vb ft 3 pl m—*maḍisuvor* (49-6) inf—*made* (92 16)
- maḍida* (8-4 37-5 58-6 61 10 92 53 93 17 97 20)—that is done d pp of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍidan* (97 16)—he did past 3 sg m of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi* Other forms *maḍidan* (60-9) *maḍida* (92-5) *maḍidam maḍido*
- maḍisi* (86-10 90-7 103 14)—having caused to do. adv pp of *maḍisu*—caus of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍisida* (108-36)—that was caused to be made d pp of *maḍisu* See *maḍi*
- maḍisidoḷ* (84 12)—she caused to be made past 3 sg f of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* N K *maḍisidoḷu*
- maḍisuvor* (49-6)—will cause to be made ft. m. pl of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* N K *maḍi sutaru*
- maḍa* (92 16)—when made. inf of *maḍu*—to do make See *maḍi*
- maṇikya paṭṭam* (92 18)—ruby frontlet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- maṇiyarggam* (95 13)—to the students s m pl dat. *maṇi*—a lad boy (Kīṭ) *maṇi*—is commonly used for calling boys servants etc in Mysore side Tam. *maṇaḷkam*—*maṇi* (brahmacari) M *maṇi*—brahman child Cf Skt *manavaka*
- matam* (84 6)—word s n sg acc *matu* [T *maṭṭam* (moli) M *mara maṭṭa maṭṭu* (Kīṭ) Te *malanu* (T M Te *maḷe*—Kīṭ)]
- Madappanna(m)* 27 2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom
- Madhavayyana* (73-23)—of Mādhavayya. s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- manam* (100-14)—measure weight s n sg nom *mana*—half *ṣṛu* (Kīṭ) *mana*—8 seers in Bijapur Dist [T M *manam* Te *mananu*]
- manyam* (108-19 20 21)—land either liable to a trifling quitrent or altogether exempt from tax s n sg nom [SLW see *manya karar* (108 29)—Other meanings of *manyam*—1 honourable a respectable man 2 a ruler king 3 honour privilege 4 the complimentary forms of address in letters (Kīṭ)]
- manyakatar* (108-29)—men holding *maṇya* adj s m pl nom [SLW See *manyan* for *kara* secondary suffix *malagarara man yakaṭar*—Te *manyagaḍu* (Kīṭ)]
- Mamdhataṇḍa* (94 15)—by Mandhata (s pr m sg instr [SLW]
- Mayileya* (58-2)—of Mayile—name of a place s pr n sg gen cf *Mayiṣa par vara* (82-27 to 28)
- maḍaḍiyum* (92-43)—hostility or different stalks s m sg nom (*mar*—to be hostile *mara*—killing a parasitical plant—Kīṭ See *marantaram* T *maṭṭan*—enemy (*maṭṭu*—8th—s n pl enemies—K P) M *maḍaḍu*—wicked person Te *maṭṭuḍu*—enemy]
- marantaram* (92 5)—opponent s n sg acc from *mar*—to be opposite to oppose See *maḍaḍiyum*
- maṭam* (78 7) or *manam*—measure s n sg nom
- Maramayyanu* (78-6)—s pr m sg nom *mara*—name (SMD 95)—*kāma* (Kīṭ)
- Marayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
- Mara-Satya* (75-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Marasimghadeyam* (101 5 to 6)—s pr m

- sg nom [SLW] Other form *Marasi[m]g ghaderai[m]* (104 11)
- Marggasira masada* (97 4 to 5 101 3 to 4)—of the month of *Marggasira* s pr n sg gen [SLW *Margasira*—the month in which the full moon enters the constellation *Mrgasiras*] Other form *Marggasira da* (102 14)
- masaduḷ* (1 2 to 3 2 21 to 22 22 to 23)—in the month s n sg loc [SLW with Skt loc case *mase* (49 5)—han *tinga[u]*]
- Maḷimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
- maḷdam* (92 17)—did part 3 sg m of *maḍ(u)*—to do see *maḍi* $\dot{d} > |$ (cf *maḷke*)
- Maḷiopoṣṣeyara* (54-4)—of *Maḷiopoṣṣeyara* s pr m pl (hon.) gen *
- mikka* (92 54.55.57 60 66)—that is exceeding pp. of *migu*—to exceed. [N K *heccada śreṣṭhāda* T *miku*] adv pp—*mikkū* (92 56) adj s m sg dat—*mikkamige* (108-33) inf—*migal* (92 9) d ft pl—*miguṇa* (92-53)
- mikkange* (108-33)—to him who exceeds, i.e. violates. adj s m sg dat [See *mikka* T *miku* M *mikatu*—the act of exceed ing]
- mikku* (92 56)—having surpassed adv pp of *migu*—to excel See *mikkat* [T *mikundu* *mikku* M *mikaccu*]
- migal* (92 9)—to surpass. inf of *migu*—to surpass. see *mikka* [T *mika* M *mika kyan*]
- miguṇa* (92 53)—that will surpass d ft p of *migu*—to surpass See *mikka* [T *mikukinra* M *mikum*]
- mindu* (92 29)—having bathed adv pp of *mi(yu)*—to bathe cf *muḷugi*
- miḷuguiṇa* (92 53)—shining. d ft p of *miḷugu*—to shine. [T *miḷugu*—shining M. *miḷanna*—shining]
- miṣṭannadin[d]am* (92 17)—with sweet food. adj s n sg instr [SLW skt *miṣṭa miṣṭa*—Pkt *miṣṭha*]
- miṣṭinda* (92 40)—fluttering d pp of *miṣṭi*—to flutter [miṣṭi—to move to and fro jump, to swing to fly roll—KIT] T *miṣṭinda* (Skt. *milu*—to join)]
- miṣṭamige* (108-34)—to him who transgresses. adj s m sg dat [cf *mikkange* (108-33) from *miṣṭa*—pp of *miṣu*—to transgress as an order etc to go beyond. N K. *miṣṭataruge* T *miṣu* Te *miṣṭinai anki*]
- muffade* (60-8)—without touching. neg. part of *muffu*—to touch reach. (Other meanings of *muffu* (vbl noun)—touching men's children's disease by the touch of men's woman, hindrance stoppage embarrassment—KIT) [T *muffade* M *muffa de* Te *muffaka* cf *tappade*]
- muḍana* (91-41 to 42)—for *muḍana*—of the east adv s n sg gen See *muday* below
- muḍipī* (32 5)—having ended adv pp of *muḍipu* (< *muḍippu*)—to cause to end (< *muḍippi*)—causative of *muḍi*—to end [T *muḍi*—to end, *muffu*—the end M *muḍi*—to finish. *muḍippu*—end Te *muḍipu*—to end (GOAL) past. 3 m pl *puḍi pīdar* (79-4) For *muḍipī*—T *muḍittu muḍundu* M *muḍiccu*]
- muḍipīdar* (79-4)—caused to end. past 3 pl m. of *muḍipu* < *muḍippu*—causative of *muḍi*—to end. [See *muḍipī* T *muḍipīdar*]
- Muttarasa* (36-1)—s pr m sg nom *mutta*—old, great, cf *muttappa muttappa muttita* and *mutya arasa*—king See *arasan* above. nom. pl *Mutarasar* (46-1) *Muttarasar* (47 4) [T *Muttarasar* gen pl *Muttarasarā* (17 11 to 12)]
- muttikola* (61 2)—that is besieged. ad. ft p of *muttikol*—to attack, besiege. *muttige*—a siege (KIT) [T *muttu muḷu munju moy modu* Te *muffu mugu* M *muffikke* M *muffu*—to be close *mudu*—to be covered—KIT]
- mudal* (49-8 to 9)—first adv. of time. Alternate form—*modal* [N K. *modalu* T M *mudal* Te. *modalu* Cf *munnam munde*]
- mudumeyu* (16-5)—in the headmanship. s n sg loc from *mudime*—old age < *mudu*—old elder (*mudi*—advanced age *muttu*—old age—KIT) cf *Muttarasa* above See *mudutayir* Other form *mud'meyu* (18-6) [T *mudumayū*]
- Muduguppeya* (59-18)—of *Muduguppe*. spr n sg gen.
- mudutayir* (4-4)—old mother *mudu*—see *mudumeyu* (16-5) above *tayir*—a f pl (hon.) nom *lay*—mother [N K. *tayiyaru* T *mudutayir* M *mudu lay* (talla) Te *mudi talli*]
- munnam* (92 2) before. adv. of time see *mudal* (49-8 to 9) above [T M *munnam* Te *munnu*]
- munuḷu* (92-13)—for *munuḷu*—300 See below
- muridu* (60-3)—having become angry adv pp. of *muni*—to be angry [N K. *murisikondu sijagi* T *munindu* M *munirnu*

- Te. *muni*] vbl n n. sg instr *munistim* (92 5)
munistim (92 5)—with anger wrath s n sg
 instr from *muisu*—anger < *muni*—to be
 angry See *mundu*
munde (70-17)—in front adv of place T
munne M *mumbil* [Te *mundu* Other
 form—*munde* (108-22) The base of *mun*
de mudal munnam muttu mudu mudime
 indicating early ancient old seems to be
mut or *mun*]
Muriyada (84 6)—of *Muriyavada* s pr
 n sg gen
muru (12 2 17 31 10 34 3 49 9 50 9 to
 11 51 8 to 9) for *mur* see below
Murunuyyam (93-7)—s pr m sg nom
Murttaga (100-9)—Name of a place s pr
 n s nom modern *Muttage* in Bijapur
 district Bombay Presidency
Muṭṭada (91 35)—of *Multa* s pr n sg gen
mugan (108-33)—nose s n sg acc of
mugu—nose [N K *mugannu* T M
mukku Te *mukku* *mu*—nose *muka*—
 dumb]
muda (71 10 10-11)—east s n sg adv
 of place Other form *mudana*
Mudageṇe (59-24 to 25)—*Mudagere* only
 s pr n sg nom *e* (emphatic)
munuruvatum (2-48)—300 people, s n pl
 nom < *munuruvur* [T *munurutar*]
munuṭṭayavattu (108-18)—350 num adj *mu*
nnuṭ > *munuṭ* by compensatory lengthen
 ing
munuṭṭamā (104 12)—for *munuṭṭam*—
 300 num adj s n sg acc
munuṭṭu (17 8 30-5 44-4 53-4)—three hun
 dred num adj s n s acc *munuṭṭuman*
 54 3 96-4.5) *munuṭṭumam* (104 12 13)
*miṇuṭṭu[ma]*n (74 7 to 8) *munuṭṭuman*
 (72-22)
mumme (8 2)—thrice. from *mur*—three
mur me > *murme* > *mumme* by compensa
 tory lengthening, or *mur me* > *mumme* (by
 assimilation) > *mumme* by shortening of long
 consonant [T *mummai*]
mur (108 24 25 26-29 32)—three num adj
miṭṭu mur + um (107-6) [T *munṇu*
 (7th)—three —K.P.]
muṇenya (108 24.30.36)—third num adj—
 for *muṇanya*
mulaṭṭeḍiyakke (39-7)—to the original place
 of offering s n sg dat [SLW *mula*—
 original *ṭeḍi* < *vedi*]
mulaṭṭhanada (71 8 to 9 91-30 to 31)—of
 the original place (i.e. s n sg gen [SLW]
- Muḷgund* (72 22) modern *Muḷgund* 12 mules
 from Gadag of Dharwar dist
mutti (92-37)—figure s n sg nom [SLW]
muṭṭatara (23 7 to 8)—of thirty num adj
 s n sg gen
muṭṭa[ṭṭa]ṭṭaḷaḷaḷa (100-9)—inside the thirty
 (division) num adj s n sg gen
muṭṭavatu (70-17 91 40 97 10 108 21 23)—
 thirty num adj *muṭṭattu*
muṭṭavattarāḷu (108-23)—32 num adj
muṭṭavata (12 5 to 6)—of the 3 persons s m
 pl gen *muṭṭar*—Appell noun of number
 Cf *munuruvatum* (2-48) above [T *mu*
var N K *mur* *janara muṭṭavata*]
meccagolṭṭu (68 4 to 5)—that was given in
 appreciation past 3 sg n of *meccugolṭṭu*
 —to approve *meccu*—assent approval
 (Kṛ) [T *meccu* to admire M *meccam*
 —superiority Te *meccu*—to praise Tu
meccu—to applaud, O.K. *meccu*—GOKI]
mey (60-7)—body s n sg nom (acc
 sense) [T *mey* (*mey*—8th—s n truth
 —K.P.) (M *mey* Te *mey* *me menu*—
 Kṛ)] dat *meyge* (70-16)
meyge (70-16)—to the body s n sg dat
 see *mey* [T *meykku* M *meykya* Te
menki]
megana (90-9)—of the above. s n sg adv
 of place pl *meganaṭṭu* (51 13) *mege*
 (19 5) *melinam*
meganaṭṭu (51 13)—that are above. adj s
 n sg nom see *megana*
mege (19 5 47 2 63-5 82 18 97 14 to 15)
medunayam (91 7) earth s n sg acc
 [SLW]
Meruvini (92 57 to 58)—than the moun
 tain s n sg instr [SLW] Here instr
 is used for the purposes of comparison
mere (63 5 6 67 18 71 11 12 13 91 37)—
 boundary limit s n sg nom loc *mereyul*
 (54 5)
melinani (29-36 to 37)—that is above. adj
 s n sg nom adv of place See *megana*
mege
mele (24 6 to 7 90-14)—above adv of place.
 See *megana mege* [T *mel mele* M *mel*
 Te *midu payina*] Other forms *meluri*
 (23-9) *melo* (49-10)
modal (73 20 74 17 94 18 95-8 100-12
 108-29)—first same as *mudal* loc. *modalo*
 (67 9)
Modiyannura (94 20)—of *Modiyannur* s pr
 n sg gen
moṭṭaḍe (59-24)—group of field? s n sg
 nom. *moṭṭaḍe*—a stony rough bullock
 (Kṛ)

Morasalutamaltiyu (517 to 8)—in *Moraśa*
huralmaltī (?) s pr n sg loc
monam (63-5)—silence s n sg acc [SLW
Skt maunam Pkt mona] See *Monigara*
varum

Monigoravarurī (718)—s pr m pl (hon.)
 nom [SLW *Moni* > *Skt maunin Pkt*
moni] for *goravar* see, above.

Moni siddhantada (90-6)—of *Monisiddhanta*.
 s pr n sg gen [SLW *siddhanta*—establi
 shed truth doctrine (KIT)]

Mauḥi Kosigara (99-5)—of *Mauḥikosigar* s
 pr m pl (hon) gen *mauḥi mauḥi*—the
 head the top of anything the crown or
 named hair (KIT)

Y

Yadu (91-6)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Yadu*
 name of a son of *Yayati* brother of *Puru*
 and ancestor of *Kṛṣṇa*]

Yayatige (94-6)—to *Yayati* s pr m sg dat
 [SLW *Yayati*—name of the first monarch
 of the lunar race from the two wives of
 whom came the two lines of the lunar race
 that of *Yadu* and that of *Puru* (KIT)]

Yayati ubhayan (91-6)—king *Yayati* s pr
 m sg nom [SLW]

Yajnamane (92-16)—sacrifice. s n sg acc
 [SLW] *Yajnamane* (emphatic)

yamtram (84-8 to 4)—instrument s n sg
 nom [SLW]

ya (15)—which pron rel *Tam ya*—what
 thing or < a without a prothetic vowel
Yadavakuladō (94-6 to 7)—in *Yadava* race
 adj s n sg loc [SLW]

yadatar (91-6)—*yadavas* s pr m pl
 [SLW]

yugada (108-14)—of the period s n sg
 gen [SLW *yuga*—the period of a year
 an age of the world of which there are
 four *Kṛta Treta Dvāpara* and *Kali*
 (KIT)]

yuddhadu (19-3)—in the battle s n sg
 loc [SLW]

Yuta (105-6)—the 9th year in the cycle of
 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

R

Raktakṣi (99-10 100-6)—the 58th year of the
 cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

rakṣisal (71-5 9^o 11)—to protect inf of
rakṣisu [Skt *rakṣati* (see *rakṣicidon*)
 N K *rakṣasakke* M *rakṣikyutan* Te
rakṣincaṇ rakṣimṇa] ft 1st sg m —
rakṣisuten (24-11 to 12)

rakṣisuten (24-11 to 12)—I shall protect
 vb ft 1st sg m, of *rakṣisu*—to protect
 See *rakṣisal* [T *rakṣippen* M *rakṣikyū*
ven]

Rajatacendra Hara has akasa Gamga-sudha
kara (92-6)—(a goody fame) white as the
 silver mountain, *Hara* s laugh the celestial
 Ganges and the Moon—adj s n sg nom
 [SLW]

Rajtar (47-2)—s pr m pl nom [SLW *Raj*
ta < *Skt raṣṭra Raṣṭrakūṣar Rajtar* (*Raḍḍi*
 (Tbh of *raṭ*)—a king a *Reḍḍi* a little
 class of Telugu cultivators Te *Reḍḍi* T
Irattī—KIT)]

Rajta Kandarppam (101-4 to 5)—a very
 Kandarpa among the *Rajtas* adj s m
 sg nom. [SLW] *Rajta Kandarppa devam*
 (92-8) gen pl *Rajtabhupara* (91-4) *Rajta*
iamsodbhava[m] (72-16) *Rajta idya*
dharai (92-21) *Rajṭigan* (60-13)

Ranadhāri (17-18)—s pr m sg nom (instr
 sense being the subject of *likitan*) [SLW]
Ranatikrama(natha)nu (16-10 to 11)—s pr
 m sg nom [SLW]

Ranasagaran (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
 gen *Ranasagarana* (11-1 to 2 12-1 to 2)

Ranavajoka (63-3)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW] for *t*]

ratnamam (92-53)—gem s n sg acc
 [SLW]

Ravikayam (73-20)—s pr m sg nom
rasam (104-16)—juice s n sg nom [SLW]
 acc pl *rasar gāṇam* (92-29)

Ragharani (94-14)—by *Raghava* s pr
 m sg instr [SLW]

Rajamalla Permmaradiḡa (76-4)—s pr m
 pl (hon) nom For *permmaradi* see
Permmaradiya (76-6) above

rajamana (93-10 to 11)—excellent worthy to
 be honoured by kings. adj m sg nom
 [SLW]

ra maram (78-7) for *raja mānam*—royal
 measure. adj s n sg nom

raja-maritaṇḍam (101-4)—a very sun among
 kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

raja śraṣṭam (72-24)—a royal decree adj
 s n sg acc [SLW] literally caused
 to be heard by the king spoken by the
 king EI 499 footnote 2) This word is
 met with in *Bajaguni* inscription of 680-96
rajasraṣṭam aḡi (IA. 1914c lines 11-12)
 and in *Aihole* inscription of AD 733-47
raja śraṣṭam (IA 8.286 lines 4-5) where
 the lengthening of *a* is erroneous.—ed
 nom pl —*raja śraṣṭa*[m *ga*] (74-9)

- Rajasi* [m] *ghesitarada* (20-4 to 5)—of Raja
sumhēśvara, s pr n sg gen [SLW]
Rajadityasara (60-2)—s pr m pl (hon)
 nom —*arasar* for *arasar*
rajyam (70-3 72 17 73-14 75 2 76 4 81 2
 82 6 to 7 85-6 86-5 to 6 87 2 88-3) king
 dom s n sg acc [SLW] Other form
rajyam (97 2) *rajyan* (21 2 23 2 to 3)
 gen *rajya* [d] *a* (77 2) loc *rajyado*
 (109 5)
rajyambol (73-14)—like the kingdom *raj*
yam see above *bol* < *vol* < *po* < *pol*—
 like [T *po* M *pol* *pole* Te *pole* *vole*]
rajyanitaran (94 8)—another kingdom s n
 sg nom [SLW]
rajyabhiṣṭdhi (69-5 to 6 72 20 73 17 80-2)
 —increase of the sovereignty s n sg nom
 [SLW] dat *rajyabhiṣṭdhiḥ* (104 6)
 loc [r] *a* [y] *abhiṣṭdhiyo* (71 2 to 3)
rajyabhiṣekam (83 5)—coronation s n sg
 nom [SLW]
rajyabhūdayaja [bh] *u* *dayam* (84 2 to 3)—
 greatly increasing sovereignty adj s n
 sg nom [SLW]
rajyodaya kalado (96-2 to 3)—at the time of
 the increasing sovereignty adj s n sg
 loc [SLW]
Ramam (72 14 to 15 73 11 94 16 to 17)—
 s pr sg nom [SLW]
Ramestara (67 9)—name of the *īrtha* (or sa
 cred place) on the bank of the Tungabhad
 ra s pr n sg nom [SLW]
Raṣṭrakūṣanvayarkka (94 39)—the descend
 ants of Raṣṭrakūṣas adj s m pl [SLW]
Raṣṭrakūṣottamam (92 3)—supreme among
 the Raṣṭrakūṣas adj s m sg nom
 [SLW]
riṣṭyaru (27 10)—sages s n pl nom [SLW]
 Generally it is *riṣṭga* but here -*ar* pl suf
 fix Pkt *rīsi rīsi* ? acc. *riṣṭyaru* (108 37)
Ruddapayyan (97 3)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW < *Ruddapayyan*] gen *Ruddapay*
yana (97 6)
rudrakaman (84 9)—bead of the tree (sa
 cred to Śiva)—s n sg acc. [SLW]
Rundi Vaccaru (63 7)—s pr m pl (hon)
 nom. [*iaccaru* < *iatsaru*]
rudhi (92-32)—by practice or custom s n
 sg instr [SLW *rudhi*]
Rutame (2 22) to *Ruva*, s pr m sg dat
 [SLW < *Rupa*]
Retarancalga (4-4) s pr f sg nom
 [SLW]
Revadasa (92 18)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW]
Revadasa Visottara-dikṣita (92 15)—the

priests R. and V s pr m pl nom. [SLW
dikṣita—one that has conducted a sacrifice
 priests (Kṛt) acc *Revadasa Visottara*
somavajalan (92 23 to 24) gen *Reva*
dasa Visottaradikṣita (92 12) *sonayaj*—
 one who has performed a soma sacrifice
 (Kṛt) instr—*Revadasa Visottara somaya*
jagām (92-16)

Revaladeṭṭyar (107 15)—s pr f pl (hon)
 nom [SLW]

Roddada (108 4)—of Rodda s pr n gen
 (Rodda—a place in Anantpur district)

Ronada (77 7 101 15 18 to 19)—of Roṇa s
 pr n sg gen Roṇa—now a Taluka in the
 Dharwar district Bombay Presidency acc.
Ronamam 996-19 23)

rohisi (60-4)—mounting ascending (having
 caused confusion ?) adv pp of *rohisi*

L

Lakṣmī allabhendram (73 14)—Lord of
 Lakṣmī ie Viṣṇu adj s m sg nom
 [SLW]

lalaṣa locana (102 6)—one with an eye on
 the forehead (ie Śiva) adj s m sg
 gen [SLW]

likhita (99-15)—writing adj s n sg nom
 [SLW *likh*] Other forms *likhita*
 (83 13) past 3 m sg —*likhita* (89-18
 103 17) *likhita* (73 23) *likita* (74 24)
likita (61 10)

lokakke (15 2 52 54 to 55 3 6 5-12 6-7
 9-10 20-9 23 12 60-15 74 19 97 23)—to
 the world s n sg dat [SLW] loc *lokado*
 (94 26 28)

Lokamahadeviyara (7 1 to 2)—of the queen
 Lokamahadeviyar s f sg gen Other form
 —[for *l* (mistake) *Lokama* *adeviyara*
 (10-3) nom *Lokamahadeviyar* for *Loka*
mahadeviyar (6-4)

Lokadityasara (50-4 to 5 51 2 52 4)—s pr
 m sg nom [SLW NW see *asara* above
lokaditya—a sun to the world

Lokestara (7 2)—of Lokeśvara temple s
 n sg gen [SLW]

Lopada pa [r] *itara* (82-30)—Lopada—proper
 name < *Loma* *pa* ? s pr m sg nom
paritara—brahman See *parita* above
lobhamum (92-44)—meanness or attraction
 s n sg nom [SLW] *lobhamum* (con
 junctive suffix)

V

vakram (16-13)—fraud s n sg nom [SLW]

vajjanyam (104 16)—measure weight, s n
 sg nom (*ojje*—weight, load *Mhr* *dyhem*

- kit*) cf NIA *tajan Mar vajan*—weight]
- tannisu* (92-58)—praising pr adv p of *tannisu* < *tannisu*—to praise See *bannisal* above
- vandu* (47-4 84 8)—having come adv pp of *var*—to come [T *vandu* M *vannu* Tel *vacci* alternate form *bandu* (N K *bandu*) see above]
- vamsavalu* (94-4)—genealogy s n sg nom [SLW *i* for *l*]
- vayasi* (92 28)—having desired adv pp of *vayasu*—to desire long for [N K. *baya si* T *vayavu* T *vayavu vayavu* Te *bayya* (Krr) Cf N K. *bayake*—special ly desire of pregnant women]
- varisa* (88-2)—year s n sg nom [Skt *varsha* see below (: by epenthesis)] Other form *varisam* (74 5 86-4) *v* > *b* see *barisakke* (97 9) above dat *varisakke* (86-13) loc *varishabhyanatarado* (89 11)
- varendon* (34 8)—wrote past 3 m. of *vare*—to write. See *baredon* above or adj s, m sg nom from *vareda*—pp of *vare*—to write [T *varaendon* Te. *varasina* *vadu*]
- varjatan* (13-3 to 4)—one who is avoided adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- varthisida* (92 2)—that conducted themselves. d pp of *varthisu*—to conduct ones self adv pr part —*varthisutam* (92-61)
- varthisutam* (92 61)—conducting themselves. adv pr part of *varthisu*—see *varthisida*
- varsha* (75-4 to 5)—year s n sg nom [SLW] *varisa* (88-2) see above *varsham* (69-11 to 12 70-25 81 3 82 9 83 2 to 3 89 11 90-5) dat —*varshakke* (29-6) gen *varshada* (77-6) *varshada* (67 2) *v* > *b* in *barisakke* (97 9) see above
- Varshanakkattige* (51 3)—to *Varshanakkatti* ? s pr n sg dat
- vallabheyar* (91 27 to 28)—wives s f pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- vasagatam* (108-3)—subjection s n sg acc [SLW *vasa*]
- vasavura* (62 5)—of *Vasavur* s pr n sg gen loc *Vasavuru* (62 2)
- vasudhatalado* (92 11)—on the face of the earth adj s n sg loc [SLW *tala* for *ta a*]
- vasudheya* (60-1 to 2)—of the earth s n sg gen [SLW Skt *vasudha*]
- vasyakulatilakam* (93-8)—ornament to the family of *Vasyas* [*vasya* < *vasya* (?)—a man of the third caste whose business is agriculture and trade (Krr)]
- valike* (60-11)—afterwards. adv of time
- valikke* see *balikke*
- valliyum* (92 30)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW *valli* N K *balli*]
- Vayayam* (73 15)—the 20th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vyavasthe* (108-18)—system or order of things s n sg nom [SLW]
- vakkilu* (48 2 to 3)—at the door s n sg loc. [N K *bagul o* *lage* Tam. *vayul* M *vatil* Te *vaklu*—door The inscription belongs to Kolar in Mysore]
- Vajrikulo* [dayam] (96-21 to 22)—born in the *Vaji* family arj s m sg [SLW]
- Varanasiya* (3 5 6-5 9-9 23 10 to 11 93 17)—of *Varanasi* (Benares) s pr n sg gen [SLW] See *Varanasiyumam* (83 12) above Other form *Varanasiya* (5 11 33 5) acc *Varanasiyan* (68 6 to 7) *Varanasiyumam* (18-17 to 18 72 29 89 16 109 20 to 21) *Varanasiyumam* (101 15) *Varanasiyuma* (74 19) *Varanasiyamam* (2-50 51) loc *Varanasiyu* (1 5 72 27) *Varanasiyo* (30-11 74 12, 94 25 100-25) *Varanasiyolam* (97 19 20 to 21) *Varanasiyo* (34 6)
- varastiyim* (92-58)—than ocean s n sg instr [SLW]
- varddhyan* (92 63)—ocean, s n sg acc [SLW]
- valise* (92 47)—? as it displays. inf of *vajisu*—to display (?) *bat*—to remain in existence increase (Krr)
- vyakaranam* (92 54)—grammar s n sg acc [SLW]
- Vikari* (95-9)—the 33rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrama* (91 5 107 4)—the 14th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vikraman* (11 9)—one endowed with great power or strength adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- vikramadim* (94 11)—with valour s n sg instr [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Santaram* (90-3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Satyasaya* (20-1)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrita* (92 22)—the 24th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Vikriti*]
- vicitra alapatra rajam* (92-13)—a multitude of curiously made parasols adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- Vijana naygara* (11-5 to 6)—of *Vijananaygar* s pr m pl (hon) gen —*naygar* < *na ykar* Cf *Jambunaygar* (GOKI)
- vijayarajyam* (94 2 95-3 to 4 107 3 108-4

- to 5)—victorious kingdom s n sg acc [SLW]
- vajayatsara** (49-2)—victorious-year s n sg nom (loc in sense qualifying *urpāda enjanejo[u]*) [SLW] *Vijaya sammatsa ram* (53-1)
- vijayadhityan** (181)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]—for *Vijayadityan* pl *Vijayadityar* 39-3 to 4)
- vija(s)effigara** (18-12 to 13)—of *Vijaseffigara* s pr m pl (hon.) gen for *seffigara* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ajaseffigara*
- Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣanana** (12-2 to 4)—of *Vinjan**—s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- viṣṭar** (35-7)—remitted past 3 sg m of *viṣṭu*—to remit leave. Alternate form—*biṣṭar* *biṣṭar* see *biṣṭa* (20-6)—above N k *biṣṭaru* Other form—*viṣṭar* (67-12) [T *viṣṭar* M *viṣṭar*]
- viṣṭiyan** (12-35)—free labour s n sg acc. [N k. *biṣṭi*]
- vidatturu** (52-6)—s pr n sg nom
- vidyadana[kka]m** (97-13)—for education adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- vidyarthitapodhanarggam** (95-12 to 13)—for the ascetics and students adj s m pl dat [SLW]
- Vinapoṣiga** (4-5 to 6)—for *Vinapoṣiga* s pr f pl (hon.) nom [*paṣṭi paṣṭi*—dancing girl M *pulayaṣṭi*—a prostitute *poṣṭi poṣṭi*—prostitute]
- Vinitisvarakkam** (24-8)—to *Vinitisvaras* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW]
- viṣṭarum** (92-54)—brahmins s m. pl nom [SLW]
- viṣṭasamkulakke** (72-15)—to the multitude of brahmins. adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- viṣṭa viṣṭagdhara** (97-50 to 56)—the skilful brahmins adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- viṣṭudhara** (92-48)—sages learned men s m pl nom [SLW] *viṣṭudhara nam* (92-8)
- viṣṭudharaṇe** (92-15)—to the company of sages
- viṣṭhara** (102-13)—the 2nd year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- viṣṭamatibhāṭarara** (91-42 to 43)—of *Viṣṭamatibhāṭarara* s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW] for *bhāṭarara* see *bhāṭararakar*
- viṣṭanamam** (61-5)—a car or chariot of the gods, serving as a throne or conveyance through the skies s n sg acc [SLW] *viṣṭanam* In modern times applied to aeroplanes]
- viṣṭajisat** (92-40)—when shining inf of *viṣṭajisu*—to shine adv pr part—*viṣṭajisutam* (92-53)
- Viṣṭodhi**[*kyt*] (97-4)—the 45th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- viṣṭodhigalam** (92-2)—opponents s m pl acc [SLW]
- viṣṭandaman** (61-6)—a bow stick *viṣṭ*—a bow s n sg see *biṣṭilal danda*—stick—[SLW T *viṣṭ* (8th)—s.n. bow arrow—h P]
- viṣṭiṣṭottamam** (92-17)—distinguished one adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Viṣṭudevargge** (107-16)—to god *Viṣṭu* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW cf *Biṣṭiga* Skt *viṣṭu* Pkt. *vinhu*]
- viṣṭayakke** (92-25)—to the country s n sg dat [SLW] gen *viṣṭayada* (8-5 to 6)
- viṣṭupadu** (1-3)—at the time of (autumnal) equinox s n sg loc
- viṣṭaruha nṛvaseyum** (92-35)—She who lives in lotuses i.e. *Lakṣmī* s n sg nom [SLW *viṣṭaruha*—lotus *viṣṭa* (< *viṣa*)—the part of the stalk of lotus which is under ground, also *viṣṭa* *viṣṭa*]
- viṣṭiṣṭaram** (108-3)—distinguished ones. adj s m pl acc [SLW]
- viṣṭamge rajadhīya(u) ttung(m)** (92-21)—who is exalted with banner (bearing the device) of the Lord of Birds (*Garuda*) adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- viṣṭa** (90-15)—which is fallen. pp of *viṣṭ*—*viṣṭ* to fall see *biṣṭa* [T *viṣṭunda* M *viṣṭa*] adv of manner—*viṣṭante* (60-8) past 3 m sg—*viṣṭan* (54-5), past 3 pl m *viṣṭar* (55-5)
- viṣṭan** (54-5)—fell past 3 sg n of *viṣṭ* *viṣṭ*—to fall [N k. *biṣṭanu* see *viṣṭa viṣṭante* (60-8) pl *viṣṭar* (55-5)]
- viṣṭanam** (94-37)—warrior s m sg acc [SLW]
- viṣṭanam** (92-2)—valour s n sg acc [SLW]
- Viṣṭa Narayanam** (92-19)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Viṣṭa Narayana* (92-6)
- Viṣṭa Nalamba Pallāṭa-Permmāṇaṭi deṭara** (107-14 to 15)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW]
- viṣṭar** (92-2)—heroes. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- viṣṭa bhāṭaraka** (60-5)—brave warriors s m pl nom [SLW]
- Viṣṭatara bhāṭam** (92-18)—the learned man *Viṣṭatara* s pr m sg nom [SLW] see *Reṭaṭaṭa Viṣṭatara dīkṭar* *Viṣṭatara viṣṭadharadeṭam* (92-14)
- viṣṭemge**[*m*] (101-5)—marvel s n sg nom. *viṣṭemgu*—N k. *viṣṭemgu*—beauty wonder [T *viṣṭamgam* M *viṣṭannuka* Tc *viṣṭemgu* cf *ane viṣṭemga* above.

- Verehayyadevana* (92 71)—of *Vēṭhayyade* s m sg gen [SLW]
veḷasina (17 9)—of pepper s n sg gen. [N K. *menasu* (*meḷasu* *meḷasu*—Tbh of *marica*—black pepper T *miriyal* *miḷagu* M. *miḷugu* *muḷugu* Te *miriya* Tu. *munaci*—Kṛt)]
vedam (92 27)—the Vedas s n sg (pl sense) acc the three Vedas Rg Yajur and Sama to which Atharva is added, nom *vedam* (92 55 56)
vedavidarkkaḷ (72 28)—those well versed in the Vedas adj s m pl nom [SLW]
veda sastra iṭyulpannarum (92-67)
veṭige (3 4) < *peṭige* see *peṭige* *peṭunge* above
Vaisakhamasada (71 6)—of the month Vaiśakha s pr n sg gen [SLW *Vaisakha* (< *visakha*)—the 2nd month of the year] cf *vaisaga*—*besage*
Vaiśakha suddha (107 5)—the bright half of Vaiśakha, s n sg nom [SLW—*suddha* (< *suddha*)]
vom[bhainu]ṭa padinenṭaneṭa (109-12 to 13)—918th num. adj s n sg gen v is prosthetic here
vol (92-31 53 94 11)—likeness, adv of man ner < *pol* *pol*
volisi ? (60-11)—having caused to plough adv pp of *oḷisu*—v is prosthetic here (cf *vombhainuṭa*) *uḷisu*—having it ploughed. N K *uḷisi* (*uḷasu* *uḷisu*—< *uḷu*—to plough—Kṛt)
vṛtti (108-30)—business, profession. s n sg nom [SLW] acc *vṛttiyan* (92 16)
ṭṭṇinapaharanam (92-36)—that removes defilement adj s n sg nom [SLW *ṭṭṇina*—wicked wrong]
vṛttiyan (92 16)—stipend. s n sg acc [SLW]

S

- Saka kala* (68-1)—*Saka* year s n sg nom [SLW *Saka* name of a king applied to Śali vahana era epoch (Kṛt)] Other forms—*Saka varṣa* (79-1) *Sakavarṣam* (101 1) [*Ṣa*] *ka varṣa* (92 22) *Sakavarṣam* (76-1 (90-4))
śatapātrabhāvanīyaya bhunutar (92 12)—famed over the earth in the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl nom. [SLW]
śatrubhupatisaḷaṃ (92-3)—hostile monarchs adj s m pl acc [SLW]
śamkaḷadu (11 2 to 3)—during the trouble s n si loc [SLW *śamkaḷa*]

- śamkham* (92 13)—shell s n sg nom [SLW]
śaran (92-5 9)—protection s n sg nom
śasanka nibham (94 14)—having the resemblance of moon adj s m sg nom (in str sense) [SLW]
Śasi (94-4)—moon, s m sg nom [SLW]
Saṃtagaṇḍam (103-13)—s pr m s nom [SLW] See *Aycaḡaṇḍa*
Sasana (93 17)—edict s n sg nom [SLW]
 Other forms *sasanam* (71 9 to 10) *sasana mam* (97 29) for *sasanamam*
śasana baddham (94 13)—bound by the discipline adj s m sg nom [SLW]
śantyarīthadī-mahagūṇa samdoharum (92 68)—accumulations of great virtues such as the spirit of tranquility adj s m pl nom [SLW]
Śrīpuruṣaṇa (78-8)—of Śrīpuruṣa s pr m sg gen [SLW < *Śrīpuruṣa* *Śrī* > *Śrī* cf *varṣa* > *varṣa* *Indra*—> *Indara*]
śila karmma (70-26)—engraving on stone sn sg nom [SLW]
śilalekhe (71 19 to 20)—writing in stone s n sg nom [SLW]
Śivaṇḍi siddhantada bhatarara (83-6 to 7)—of Śivaṇḍi siddhanta bhatarar s pr m sg gen [SLW]
Śivadhari (67 11)—s pr m sg nom (qualifying *goravargge*) [SLW]
Śivamara (49-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
Śivalayakke (107-6)—to the Śiva temple adj s sg dat [SLW] sg (pl sense)
śiṣyar (79-2 83-7)—disciple. adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
Sukrataram (93-3)—Friday s pr n sg nom [SLW]
śukhadin (93 5)—with happiness s n sg instr [SLW *sukha*]
Subhatunga bhāṭarar (85-4 to 6)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
Sudṭakan (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
 Other form—*Sidrakam* (94 17)
Somaśamśadbhāvan (18-4)—born of Soma race. adj s m nom. [SLW *ś* for *s*]
Soma śamśudbhāva (17-3 to 4)
Somasutami (94-4)—son of Soma adj s m sg nom [*ś* for *s*]
śauca vēḍaṅga (108-9)—a very marvel of purity [*śauca*—SLW *vēḍamga* see *vēḍemga* above. cf *Citra vēḍamgan*]
śauryyam (94 13)—valour s n sg nom [SLW]
Śraṇamasada (77-6)—of the month Śra vaṇa s pr n sg gen [SLW].—name

- of the fifth lunar month (July Aug)
Other form—*Śravanamasada* (98 3)
- Śrī Ambī acariyara* (37 5)—of holy Ambī
carī s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW see
acariya] Hiatus is retained here *śrī*—
wealth, prosperity This is used as an
auspicious sign at the commencement of
letters manuscripts and inscriptions some-
times for the needs of metre. It is also
used as an honorific prefix to the names of
eminent and holy persons and places
(*GOA*)
- Śrī Kama* (41 8)—s pr m sg nom
- Śrī Kongani Muttarasa Śrīpuruṣa mahara(ja)*
dhiraja paramēśvarabhāṣar (24 1 to 3)—
s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrī Goindarasar* (60-1)—s pr m pl (hon)
nom Go-inda. Hiatus
- Śrī jagatunga* (61 1)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
- Śrī Doram* (22-1)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
- śrī nakṣatradol* (29-5)—during the auspicious
constellation. s n sg loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuradol* (94-3)—in Śrīpura s pr n sg
loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuruṣa* (25-1 26-7 to 8, 27 1 to 2 34-2
35 1 to 2 39 1 to 2 49-1)—s pr m sg
nom [SLW] *Śrīpuruṣamaharaja* (30-1 to
2 35-1 to 2 39-1 to 2 49-1) *Śrīpuruṣama-
rajan* (54 1) *Śrīpuruṣamaharajam* (37 1)
Śrīpuruṣamaharajar (29-1 to 2 4 31 1 to
2 38 1 46-1 47 1 52-1) dat *Śrīpuruṣama-
harajarge* (29 18)
- Śrīpuruṣamaharajadhīraja paramēśvara bha-
ṣara* (42 1 to 3)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- śrī pīṭhī bhāṣara* (61 1)—adj s m sg
nom *lallabha*—*bhallava* (metathesis)
- śrī Pīṭhīśaṣara śrīmad Alupendra duṣṣa-
bhayanakararge* (15 1 to 3) adj s m pl
(hon.) dat [SLW]
- śrīballaham* (23 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW see *ballaha* above <Skt *lallabha*]
- śrī Marasing Ereyappona* (59-11)— of śrī
Marasing Ereyappon.
- Śrī raman natha nabhi kupodita [vara] kana*
[ka garbbhaja] ram (92-67)—born of the
Brahman, who arose from the naval pit of
the Lord of Lady Fortune (*Viṣṇu*) adj s
m pl nom [SLW]
- Śrī Rama* (47-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Lokamahadeviyara* (8-3)—of Lokama-
deviyar s f pl (hon) gen See *Loka-
mahad viyar* above
- Śrī Vikramaditya bhatarar* (3-1 to 2 8-1 to
2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Vikramaditya Yuvarajar* (2 1 to 2)—
prince Vikramaditya. s pr pl (hon
nom) [SLW]
- Śrī Vijayaditya Satya(a)śraya-śrīpīṭhuvalla-
bha mah(a)r(ajadhīraja para)mesvara*
bhāṣara(r) (1 1 to 2)—s pr m pl
(hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrīvurada* (73 20)—of *Śrīvur* < *Śrīpur* <
Śrīpura s pr n sg gen cf *śrīpura*
dol
- Śrī Saruvasthī acari* (8-8 9-5 to 6)—s pr
m sg nom [SLW Hiatus retained cf
Śrī Ambī acari]
- Svetavahanan* (12-12 to 13)—s pr m sg
nom [SLW] pl *Svetavahanar* (13 4 to
5)

S

- Saka-varṣa* (81 2 100 6 107-4 109 12) sarne
as *Sakavarṣa* See *Sakakala Sakavar-
ṣam* (74 4 78-4)
- Sakalajalacaraman* (92 37)—water dwellers
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
- saki* (91 46)—witness s n sg nom SLW
[Skt *sakṣi*—*sakṣi* Pkt *sakṣi*]
- Santharakke* (17 6 to 7)—to Sankura. s pr
n sg dat
- sattan* (96-21)—died past 3 sg m of
sa(y)—to die [Nk. *sattanū* T *ca* M
ca Tu *sāy sar*—to die] Other form—
sattan (81-4) adv pp *sattu* (21 4)
(The word may be connected with *say*—
to cease to be quieted—Krr)
- sattu* (21 4 75-6)—having died adv pp
of *sa(y)*—to die See *sattan* [T *settu*
M *cattu* Te *cacci*]
- sattan* (81-4 84 10)—same as *sattan*
- satanga* (103-3)—for *satanga* s n (num
hundred years)
- satyada* (92 60)—of truthfulness s n sg
gen [SLW]
- Sa[tya]śraya kulatila* (100-4 to 5)—an
ornament of Satyaśraya race. adj s m
sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Satyaśta*
yakulatilakar (107 2 108 2 to 3)
- Satyavakyan* (62-4)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
- Satyavakya Komgunivarmma* (10-1)—s pr
m sg nom [SLW] *Satyavakya Kom-
gunivarmma dharmma maharajadhīraja*
(83-3 to 4)
- Satyavakya śīmalayakke* (83 7 to 8)—to the
Jaina Temple Satyavakya s pr n sg
dat [SLW]
- Satyavakhyā* (101 5)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW] See *Satyavakyan kh* for *k*

- sadarttharum* (92-68)—able persons adj s m pl nom [SLW]
sadacarate (92-60)—good behaviour s n sg nom [SLW]
sannidhanadoḥ (109-12)—in the presence s n sg loc [SLW] Other form—*sarini dhiyoḥ* (95 10)
santanadoḥ (94 8)—in the progeny s n sg loc [SLW] acc *santanama(m)* (70-6)
sanda (39-11)—that is gone, d pp of *sal*—⁶ to go replaced in N K by *hoda* [*sanda*—T *cenṭa M cenna*] adj s m sg *sandon* (15) pl *sandar* (20-9)
Sandavaradara (16 11)—s pr m pl gen (of *Sandavaradar*)
sandar (20-9)—those who go adj s m and f pl nom from *sanda*—pp of *sal*—to go See *sanda* N K *hodavaru* [T *senrar Te cenuvaru*]
sandon (15 2-52.54 to 55 5-6 5 12 to 13 6-6 to 7 9-10 23 12)—he who goes adj s m sg from *sal*—to go See *sanda*
Sandhigal Ajjavarada (59-17)—s pr n sg gen of *Sandhigal*
sannmatade (82-34)—with the sanction s n sg instr [SLW *sammata sammata*]
sannanadanam (94 14)—gift and honour adj s n nom [SLW]
sanyasanam (79-4)—penance s n sg acc [SLW *sanyasanam*—abstinence from food, fasting as a form of suicide it is more or less synonymous with *sallekhana* and *samadh*—GOKI]
sabhoga sadakam (72 26 to 27)—with the conveyance of the usufruct of it *sadakam* for *sadhakam* s n sg acc [SLW]
samagrar (92 54 to 55)—all people adj s in pl nom [SLW]
samagraspadam (92 61)—position of all (virtues) s n sg acc [SLW]
samanise (92-22)—when occurred inf of *samanisu*—to occur to be brought about to be acquired, adv pp. *samamsi* (92 17)
samantanatagunadindim (94 14)—by endless universal virtue, adj s n sg instr [SLW]
samayam (7-3)—time s n sg nom [SLW] loc *samayadoḥ* (92-23) *samaya* = community in gen *samayada* (71 18 to 19)
samayada (71 18 to 19)—of the community s n sg gen [SLW] see *samayam*
samayadoḥ (92-23 69)—during that time s n sg loc [SLW]
samaritthar (71 15)—able s m pl nom [SLW see *sadartthar*] *samarittharum* (92 68)
samasta gunaśraya śrīmatu (85 7 to 8)—the illustrious one, the abode of all virtues, adj s m sg nom [SLW]
samasta prabhṛtigalge (47 3)—to all the leading persons s m pl dat [SLW]
samadhiyole (32-5) in the religious vow or self imposed restraint s n sg loc [SLW] *samadh* is not used here in the sense of concentration of mind as in *yogasutra* but it conveys the additional sense of a religious vow known as *sallekhana* according to which the Jains starved themselves to death—GOKI]
samudradante (92 34)—like the ocean *samudrada*—s n sg gen *ante*—like adv of manner see above.
samuha balama (19 2)—for *samuha balama*—the collected army s n sg acc [SLW *balama* < *balaman*]
samkramanadamdu (99-11 95-10)—when there was *samkramana*—s n sg gen [SLW] *andū*—at the time (see *andū* above) *samkramana*—the day on which the sun passes from one zodiac to another (Kṛ) cf *viśvupadul* above. Other form—*samkramanti* (99-11 102-15 105-6 108-12)
samgat *vettu* (92 64)—fittingly [SLW] adv
samitatam (92-66)—always adv of time [SLW]
sampatti (92 65)—wealth s n sg nom [SLW]
sampanna (70-11)—prosperous endowed with adj s m sg nom *sampannam* (62-4 74 7 102 10) *sampannam* (90-1 to 2) pl *sampannar* (95 10) *sampannarum* (92 66 to 67)
(Sakavṛṣa kal-āṅṭa) sambhatsaramgaḥ (86-1 to 3)—the years expired since the time of the Śaka King, s n pl nom [SLW] *Saka* for *Śaka*, *samvatsara-sambhatsara sambhatsara (satangaḥ)* (74-4) (-b for v) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (80-3) *sambhatsaram* (80-4) *bh* for *b* *sa(m) vaccharam* (104-8)—*ech* for *tsa* [Pkt *vacchara* Skt. *vatsara*, Skt. *vatsala* Pkt *vacchala* Vedic *vatsa* Pālī *vaccha*] *samvacchara satangaḥ* (104 7) *samvatsara* (85-3 9-10 106-3 to 4) *samvatsaram* (71-4 to 5) 72-18 73 15 78-5 91-5 94-3 95-9 96-6 100- 102-13 103-6 to 7 108-11) gen *samvatsarada* (84-4) 92-22 93-3 97 4 101 2 to 3 103-1 to 2, 105-6 107-4) *samvatsaramgaḥ* (67 1 69-7 to 9 72-19 to 20 73-15 to 16 77-3 to

- 4 82 7 to 8 83-1 to 2 88 1 to 2 91 1 to 3 106-1 to 2) *saṃvatsara satarigaḥ* (71-3 to 4 72 18 85 1 to 2 87 3 89 10) *saṃvat sara satangaḥ* (84-3 93 1 to 2 97 4 98-1 to 2 99 9)
- sayirbbār* (97 18)—thousand people s m pl nom from *sayirbbār* see *sayirbbār* below
s > y [cf *Kan pēsār* Tam *pēyar* Kan *uṣṣr* Tam *uṣṣr* Kan *baṣṣr* Tam *tayir*]
- saye* (70 8)—when ceased inf of *say* (*say*)—to cease ste *saitan*
- Sarajavura* (80 5)—of *Sarajavura* s pr n sg gen Modern Soratur in Dharwar dist Bombay Presidency acc *Sarajavura man* (97 3)
- Sarajabhāṅgam* (92-37)—for the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m sg dat [SLW] *bhavamge + am* (conj suffix)
- sarajateyūm* (92 42)—straightness or sickness. s.n.sg nom [SLW] *sarajate y um*
- saroruhadharam* (92-33)—one whose lips are like lotuses. adj s m sg hon [SLW]
- Sarvānandī detarḡge* (83 7)—to *Sarvānandī dēvar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW]
v > b- is partial here cf *Parvata*
- Sarvānandī bhāṭarar* (79-3)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom [SLW]
- sarvva namasam* (92 24)—that is universally respected s n sg nom [SLW]
- sarvva-badha pari haram* (71 16 94 23 108-31)—free from all imposts s n sg acc [SLW] instr —*sarvva-badha-parihare n(ni)* (69 21 and 22)
- sarvva-dhikarī* (82 21)—sole authority s m nom [SLW]
- salippor* (82 25)—those who carry out adj s m pl nom from *sal*—to continue (See *sanda*) also *salapu*—to preserve take care (N K. *salaku*) nom sg *salipor* (16-13 to 14) dat *salipage* (43 12) *salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13) *saleluvoḡe*? (75 6) inf —*salisal* (86 11) (86-11) *sale* (69-6) adv pp *salisi* (78-9) adv pr pl *salit tam* (95 4 to 5) *saluttum* (80-2) *saluttu* (94 2) opt *salge* (94-36) ft p *salva* (82 16 to 17) vb ft 3 sg n *salvudu* (101 12)
- salipage* (43-12)—to him who protects or continues adj s m sg dat see *salipor* *salipange* > *salipage*
- salis(po)n* (16 13 to 14)—he who grants. adj s. m. sg from *salipa*—ft p of *sal*—to continue grant [T *selvom* See *salippor*]
- salisal* (86 11)—to protect inf of *salisu*—to cause to protect [See *salippor* T *sella*]
- salisi* (78 9)—having granted adv pp of *salisu*—see *salippor* [Tam *salutti* M *celutti*]
- salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13)—to him who continues adj s m sg dat See *salipage*
- salippor*
- saluttam* (95 4 to 5 100-3 104 6 to 7 9 107 4 108 5)—administering adv pr part of *sal*—to administer [N K *salahuttire saluttum* (80-2 81 2) *saluttu* (72 18-20 73 15 17 87 2 to 3 89-10 94 2 97 3)]
- sale* (69-6 82 10 84 3 88-2)—when continued i.e. passed inf of *sal*—to continue See *salippor*?
- Saleluvoḡe*? (75 6)—same as *salipage* *salisuvomge*
- salge* (94-36)—may it continue or last opt of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *sel laṭṭum* M *caluttuka caluttajje*]
- salvante* (82 16 to 17)—so as to continue *salva*—ft p of *sal ante*—like adv of manner *salluvante* See *salippor* [T *sellum* M *cellum*]
- salvudu* (101 12)—will be continued. vb ft 3 sg n of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *selvadu* M *celvatu celluati*]
- sahasra* (97-20)—thousand. num adj quali fying *bhōjanam*. [Skt. *sahasra* s for s]
- sakṣi* (52-4)—witness s n sg nom [SLW cf *sakṣi* above]
- sadhisi* (92 2)—having overcome. adv pp of *sadhisu*—to overcome subdue. [Skt *sadh*] Other meanings to accomplish, to prove to recover to obtain to practise to charge (Kṛt)
- samantarum* (83 9)—the tributary princes s m pl nom [SLW]
- samarithyopetar* (108 12 to 13)—people with ability adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Samajavadiḡe* (69 18)—to *Samajavadi* s pr n sg dat
- Samakāṭeyamman um* (97 6 to 7 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW Skt *svamīn* Pkt *sami*]
- Samyakkam* (108-28)—for the fees s. n. sg dat [SLW *samyakke + am*] *samyā* (Tbdt of *svamyā*)—fees that, for the performance of particular ceremonies are to be given to *pūjaris* etc (Kṛt)
- sampinoḥ* (23-7)—on a unit of length s n sg loc —*sampu*—length of cloth
- sayira* (2 37 38, 45-6, 97 7 108-31)—thousand num adj s m sg [SLW *sahasra*

- See *sahasra* above Other forms *sasira*.
 N K. *savira* gen *savirada nuru* (108 19)
 acc *saviramuman* (85-8 to 9 93 6 to 7,
 94 17 to 18 95 8)
- salam* (52-4)—debt s n sg nom from
sal—to become indebted (KAR) or *sal*—
 to be sufficient + a neg²
- saliar* (108-35)—will join vb ft 3 pl m
 of *sal*—to be joined (KAR)
- satu* (108-34 to 35)—death s n sg nom
 v b l noun from *sa(y)*—to die See
sattan (96 21) [Tam *satu* M *catuka*
cakku Te *catu*]
- sai miyo* [I] 92 70²
- sasanama* [m] (97 29)—same as *sasanamam*
 See *sasana* above s > s
- sasira* (2 13 to 24 3 6 5 12 6-5 7 6 9 9
 23 11 27 9 29-11 33 5 6 31 7, 44-6 53-10
 60-3 15 72 27 29 73 21, 22 74 13 77 10 to
 11 83 12 88-14 108-37)—thousand num
 adj [from Skt *sahasra* See *sahasra sa*
sira above] *sasiram* (17 17 21)—acc
 [a] *siramuman* (100 6)
- sasirad imuru* (108-20 to 21)—a thousand
 and two hundred num adj *sasirada*—
 s n sg gen *imuru*—(l for r) N K
sasirada imuru
- sasirbbar* (108-37 97 21 to 22)—thousand
 people s m pl Appellative noun of no
 < *sasirvatar* (vv > bb) See *sasirvatar*
 below
- s(a)sirvatar* (15 3-6 5 11 6-6 9-9 to 10
 22 22 27 9 10 31 5 to 6 34 6 to 7 39-9)—
 thousand people s m pl appellative noun
 of number from *sasira* vv > bb in *sa*
sirbbar (97 21 to 22) see above
- sahasadol* (92 9)—in enterprise. s n sg
 loc [SLW]
- sahasa Bhiman* (108-9)—adj s m sg
 nom *Bhima* in enterprise
- sahat, atidye, yitthasam* (92 54)—the science
 of literary composition legendary lore s
 n sg (pl sense) nom [SLW]
- Singadi* (20-6)—s pr n sg nom (gen
 sense)—name of the place
- Singani* (61 12)—s pr n sg nom *Sin*
*gani*²
- Singana* (3 2 to 3)—of *Singan*. s pr m
 sg gen nom *Singam* (33 3)
- siddhaya* (92 41)—for *siddhaya*—of
 fixed revenue s n sg gen [SLW]
- Sindavadi* (85 8)—s pr n sg nom
- Simmanura* (60-13)—of *Simmanur* s pr n
 sg gen
- simghan* (105-3)—lion adj s m sg nom
 [SLW Skt *simha* Pkt *Simgha*]
- simgha lanchanan* (108-7)—having the mark
 of a lion adj s m sg nom see *sim*
ghan
- [Si] *ri gavundana* (73 24)—of *Sirigavundana*
 s pr m sg gen [SLW Skt *Sri* > *Siri*
 by epenthesis. s > s see *sasanamam*
 above cf *Indara* < *Indra* For *gavundana*
 see *Ayca gavundana*]
- Siripuruṣar* (31 2 to 3 51 1)—s pr m nom
 < *Siripuruṣar* See *Siripuruṣa* above cf
Sirigavundana also
- silakarmma* (61 10 99-15)—same as *sila*
karmma see above (ś > s)
- Siva niṣayam* (92-36)—Siva temple s n sg
 nom [SLW *Siva* < *Siva* l for l in
niṣayam]
- Siva valliyuman* (16 15 to 16)—s pr n sg
 acc from *Siva palli* (s > s and p > v)
 The Sivali sect of Brahmanas in South
 Canara take their name from this place
 The town Uḍipi considered as the most
 sacred spot in the Canarese country is
 formed of parts of Badagabett Moodarun
 dambre Poollore and Shivulli villages
 (Madras Manual of Administration Vol
 III p 610) In the Madras Postal Di
 rectory Shivulli figures as a village served
 by the Uḍipi post office —EI 921
- Sive Nayakange* (85 11)—to *Sivenayaka*
 s pr m g dat [SLW] Cf *nayga*
- simantaram* (59-23)—boundary adv of
 place
- sime* (29-27 59-25)—same as *simantaran*
 loc *simeyu* (29 7)
- Siyatallavara* (41 6 to 7)—s pr m sg
 nom
- sukhadin* (74 8 93-72)—with happiness s n
 sg instr [SLW] Other form—*sukhadar*
 in (104-13) r²
- Sukravara* (108-12)—same as *Sukratara* see
 above (ś > s) *Sukrataram* (99 11
 105-5)
- sunka* (17-6)—customs toll s n sg nom
 (acc sense) [Skt *sulka* > *sulka* > **sukka*
 (by assimilation) > *sunka* cf *konṣu*
 (*bhamṣaraka bhamla* in GOKI) T *cumka*
 M *cunga*] gen *sunkada* (18-8) Other
 forms *sumkkam* (3-3) *sumkam* (35-7)
- Suffeganara* (24 5 to 6)—of *Sutṭeganar* s
 pr m pl (hon) gen
- sutam* (94 4)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- suddham* (103 9)—bright s n sg nom
 [SLW *śuddham* (s > s)]
- Subhakrit* (96-6)—the 36th year of the cycle
 of 60 s pr n nom [SLW < *Subhakrit*
 See *sobhakrit* below]

- subhāṭateyo* (92.9)—in valour s n sg loc [SLW]
- Sūbhanu* (67.2)—the 17th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- sumkkam* (3.3 16.8)—same as *sunka* See above Other form *sumkam* (35.7) *kk* > *k*
- Surageyura* (21.2)—of Surageyur s pr n sg gen < *Surageyur*
- suralokakke* (15.11 to 12)—to the heaven adj s n sg dat [SLW] The world of gods the heaven of Indra (Kīṭ) acc *suralokam* (96.25 to 25) other form *suralaya* (62.6)
- suryyagrahaṇado* (77.6 to 7)—(during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] for *suryya grahaṇado* see below)
- Susenavadiyara* (17.10 to 11)—of Susenavadiyar s pr m pl gen cf *Senavadiyar*
- sufiṣṣida* (92.35)—that is caused to move d pp of *sufiṣu*—to cause to move or go *sul* (< *sul*)—to turn round (Kīṭ)
- sutradante* (92.64)—like the thread *sutra* da—s n sg gen [SLW] *ante*—like adv of manner
- sutradhars* (8.12 9.3)—mason [SLW] dat *sutradharige* (8.4) < *sutradharimge*
- Sudrakam* (94.17)—same as *sudraṇ* see above
- suryyagrahaṇado* (72.27 85.12.13)—during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] Other forms *suryyagrahaṇado* (89.14 to 15) *suryyagrahaṇado* (77.6 to 7) nom *suryyagrahana* (104.10) *suryyagrahanamum* (72.23 to 24) *suryyagrahanadandu* (91.23 to 24)
- suryya vyatīpatam um* (102.14 to 15)—s n sg nom [SLW] *vyatīpata*—one of the astronomical yogas a malignant aspect of the sun and moon (Kīṭ)
- sufe* (10.4)—prostitute s f sg nom (qualifying *Podḍiya*) (Tbh. of *śula* M *cuḷa* T *cuḷa* according to SMD 140 it might be a true Draviḍ word—Kīṭ) nom pl (hon.) *sufeyar* (4.3 to 4)
- Sejojana* (83.13)—of Sejoja s pr m sg gen
- Seṭṭigere e* (59.23)—s pr n sg nom e (emphatic)
- seṭṭiyar* (108.28)—head or chief of a caste s m pl nom [SLW from *sreṣṭhin* See *Aṭṭaṭṭa seṭṭi* *Āyca seṭṭi* above] dat *seṭṭiyarḡge* (108.19) *seṭṭiyarḡgam* (108.15 25)
- sereyūm* (92.44)—confinement or state of check s n sg nom *sereyūm* (conjunctive suffix) [T *sirai*—imprisonment M *cera* Tel *cera* (Skt *sura*)]
- seṭevom* (105.4)—he who attracts. adj s m sg nom from *seṭeva*—ft. p of *seṭe*—to attract captivate
- seniyan* (23.5 to 6)—headman of the guild s m sg nom [SLW from *sreni*—a guild of traders (Kīṭ) *seniyan* for *seniyan* T *seniyan*]
- senabovam* (94.35)—the clerk of the village s m sg nom [N K. *sanabhoga*]
- Senavadiyara* (17.13)—See *Susenavadiyara*
- Sebbi* (104.14)—(modern Chabbi or Chebbi in the Hubballi Taluka Dharwar dist 4 miles to the south of *Adargunci*)
- seṭṭidan* (62.6)—entered. past 3 sg m of *ser(u)*—to enter [T *seṭṭidan* M *ceṇan* N K. *seṭṭidan*]
- somtiḡe* (1.4)—for a ladle s n sg dat [Cf N K. *sauṭu*]
- solageyuman* (85.10)—a measure s n sg acc. (a measure of capacity equal to one fourth of a *kuḍaia* or of a *balla*—Kīṭ) See *balla* in *ortalla* N K *solage solige*
- Sovageya* (2.33) >
- sose* (97.9)—young plant? s n sg nom [N K. *sasi*]
- Sobhakṛt* (80.3 to 4) for *Sobhakṛt* See *Sobhakṛt* above
- somagrahanam* (92.22)—lunar eclipse s n sg. nom. [SLW] See below cf *suryya grahana*
- [*So*] *magrahaṇa-pa* [ruvado] (74.10)—at the time of the *Somagrahana* parvva s n sg loc. [SLW *parvva*—a division of time, the days of the four changes of the moon i e the full and change of the moon and the 8th and 14th of each half month (Kīṭ)]
- Somadimittiseya* (60.12)—of *Somadimittiseya* s pr n sg gen
- Somavaradandu* (106.6)—on Monday *So* *mavarada*—s pr n sg gen *andu*—then. adv of time
- saudham* (92.13)—a palace s n sg nom [SLW]
- stanabhavyddhi* (80.8) prosperity of the udders s n sg nom [SLW]
- stīṭiyam* (73.21)—ordinance (condition) s n sg acc [SLW *stīṭi* > *stīṭi* See *stīṭi* (104.15)—below] nom *stīṭi* (85.9.13)—property < *stīṭi*
- stūti* (62.63.64 to 64.64)—praise s n sg nom [SLW]
- sthaladu* [lam] (16.7 to 8)—on land s n sg loc [SLW *sthaladu*] + *am* (conjunctive suffix) cf *jaladu* [lam] above]

sthanaman (71 17)—property s n sg acc [SLW cf *stithi* above] Other form—*sthanaman* (5-5 to 6) *sthanam-uv* (<um) -am (71 14) See *stithi* below

sthanadhipatisaḥ (108-13)—head of the local place of worship adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]

sthapita (108-8)—he who has established adj s m sg nom [SLW *sthapita*]

stithi (104 15 94 22)—property grant s n sg nom [SLW] See *stithiyam* (73 21)

sthanaman (71 17) *stithiskramam* (101 9) acc *stithiyam* (101 13 to 14) *stithiyam* (97 11 100-15) It also means condition, state *stithiye* (94 29)—s n sg nom SLW *stithiye* (emphatic) loc *stithiyoḥ* (101 12 108-30)

s[th]irātaman (92 59)—firmness s n sg acc [SLW]

Stratānamasada (98-3)—same as *Stratānamasada* see above (ś > s)

svadharmmadini (107 9)—with their own duty s n sg instr [SLW]

svarggalayakke (11 18 to 19 12 15 to 17 13 7 to 8, 14 10 to 11 22-4)—to heaven s n sg dat [SLW See *suralokakke* above] Other forms *svarggālayake* (21-4) *kk* > *k*

Stannagosasi (17 11 25-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

svonnate (64 14)—his own greatness s n sg nom [SLW]

H

hannirvatu (104 15)—twelve people s m pl nom Appellative noun of number from *hannirvatu* < *pannirvatu* (*p* > *h*) See *pannirvatu* *pannirvatu* *parvatu* above.

hamsa[m][ga] (92-30 ot 31)—swans s n pl nom [SLW]

harman kanoḥ (92-43)—in the deer marked (moon) adj s n sg loc [SLW]

hasiratham (10-6)—elephant chariot. s n sg acc [SLW]

haḍuvonge (83-13)—to the singer adj s n sg, dat from *haḍuva*—ft. p of *haḍu* < *paḍu*—to sing M *paḍuka* Te *paḍuvani*

hṛanyagarbham (4 6)—a kind of *dana* s n sg acc [SLW]

hṛdayam (92 56)—heart s n sg acc [SLW]

Heleyabega (91 29 to 30)—for *Heleyabega*—to *Heleyabe*. s pr f sg dat [SLW *Heleyabbe* See *Naranabbe*]

Hemalambi (94-3)—31st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

APPENDIX

PROPER NAMES

L. M. de :

Akṣavarṣa, Ajjaravvara, Ajjavamma
Aṅgamaṣeṭṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,
Aṅganavatiṅga, Aṅduga-Raṭṭiyappa, Atri,
A(na)ntagaṇarā, Amōghavarṣadēva, Ayya
paḍēvanum, Aycanṇanu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭi
gaḷarasar, Aravaḍḍaḷiyara, Akkakalura,
Aṅgoja Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa
Aṅgaja Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa
Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhāṭāra, Āntyavar
Ācāṇana Aycaseṭṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Āha
vamalladēvara, Ājuvarasar, Indara, Indram,
Ingaḷisara, Iṭṭiva Kannaran, Isāna Śivange,
Udayāditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Ājuvara
sar, Udugureyan, Urubhaṭāra, Onara Vaiśi
kan, Eḍavāycayya Eranāṅarā, Eramman,
Eṇṇōgāyayam Ereyana, Eṇṇeyaman, Eḷa ara-sar,
Kaṇṇaciyyum, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaja, Kaṇṇara-
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kanvillam, Kapulak
kuṇṇu bhāṭārarkke, Kamba gāvunḍana, Kam-
bayyan, Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalī-
gaḷlan Kalideva Swāmīya, Kalī Dōranān,
Kaliyammam, Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam,
Kāmakōḍan, Kāṣāṅge Kālapriyadēvargge,
Kālī seṭṭi, Kiṇḍale-gadhuphānna, Kiṇṇiyam
mam Kīḷḷamman Kīṭṭihammō rāja paramē
śvara Kīṭṭaṅgan Kuḍṇuruddan, Kuntācūrya,
Kuppeyarasara, Kuppāyan, Kumbakamlāra,
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda kura gāmunḍar,
Kunṇi Kāmaṣeṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongani,
Kōṭṭigadēvam Kōḍāṅge, Kōṭṭeṭṭiyarā,
Kōṇḍōjaṅge Komma gureṭṭi,
Muṭṭarasarkku, Kōḷli :
Kāṇṇa

Eṇṇeyappon, Duggamārara Durvīnīṭ-Eṇṇeyappon,
Dēvaṇṇayyam, Devan, Dēvayyan, Dēvācārya-
bhagavamtarge, Dēvāṭi, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi
gaḷā, Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmanāygan,
Dharmmarāśi bhāṭārara, Dhatram, Dhāra
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumāran, Nannuḷāra-
yam, Nandavilmuḍiyarā Nandi-Gunḍarge,
Nahuṣan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōran, Nāgan,
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay-
yam Nāḡārjunan Nāḡimayyam, Nityavar-
ṣadēva Nirupamange, Nripatumgan, Nōḷam
bādhirāja, Pañcaladēvam, Padumaṇṇan (Paḍ
majam) Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,
Palipare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā
cayyaseṭṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍiseṭṭi, Pāṇḍiyu,
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puddhana, Purūraṇan,
Puleyammam, Prthivīśāgaran, Pūrvāḷagāśi-
gara, Pūliyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Pniya
celva, Polma Vintuśvararkkum, Pocayya
seṭṭi, Phalgunan, Pañcapaya, Baddiyamma
seṭṭi, Bandugiyar, Bappavvam, Bāmkayyam
Baladevan, Bāḷacandrapaṇḍitadevara, Biṭṭiga
Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōnātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bināmmaḷ-
ge, Butēndra gāvunḍan, Budham, Būtarasa,
Bōygavarmara, Bhavāṇiseṭṭi Bhānūdāsan,
Bhūmarāśi bhāṭāra, Bhīṣman, Bhūnīramam,
Bhōḡēśvaradevara, Maṇi Nāḡōjara, Maṇiya,
Maṇugaśāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmam
Manasjārā, Manujāgaran, Manumārggam,
Mangatēṭṭi Mayilaparvara, Maruḷayyam,
Malliga Mācayyam, Mādappanna,
Mādhav Mārāyayam
Māra Sa idēvam Māḷmayyam,
Māḷa-no uttarasa. Muṇṇuyyam,

Subhatumga bhaṭṭāra, Śrī Ambī-ācārya, Śrī Kāma, Śrī Mārasing Ereyappaṇa, Śrī Rāma, Śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācāri, Śvētavāhan, Satyavākya, Satyavākya-Kongunivarmma, Sarvaṇḍa dēvarge, Sāmu Kalteyammam, Sin-gana, Sivenāyakange, Simavallavarasa, Suṭṭe gaṇarā, Susānavādīyara, Seḷōjana, Svarṇagō-sasi.

II Female

Kaṇṭi-abbe, Kucipotiḷḷol, Gāmuṇḍabbegaḷ, Nāgiyabbegam, Nāraṇabbeya, Bādipoḍḍi, Rūvamañcalgaḷ, Rūvaladūviyar, Vināpotiḷḷaḷa, Heleyabega.

III. Names of Places¹

Aṇṇigeṇeyol, Anurada, Āgaḷi, Āṇḍugiya, Aralūra, Asandi, Aḷuvakheḍam, Indabaḷḷi, Udayapurada, Ereḍiyūr, Elamvaḷḷiya, Elaseya, Elpuṇuseya, Ekacattugada, Oḍḍavoḍḍige, Oḷamgeṇe, Kañciyan, Kaḍatūrā, Kadambūram, Kannavuri, Kampiḷige, Karbura, Kaḷḷa buṇuseya, Kaḷḷarvāḍiya, Kākambaḷa, Kūḍiyūr, Kāḍaḷaladuḷa, Kāḍalūra, Kāmēsvārada, Kiri Ingaḷada, Kīṣukāḍu Kīḷala sumgodoḷ, Kuḍalūrada, Kuttaṅgiya, Kundagesaveya,

Kundavāsīya, Kurukṣētradol, Kuvaḷḷa, Kūḍalūru, Kūmtaḷa, Kesugolada, Koṇḍaligere, Kovalladā, Kosagaveṭṭinol Kogaḷiya, Gāga puradol, Gāvaḍivāḍada Goggiya, Canna, Cūp-macanūra, Cūcilaḍa, Ceṇṇavūroḷe, Taṭṭageṇeya, Tipparurān, Tairūra, Nirggundada, Pari-geya, Palageyul, Prayāgeyol Pipparege, Puṇṣūr, Puttur, Pankaranagarada, Purigeṇeyā, Pūṇḍāman, Pekkaviya, Peṇṇanduroḷe Peṇ-ṇiḍaḍaṅgada, Peddoregareya, Peṇṇeruvina, Perḡgunṇiya, Peruvattiyūra, Poṭevāḍiya, Pon-nadige, Ponvulcāda, Baṭṭageṇe, Banavāsi maṇḍalamān, Baragūra, Baḷḷigamaya, Bāge-ūroḷe, Bāgevāḍi, Bīraṇāsīyumam, Bīsurikō-ḍu, Beḍemeṭṭiya, Beḷatūrā, beḷiūru, Beḷgaḷ, Beḷgolada, Beḷḍugondeya, Beḷmaṇiya, Beḷvola nāḍan, Boḷḷegeṇeya, Madagina, Madengeṇe, Maṇḡalada, Maṛḍḍura, Male, Maḷṭavurā, Māyileya, Muduguppeya, Muṇṇyavaḍada, Murttage, Mūdageṇe, Modyanūra, Moraḷal-ūra, Rāmēśvara, Rodḍada, Rōṇada, Vasavūrā, Vāraṇāsīya, Vidattūru, Sṇipuradol, Saṅkurak-ke, Sandhugāl Ajjavurada, Saraṭavurada Sā-maḷavāḍige, Siṅgaḍi, Sīndāvāḍi, Summanāra, Sivavāḷḷiyuman, Surageyurā, Seṭṭigeṇe, Soma-dimṭṭiseya

¹ Wherever possible their modern names have been given in the Index proper.

APPENDIX

PROPER NAMES

I Male

Akalavarṣa Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma Ajavarmasetṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā, Añṇanavatigan Añḍuga Raṭṭiyaṇṇa, Atri, A(na)ntagaṇarā, Amōghavarṣadeva, Ayya padevanum Aycanṇu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭigaḷarasar Aravaḍḍagiyara, Ākkakallūra, Āṅgoja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa Āṅgaḷa Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhāṭār, Āṇṭiyavar-Aycanana, Aycasetṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Āhavamalladevara, Āluvarasar, Indara, Indram, Ingaḷisara Iriva Kannaran Iśāna Śivange, Uḍa aditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Āluvarasar Uduḡureyan, Urubhāṭara, Onara Vaisi kan, Eḍavācayya Eranāḡanā, Eramman Erejōḡayyam, Ereyana Ereyaman, Eḷa arasar, Kaṇṇaciyyum, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaḷa, Kaṇmāra dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇvillam, Kapulikkuṇṇu bhaṭṭārarkke, Kamba ḡavunḍana, Kam bayyan Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalīgallan, Kalidēva Swāmīya, Kalī Dōranān, Kaḷiyammam Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam Kāmakōḍan, Kāsige, Kālapriyadēvargge, Kālī seṭṭi Kuḷale ḡadhīpāṇṇan, Kōṇiyamam, Kiḷḷamman Kiṭṭhuvammō raja paramēśvara Kirttaṇṇan Kuḍumuddan, Kuṇṭācārya, Kuppeyarasara, Kuppāyan, Kumbakamlār, Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura ḡavunḍar, Kuruḷa Kāmasēṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongaṇi, Koṭṭigadēvam Koḍange, Koḍalsetṭiyarā, Koṇḍōḷange Komma ḡureyammam Komḡonu Muttarasarkku, Kolli Pallava Nōḷambam, Koḷpōkara ḡinnyēna Kōḡaḷivārayya, Kōṭiseṭṭi, Koṭeyammam Kōsiga, Gaṇadharadeva bhaṭṭārakar, Gaṇa Permmaḍi, Gaḇḇindaran, ḡuṇasāḡara ḡuṇḍan, ḡuḷigavere Nāḡam, ḡoḷḡigadevam, ḡoḷinda poḍḍiya, ḡoḷindara, ḡoḷindapoḍḍige, ḡōkama paṇḍita bhaṭṭārargge, ḡōḷeyabhāṭṭam ḡōvaṇṇayyan, ḡōḷindayyam, Caṭṭayya, Caṭṭigadevam, Candrādityara, Cāḷundayyange, Cāḷukya Rāman, Cīṭṭayyana, Cītravāhanan, Cīḍaṇṇa, Cīntamaṇi, Cottamman, Jagatūṇḡam, Jattibhaṭṭarkkaḷa, Jayamītran, Javam, Jōḡamayyaṇi, Jñānaśivabhāṭār, Tamma ḡavunḍanu, Telambayar, Tailaparasar, Daṇḍi ḡavunḍaru, Dantigan, Daytan, Dāsamm Ere-yar, Dāsammam, Dīḷiparṇanum, Duggamāra

Ereyappon, Duggamārara, Durvīṇṭ-Eṭeappon, Dēvaṇṇayyam, Dēvan, Devayyan, Dēvācārya bhagavamtarge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi-ḡaḷā Dommara Kāḍavam, Dhammarāygan, Dhammarāśi bhaṭṭārara, Dhatram, Dhārāvarṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumāran, Nannāśārayam, Nandavīḷmuḍiyara, Nandi-ḡuṇḍarge, Nahuṣan, Nāḡadēvan, Nāḡadhōran, Nāḡan, Nāḡamman, Nāḡammayya, Nāḡavarmmayyam, Nāḡārjjunam, Nāḡimayyam, Nītyavarṣadēva, Nirupamamge, Nīṇṭatūṇḡan, Nōḷambādhurāja, Pañcaladevam, Padummaṇṇan (Padmajam), Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava, Paḷipare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī ḡōindarasa, Pācayyasetṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍiseṭṭi, Pāṇḍiyu, Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūṇan, Puleyammam, Prthivīsāḡaran, Purvaḷaḡāsāsīgara, Pūḷiyar, Permmaḍiya, Polokku Priya celva, Polma-Vīṇṭis arakkum, Pōcayyasetṭi, Phalḡuṇam, Baṇṇapaya, Baddiyammam seṭṭi, Banduḡiyar, Bappavvam, Baṇṇayyam, Baladevan, Bāḷacandraṇḍitaḍēvara, Biṭṭiga Ereḡa, Biṭṭiga ḡōnātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bīnāmmaḡe, Butēmdra ḡavunḍam, Budham, Butarasa, Bōḡgavarmara, Bhavāṇiseṭṭi, Bhāṇudāsana, Bhīmārāśi bhaṭṭara, Bhīṣman, Bhūṇṇaramam, Bhōḡesvaradevara, Maṇi Nāḡoḷara, Maṇiya, Maṇuḡasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Maḍāmmam, Maṇasījarā, Maṇuḷāḡaran, Maṇumārgḡam Maṇḡatōranan, Maḷipārvara, Maṇuḷayyam Maḷliḡa ḡādayyam, Mācayyam, Māḍappanna, Mādhavayyana Māramayyanu, Maṇayyam, Māra Satya Mārasīṇḡhadevam Māḷimayyam Māḷvo-poṭṭeyarā, Muttarasa, Muṇṇuḷayyam, Monḡōravaram, Maḷi Kōsiga, Yadu Yāḍavar, Yāyāṭe, Raṭṭar Raṭṭakandarppam, Raṇadhar, Raṇavikramaṇāthanu, Raṇasāḡaran, Raṇāvaloka, Raṇikayyam, Rāḡhavanīm Rāḡamallā Permmaṇaḍiḡaḷ, Raḡādityarāsar, Rāman Rāṣṭrakūṭōttamam, Rudḍa payyan, Rundi Vaccaru, Rūvamge, Rēvādāsa, Lōkādityarasar, Lōpāḍa pārvaru, Varṣanakkāṭṭige, Vikramāditya-Sāntaram, Viḷaṇa nāyḡarā, Viḷayādityan, Viṇjan Prahārabhūṣanāḷa Vīṇṭis arakkam, Viṇḷamatibhaṭārara, Viḡṇudevargge Vira Nārāyanam, Vira Nōḷamba Pallava Permmaṇaḍiḍēvara, Viṣōṭṭara bhaṭṭam, Veṇehayyadēvana, Sāṇṭaḡavunḍam, Sīṇṇpurusaṇa, Śivadhār, Śivamāra,

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. GRAMMARS & DICTIONARIES

- BHATṬĀKALAMKA —*Kanaṭaka Śabdamaśasana* (ed by R Narasimhaċār Bangalore, 1923)
- BLOCH J —*Sanskṛt et dravidien in BSL* (1924)
- CALDWELL R —*A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages* (1913)
- DAVIDS —*Pali English Dictionary*
- JESPERSEN OTTO —*Analytic Syntax* (London 1937)
- KANAPATHI PILLAI —*A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries A D* (unpublished)
- KEŚIRAJA —*Sabdamanaḍarpaṇa* (ed. by Kittel) Sutras from this edition have been quoted in the present Thesis)
- KITTEL F —*A Grammar of the Kannaḍa Language* (1903)
- KITTEL F —*A Kannaḍa English Dictionary* (1894)
- NARASIMHIA A N —*A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* (Mysore 1941)
- NARASIMHACHARYA R. —*History of Kannaḍa Language* (1934)
- NAGAVARMA —*Kanaṭaka Bhaṣa Bhuṣana* (ed by Rice 1884)
- NAGAVARMA —*Kavyavalokanaṃ* (ed, by Basavanal and Kepu Sankaranarayana Dharwar 1939)
- PERCIVAL P —*English Tamil Dictionary* (1938)
- PERCIVAL P —*Prakṛta Śabda Maharnava* (1928)
- REEVE W —*A Carnataka and English Dictionary* (1832)
- SANDERSON D S —*Canarese English Dictionary* Bangalore (1858)
- WILLIAMS MONIER —*Sanskṛt English Dictionary* (1899)

B. JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS

- American Anthropologist*
- Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona*
- Archaeological Reports of the Government of India Mysore and Hyderabad*
- Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute Poona*
- Bulletin de la Societe de Linguistique (Paris)*
- Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies (London)*
- Epigraphia Carnatica.*
- Epigraphia Indica*
- Indian Antiquary*
- Indian Linguistics*
- Journal of Oriental Research Madras*
- Language*
- Journal of the American Oriental Society (New York)*
- Kannaḍa Sahitya Pariṣat Patrike (Bangalore)*
- Linguistic Survey of India Vol IV*
- Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique (Paris)*
- New Indian Antiquary*
- Proceedings of the All-India Oriental Conference*
- South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) Vol IX—Part I Kannaḍa Inscriptions from the Madras Presidency*
- South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) Vol XI—Part I Kannaḍa Inscriptions from the Bombay Presidency*